Report of the Political Administration of the territories within the Central India Agency

for

1885-86 to 1888-89

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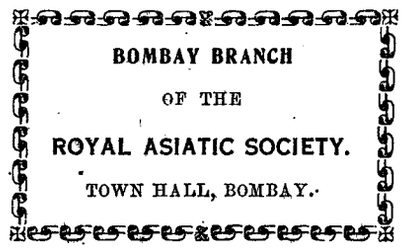

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REPORT

133933

OF THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN

THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1885-86. 1888-89

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REPORT

OF

THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN

THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1885-86.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS BY THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

1. *General Remarks.*—The general summary of events in the Central India Agency was, in the last report, carried down to Christmas, 1885, and the present preliminary report covers the whole of the year 1886. Although the observations of the Agent to the Governor-General are thus in advance of the body of the report, yet the advantage is unquestionable of bringing the review of events up to the date of the submission of the report which has been unavoidably delayed.

2. I have so lately reviewed the general progress of Central India during the five years that I have had the honor to administer it, that it will be sufficient, on the present occasion, to note the events of importance which have occurred in the larger States, and these have been of great and unusual interest.

3. *Gwalior.*—Since the last report the whole aspect of Gwalior affairs has changed. The close of 1885 saw the announcement in Darbar, by His Excellency the Viceroy, of the restoration to Maharaja Sindia of the famous fortress which overlooks his capital, and the abandonment of the British Cantonment of Morar in exchange for the fort and town of Jhansi. The necessary arrangements for the surrender of the fortress and evacuation of the cantonment took less time than was expected, and on the 10th March the keys of the fort were surrendered to the Maharaja's officials, he being too ill to attend the ceremony. Sindia never had the satisfaction of visiting his recovered fortress; his health rapidly became worse, and the severity of his symptoms were aggravated by his refusal to accept or follow competent medical advice. Feeling himself dying, he left Gwalior to bathe in the Ganges, from which he with difficulty reached his capital where he expired on the 20th June, three days after his hereditary rival, the Maharaja Holkar of Indore. Sindia left one legitimate son, 10 years of age, an amiable, clever and high-spirited child, who promises exceedingly well.

4. Immediately after the Maharaja's death, I visited Gwalior and submitted to Government proposals for the future administration of the State, which have been approved and are working satisfactorily. The decision of the Government was to leave this Mahratta State under Native administrators, to

continue in office Sir Ganpat Rao, K.C.S.I., the Minister of the late Maharaja, and in whom he had great confidence, supporting him by a Council composed of the most intelligent officials and the principal nobles of the State. This body consists of two immediate relatives of the Maharaja, two military members for the due control of the army, which in Gwalior is large and well disciplined, and three for miscellaneous Administrative Departments. The authority of the British Resident has been distinctly insisted upon in the same manner as was provided for on a former occasion in the Treaty of 1844, and the Council are bound to act upon his advice whenever such shall be offered. The guardianship of the young Maharaja, and the care of his health and education, is a special object of the solicitude of the Government. An English medical officer has been appointed with full and responsible control in all matters regarding his health, while an English tutor will be appointed when the child is somewhat older.

5. It has taken some time to get the Council into working order and to fairly start on the path of progress, but it may be hoped that, the departure having been taken, a rapid change will be visible. Up to the present time, the administration of the Gwalior State has been far from satisfactory. The assessments in the Northern and Eastern Districts are so high as to drive the peasants to emigrate. Nothing has been spent on irrigation or public works, while there are many districts destitute of the simplest appliances of civilization; without roads or bridges, schools, dispensaries, jails, lock-ups or civil buildings of any description. The massive buildings of former rulers of the country have everywhere been allowed to fall into ruin, and nothing has taken their place, while corruption and injustice were the rule of the law Courts. The police were few and badly paid, and everything that could be squeezed from the people was sent to the capital. The result is, that while the Gwalior State possesses abundance of accumulated treasure, it is in so neglected a condition, and so unprovided with everything which is associated with civilised administration, that it will require the utmost energy and independence on the part of the Council to restore its prosperity and place it within the category of well-governed principalities. Many schemes of public works have already been submitted to the Council, considered by them, and accepted, and will be taken in hand so soon as competent Engineer officers are procurable. Several hundred miles of metalled road opening out important wheat districts and acting as feeders to railways, are about to be commenced. Important public buildings in the cities of Gwalior and Ujjain, a first class hospital, a college, *serai* and other public buildings, will be constructed. The salaries of officials have been revised and raised wherever it has been necessary. A Mahratta gentleman of high judicial attainments and honorable reputation, Srinawasa Rao, has been placed at the head of the Judicial Department of the State. A scheme has been suggested to the Council for entirely separating judicial from executive functions. The numbers of the police have been increased, and their pay has been raised. Transit duties have been abolished throughout the territory. Reductions in the assessments of the most distressed districts have already been sanctioned by the Council on the instalments now due, and a careful revision will be at once taken in hand by Sintoba Timukh, the most experienced Revenue Member of the Council. In the Malwa Districts, village irrigation works, at a cost of from eight to nine lakhs of rupees, spread over the term of the Maharaja's minority, are under discussion, recoverable in reasonable instalments from the people, and the first instalment for these works of ₹60,000 has been placed in the hand of the Governor of Malwa. Much in many other directions has been done, but this statement will suffice to show that a determined effort has been made to so inaugurate the new administration of the Gwalior State, that by the

time the young Chief attains his majority, Gwalior may not be behind any part of British India in respect to communications, administrative appliances, and general prosperity and contentment. The Council fully understand what is expected of them, and the President, Sir Ganpat Rao, and the members have shown every disposition to act with the zeal, energy and intelligence that is essential to success.

6. The close of the year has seen the successful termination of the negotiations for the transfer to the British Government of the district immediately adjoining Jhansi in exchange for villages of equal value more to the north.

7. *Indore.*—On the 17th June, died Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar, G.C.S.I., after a prolonged illness. Like Sindia, he had always refused scientific English medical treatment, and, indeed, counted for little the skill of learned Eastern or Yunâni physicians.

8. I attended the funeral ceremonies of the Maharaja, with the whole of the Agency Staff, in order to pay the last mark of respect to his memory. The heir-apparent had been some time before invested with full powers to carry on the administration during his father's ill-health, and the death of the Chief caused no break in the continuity of work. The recognition, by the Government of India, of the new Maharaja was promptly accorded, and his formal installation took place on the 10th July, on which occasion the young Chief, Shivaji Rao Holkar, twenty-six years of age, announced the abolition of transit duties throughout Indore territory—a measure of importance and good promise—seeing that there was no part of India in which these obnoxious dues had been levied more rigidly than in Indore. In successive Annual Reports I have alluded to the injury and inconvenience caused to trade by these dues, and it is a matter of great satisfaction that they have at last been removed.

9. The conditions of the Indore State have, as in Gwalior, so entirely changed by the death of the old Chief, that there is little advantage in discussing the work and the complaints of the past, while there is every reason to hope that the young Holkar will administer his State with liberality and discretion. He has so far shown a cordial and friendly spirit towards all British authorities, and a desire to appoint men of character and education to the highest appointments in his service. Several men who have played a prominent part in the Indore history of the past generation, have been compelled to leave. Among these is Nana Moroji, the late Minister who, for two years, had conducted the State affairs with much intelligence, and who was a gentleman of the highest character, and for whom I entertain much esteem and respect. He did not, however, obtain the confidence of the new Chief, and in his place has been appointed Dewan Ragunath Rao of the Madras Service, who was formerly for a time Minister at Indore under the late Chief, and who bears a high character for ability and integrity. Sakaram Martand, the Commander of the Forces, and Ram Chunder Vithal, ordinarily known as Ramji, and Dhondo Sham Rao, Chief Justice, have all been compelled to retire from office. The second of these, a gentleman of great ability, and whose work has been highly approved by successive Agents to the Governor-General, I have appointed Secretary to the Council of Regency at Gwalior, where he is giving great satisfaction. Lala Baijnath, of the North-Western Provinces Service, was, on my recommendation, appointed Chief Justice, and his high attainments will be of much advantage to the Judicial Department.

10. It is to be hoped that the Maharaja will not be content with obtaining the services of competent officials, but will himself pay attention to the administration and development of his State, in which public works, except in

the matter of irrigation, which the late Maharaja promoted for revenue purposes, have been generally neglected, especially in the matter of communications and public buildings.

11. It was not to be expected that the new régime should be set up in Indore without wounding some susceptibilities, and causing some heartburning, but the Maharaja has treated his relatives with great consideration, and has proposed for his half-brother a most liberal allowance and jagir, which he has not up to the present time thought fit to accept.

12. *Bhopal.*—At the close of 1885, the affairs of the Bhopal State were in a state of so much confusion, and the officials nominally conducting the administration were so unable to perform the work, that Her Highness the Begum approved the temporary deputation of Nawab Abdul Latif Khan, C.I.E., a Muhammadan gentleman of standing and experience, as Prime Minister, until such time as an English Minister whom she desired, and for whom she had petitioned the Government, should be available. The Nawab arrived at Bhopal in the beginning of January 1886, and, after leaving him some weeks to master the situation, I returned to Bhopal, and in communication with him, and all the principal officials of the State, drew up a programme of reforms in all departments of administration, which were freely accepted, after some discussion and amendment, by Her Highness the Begum. This important document, which forms the charter of the rights of the people of Bhopal, swept away many existing evils, and introduced may improvements. It separated the judicial and police which had been united in the same hands; it freed the Law Courts from the intervention of executive authority, and provided for the administration of Muhammadan law according to the wishes of the great mass of the Muhammadan population. It removed vexatious restrictions on the private liberty of individuals, allowed free entry to, or egress from, the city without the use of passports, removed the jails from police control, recited the duties and rates of pay of important appointments, and gave the Minister budget control over the expenditure.

13. This declaration of rights was notified by me in the presence of Her Highness in full Darbar on the 20th February 1886, and was received with the greatest satisfaction by the whole population.

14. The Begum visited Calcutta in March 1886, remaining there for some time, and had several interviews with His Excellency the Viceroy. Her earnest desire was to obtain an English Minister, as, in the peculiar circumstances of Bhopal, she did not think that a Native would be able to conduct the administration with success. The Government of India were unwilling to appoint a European Minister to a Native State, but, in deference to the continued requests of the Begum, sanction was at last accorded, and, after much consideration, the appointment of Colonel H. C. E. Ward, of the Central Provinces Commission, was announced. He joined the appointment in July, and has succeeded, by the exercise of much patience and tact, in winning the confidence of the Begum and the respect of the inhabitants. Slow improvement is being made, and the vast accumulation of arrears is being disposed of. The land revenue is being revised under the superintendence of Fakir Syed Burhan-ud-din, son of a distinguished Punjab notable, while the customs duties have been reduced and revised. The old rate by mileage, which made the ordinary export and import duties equivalent to a heavy transit duty, has been abolished for a simple *ad valorem* rate. After the abolition of transit duties by the Indore and Gwalior States, I invited the Begum to follow the excellent example set by these Mahratta Darbars, and she generously acceded to the request, and transit

duties were abolished throughout Bhopal on the 1st October. Trade is practically free from these imposts throughout Central India, except in some of the smaller States of the Western Malwa and Bhopawar Agencies, where action has been taken for their abolition. The Maharaja of Dhar, the last State of any importance where they are still levied, has promised to remove them at a Darbar which will be shortly held.

15. *Dewas States.*—Several changes occurred in the administration of these petty States during the year. Raja Sir Dinkar Rao, who had undertaken the management of the principality of the elder branch, retired after some months, finding the difficulties and obstruction he met with on the part of the Chief and his officials were greater than, at his time of life, he was justified in incurring. He had been appointed at the request of the Raja, and with his assent he resigned an ungrateful and difficult duty. As his successor, Mr. Kunte, Judge of the Indore District of Nimar, was selected by me, a young man of much energy and character, and so far he has done well. About the same time, Srinavasa Rao, Judge of the Indore Sudder Court, was appointed Minister to the junior Raja in the room of Mir Shahamat Ali, who has at last retired from active service. Srinavasa has done exceedingly well at Dewas, and it is a matter of regret that I have been obliged to withdraw him to fill a post of still higher responsiblity and usefulness at Gwalior, where his high character for intelligence and integrity promise excellent results in the much-required reform of judicial procedure in that State.

16. *Western Malwa Agency.*—There is nothing of great importance to record with reference to the States of the Western Malwa Agency. The arrangements under which the debts of the Nawab of Jaora are being paid off, with the assistance of a Government loan, are working fairly well, and the Nawab has, in spite of many temptations to extravagance, adhered with some closeness to the lines that have have been laid down.

17. In Rutlam, the ill-health of the Raja had, for some months, necessitated his almost complete retirement from public business. He has, however, now recovered his health and is able to again conduct his administration.

18. The little State of Sailana, which last year gave much trouble, has been quietly and well administered during the past year, by a new Minister more agreeable to the Raja.

19. The Bhil population has been, on the whole, quiet, and this in spite of indifferent harvests. Lately there have been isolated riots in Jhabua, which are now under enquiry. They do not appear to be of any political importance.

20. The Thakur of Jaknaoda still continues to administer the little principality of Ali Rajpur with discretion and success, and the Dewan of Jhabua has continued, in spite of many difficulties, to hold his own and save his Chief from serious trouble.

21. *Baghelkhand Agency.*—The Rewah State has continued to be supervised by Major D. W. K. Barr, succeeded, on his departure on furlough, by Major Martelli. The young Maharaja, now 10 years of age, has made good progress in his studies, and promises well. The revenue of the State increases but slowly owing to the paucity of population, any development of revenue by enhanced assessment being difficult. Efforts have been made to induce cultivators from the over-populated districts of the north-west to take up land on favorable terms in Rewah, but the experiment has been a failure. It has not been found possible to induce cultivators of industrious habits to emigrate, and

the few who have responded to the very favorable offers made them, have been undesirable acquisitions.

22. The line of railway from Kutni to the Umaria coal-mines is now complete, and there is every hope that the Rewah revenues will profit as largely by this work as the general commerce of the peninsula. It is of the first importance to continue this important mineral line to Bilaspur in the Central Provinces, opening out the corn-producing regions of the south. An able and interesting report on Rewah, during the superintendency, has been lately written by Major D. W. K. Barr. It is a record of much good and honest work; and the present condition of Rewah contrasts most favorably with its position under the late Maharaja.

23. *Bundelkhand Agency.*—In Bundelkhand there is little of importance to note. The Bijawar State has sunk still further into bankruptcy, and stringent measures have been necessary to place its administration in even decent order.

24. I lately visited Urchha, the ancient capital of the Tehri State, to confer on the Maharaja, in full Darbar, the title of "*Sir Amad-i-Raja-i-Bundelkhand*," "Chief of the Princes of Bundelkhand," which had been bestowed upon him by the Viceroy in acknowledgment of his high hereditary position, as well as the justice and intelligence with which he governed his State. The ceremony was a most imposing one, and the Maharaja had invited to witness it all the European officers of the neighbouring station of Jhansi.

25. A son and heir has been born to the Maharaja of Datia, and the petty, though ancient, Beronda State has passed by death into the hands of a distant collateral of the late Chief.

26. *Dacoity.*—In my last Annual Report I alluded to the increased prevalence of dacoity in Central India, and during the past year I have been compelled to take energetic measures for its repression in the Eastern Districts of Gwalior, and in the Bundelkhand States of Datia and Kanyadhana. Maharaja Sindia had withdrawn most of his troops to the capital for military exercises, and then falling into serious ill-health no one had sufficient authority to restore the troops to their former positions. The consequence was that, finding the country unprotected, bands of robbers arose on every side till the complaints which reached me were too frequent to be disregarded. High officials in Datia and Kanyadhana were accused of conniving with Gwalior officials in shielding and harbouring dacoits. The Gwalior Darbar were, however, quite ready to take prompt and energetic action, and, supported by detachments of the Central India Horse and Bhopal Battalion, they have, during the past year, done excellent service and have distinguished themselves by killing or capturing almost all the notorious dacoit leaders. On the occasion of the accession of the young Maharaja, I took the opportunity to offer an amnesty to all those proclaimed offenders who had not been prominent in the disorders, and strong pressure was brought to bear on the Datia and Kanyadhana States by the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, to ensure their servants working in sympathy with the Gwalior officials. The result has been a great success and a marked diminution in violent crime. I have further induced the Council of Regency at Gwalior to considerably strengthen the military posts in the Eastern Districts, where the country is of a broken and difficult character and the people of a singularly bold and turbulent disposition. So much so, indeed, that it is only of late years that Maharaja Sindia was able to collect revenue from them without a show of armed force.

27. *Medical.*—The proceedings of the Medical Department, as dealt with in the report of the Administrative Medical Officer at the Residency, are worthy

of notice. The Indore Hospital is now one of the largest, most popular and most successful medical institutions in the country, and no experts visit it without being astonished at the large number of operations performed, and the very high percentage of success that attends them. Patients of every class visit the hospital from great distances, and there is no institution in Central India which is of more extended usefulness. The medical school attached to the hospital was in danger of collapse, owing to the threatened withdrawal by the late Maharaja of the monthly grant which he had made for its support. This calamity was, however, averted. Maharaja Shivaji Rao liberally consented to continue his father's subscription, and at the same time I procured the co-operation of the Gwalior and Bhopal States, who now contribute equally with Indore to the school, which has been increased and placed on a more efficient and solid basis. The students trained at this institution bear a high reputation, and it is capable of fully supplying the medical requirements of Central India. The treatment of eye diseases, and the percentage of success, is worthy of remark, as also are the results of the operation of lithotrity in the case of children, the advantages of which have been much questioned by English Surgeons of great repute, but which the practice of the Indore Hospital clearly shows to be in the highest degree advantageous. During the year several new dispensaries have been opened in Gwalior, Bhopal and the States of the Bhopawar Agency.

28. *Education.*—The only educational institution calling for special remark is the Rajkumar College, Indore, which has throughout the year been ably conducted by Mr. Johnstone. The late Maharaja Holkar gave a sum of ₹10,000 for a boarding house, to be called after his name, and his son and successor had added between ₹4,000 and ₹5,000 for its furnishing and completion. The Daly Hall of the College was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy last year, and has since been completed.

29. *Opium.*—The depression in the opium trade has continued throughout this year with a slight recovery during the latter months. The final reports, which close the year 1886, show that the total exports to Bombay for China during the last nine months of the year were 32,684 chests. This, as compared with 28,259 chests during the closing nine months of 1885, shows a considerable increase, but this represents no improvement in the price. The rate at Bombay per chest, on the last day of 1885, was ₹1,195 for new opium, and ₹1,225 for old. The prices on the 31st December 1886 show a reduction on these low rates, and were ₹1,126 and ₹1,200 respectively. The continued depression in the opium trade is causing much anxiety to Native Chiefs, who see the principal source of their revenue in danger of decaying, while there is immediate loss and ruin to Malwa cultivators. The Native Darbars try to avoid reduction in their rates for opium lands, and compel the cultivators to pay the same rental for lands, the produce of which has enormously fallen in price. The consequence is great distress and general complaint. The new Minister of Indore, Dewan Ragunath Rao, has realised the danger, and is endeavouring to persuade the Darbar to sanction remissions of revenue which will be otherwise irrecoverable, and, in Gwalior, I have persuaded the Council of Regency to adopt immediate measures to mitigate the general agricultural distress.

LEPEL GRIFFIN,
Agent to the Governor-General
for Central India.

INDORE RESIDENCY,
The 18th January 1887.

The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India travelled during 1885-86.

	Days.
July	12
August	7
September	30
October	21
November	8
December	21
January	31
February	28
March	13
TOTAL	171

CHAPTER II.

JUDICIAL.

1. No Acts of the Supreme Legislature were extended during the year to this Agency.

2. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 1329-I., dated 30th April 1885, the following Acts were extended to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway in Central India :—

Act XXVII of 1860.
Act X of 1865 (Indian Succession Act).
Act XI of 1865 (Small Cause Court Act).
Act VII of 1870 (Court Fees Act).
Act I of 1872 (Evidence Act).
Act IX of 1872 (Contract Act).
Act III of 1877 (Registration Act).
Act I of 1879 (Stamp Act).
Act V of 1881 (Probate and Administration Act).
Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure Code).

3. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 1333-I., dated 30th April 1885, the Cantonment Magistrates of Mhow and Neemuch were, *ex officio*, invested with the powers of Small Cause Court and District Judge for the Holkar State Railway and the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway respectively, and the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, with the powers of a High Court with respect to these limits.

4. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 1494-I., dated 14th May 1885, Act XIV of 1882 was extended to Indore Residency, and the Attaché to the Agent to the Governor-General was invested with the powers of a District Judge within the Indore Residency, and the First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General was invested with the powers of an Appellate Court, and the Agent to the Governor-General with the powers of a High Court in respect thereto.

5. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 1496-I., dated 14th May 1885, Act XIV of 1882 was extended to the Cantonment of Mhow and the First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General was invested with powers of an Appellate Court, and the Agent to the Governor-General with powers of a High Court with respect to cases decided in Mhow under this Act, with retrospective effect from 1st January 1883.

6. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 1687-I., dated 26th May 1885, the Agent to the Governor-General was authorised to confirm (capital) sentences passed by a Court of Session.

7. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 3108-I., dated 10th September 1885, jurisdiction within lands occupied by the Bilaspur-Etawah Railway in Rewah State was vested in the Central Provinces Administration.

8. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 3684, dated 30th October 1885, jurisdiction within lands known as Umaria Coal Fields in Rewah State was invested in the Central Provinces Administration.

9. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 3726-I., dated 3rd November 1885, the following Acts were extended to the Sirdarpur Cantonment in Bhopawar Agency :—

Act XLV of 1860 (Indian Penal Code).
Act VI of 1869 (Whipping Act).
Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code).

10. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 3728-I., dated 3rd October 1885, the Commandant, Malwa Bhil Corps, was invested with the powers of a Magistrate, 3rd class, within the limits of Sirdarpur Cantonment.

I.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Nature of Crimes.	Pending at close of 1884-85.		Instituted during 1885-86.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at close of 1885-86.		Total.		Whipped.		Transported.		Sentenced to death.		Fined only.		Miscellaneous punishment inflicted.		Total.		Average duration of cases.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.																																	
1. Agent to the Governor-General in Central India (High Court)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Resident, Gwalior	...	...	9	6	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	6	4	...	...	9	6	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	6	4	1·5
3. Political Agent, Bhopal	1	1	41	22	42	23	...	...	1	...	5	3	2	1	33	18	1	1	42	23	...	...	12	4	4	3	2	1	15	10	33	18	23·27
4. ,, ,, District Magistrate and Sessions Judge, Bhopal State Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Political Agent, Bundelkhand	13*	5*	41	25	54	30	1	1	...	...	...	...	24	13	25	12	4	4	44	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	17	9	25	12	37·08
6. ,, ,, Baghelkhand	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	15·3
7. ,, ,, Western Malwa	4	2	47	25	51	27	1	1	...	...	2	2	16	7	20	14	12	3	51	27	1	1	5	1	...	...	5	5	9	7	20	14	19·79
8. ,, ,, Bhopawar	...	...	52	31	52	31	...	...	...	...	1	1	23	9	25	20	3	1	52	31	1	1	3	3	...	...	1	1	20	15	25	20	96·93
9. First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General	...	...	16	10	16	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	10	6	1	1	16	10	...	...	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	28·33
10. Political Assistant, Goona	7	3	40	21	47	24	...	...	...	...	5	3	12	5	12	11	18	5	47	24	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	12	11	31·21
11. 2nd Assistant Agent to the Governor-General — 1st Class Magistrate, Indore Residency	...	...	104	91	104	91	...	...	...	...	2	1	13	13	89	77	...	...	104	91	10	10	...	...	...	...	60	49	19	18	89	77	1·60
11. 2nd Assistant Agent to the Governor-General — District Magistrate, Rajputana-Malwa Railway in Central India	...	...	6	5	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	4	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	2	5	4	7·60
12. Superintendent, Central India Agency Jail, Indore — Magistrate, 2nd Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Superintendent, Jail, Agar — Magistrates, 3rd Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. ,, ,, Goona — Magistrates, 3rd Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. ,, ,, Nowgong — Magistrates, 3rd Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. ,, ,, Sehore — Magistrates, 3rd Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Officer Commanding at Saina (Magistrate 2nd Class)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Superintendent, Sehore Bazaar (Magistrate, 2nd Class)	...	...	650	402	650	402	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	160	393	242	...	...	650	402	7	4	...	...	...	...	309	175	77	63	393	242	1·85
19. Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur (Magistrate, 2nd Class)	...	...	78	44	78	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	12	35	19	21	13	78	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	11	14	8	35	19	16·25

20. Kamashdar, Manpur (Magistrate, 2nd Class).		...	...	87	66	87	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	34	54	32	...	...	87	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	31	1	1	54	32	1·39
21. Officer Commanding Malwa Bhil Corps, Sirdarpur (Magistrate, 3rd Class)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. District Superintendent, Police, Hoshangabad (Magistrate, 2nd Class, Bhopal State Railway)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Assistant Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police, Indore, (Magistrate 2nd Class)		...	...	46	40	46	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	36	31	...	...	46	40	1	1	...	...	...	...	14	14	21	16	36	31	1·75
TOTAL		25*	11*	1,220	791	1,245	802	2	2	1	...	15	10	421	269	746	493	60	28	1,245	802	21	18	32	15	4	3	475	292	214	165	746	493	10·5
Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow (District Magistrate).	Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts	1	1	179	95	180	96	...	...	1	...	1	2	81	33	78	53	19	8	180	96	6	5	...	...	...	...	31	18	41	30	78	53	10·60
Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, (2nd Class Magistrate).	Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations.	...	...	753	411	753	411	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	23	692	388	...	...	753	411	...	...	...	...	...	...	690	386	2	2	692	388	0·40
Cantonment Magistrate, Morar (Magistrate of District).	Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts	...	...	344	198	344	198	...	...	...	...	5	8	47	25	292	170	...	...	344	198	10	10	...	...	...	...	232	120	50	40	292	170	0·87
	Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations.	...	...	240	101	240	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	235	99	...	...	240	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	99	...	...	235	99	0·70
Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch (Magistrate of District).	Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts	25	5	216	117	241	122	...	...	...	...	8	5	140	66	92	50	1	1	241	122	4	4	...	...	...	...	30	20	58	26	92	50	10·44
	Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations.	...	...	397	149	397	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	29	312	120	...	...	397	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	119	1	1	312	120	1·72
Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, (Magistrate of District).	Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts	4	2	194	89	198	91	...	...	...	...	2	2	138	55	46	30	12	4	198	91	5	4	...	...	...	...	25	11	16	15	46	30	9·50
	Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations.	...	...	314	256	314	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	63	230	193	...	...	314	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	229	192	1	1	230	193	1·00
TOTAL	Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts	30	8	933	499	963	507	...	...	1	...	16	12	406	179	508	303	32	13	963	507	25	23	...	...	...	...	318	169	165	111	503	303	6·47
	Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations.	...	...	1,704	917	1,704	917	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	117	1,469	800	...	...	1,704	917	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,465	796	4	4	1,469	800	0·82
GRAND TOTAL	Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts	55*	19*	2,153	1,290	2,208	1,309	2	2	2	...	31	22	827	448	1,254	796	92	41	2,208	1,309	46	41	32	15	4	3	793	461	379	276	1,254	796	8·65
	Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations.	...	...	1,704	917	1,704	917	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	117	1,469	800	...	...	1,704	917	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,465	796	4	4	1,469	800	0·82
		55	19	3,857	2,207	3,912	2,226	2	...	2	...	31	22	1,062	565	2,723	1,596	92	41	3,912	2,226	46	41	32	15	4	3	2,258	1,257	383	280	2,723	1,596	55·86

* *N. B.*—One case and one person were erroneously shewn as pending last year by Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Nature of Crimes.	Pending at close of 1884-85.		Instituted during 1885-86.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at close of 1885-86.		Total.		Whipped.		Transported.		Sentenced to death.		Fined only.		Miscellaneous punishment inflicted.		Total.		Average duration of cases.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Courts of Political Agents and other Officers, excluding Cantonment Magistrates.																																	
Murder and attempted murder	3	1	16	11	19	12	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	3	8	5	3	3	19	12	...	...	2	1	4	3	...	...	2	1	8	5	67·00
Culpable homicide	...	...	15	13	15	13	...	...	...	...	3	3	12	10	...	...	15	13	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	11	9	12	10	54·15
Dacoity	6	2	63	23	69	25	...	...	...	...	2	2	14	4	31	13	22	6	69	25	...	...	24	9	...	...	...	...	7	4	31	13	91·63
Receiving stolen property	...	...	12	5	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	5	...	...	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	7	3	10	5	15·20
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	6	5	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	2	1	1	6	5	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	40·10
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	3	3	255	156	258	159	1	1	...	...	8	5	74	43	154	100	21	10	258	159	19	16	...	...	...	...	55	22	80	62	154	100	8·69
Miscellaneous offences	13	5	853	578	866	583	1	1	1	...	3	2	320	214	528	358	13	6	866	583	2	2	3	3	...	...	417	268	106	85	528	358	5·63
Total	25	11	1,220	791	1,245	802	2	2	1	...	15	10	421	269	746	493	60	28	1,245	802	21	18	32	15	4	3	475	292	214	165	746	493	10·05
Cantonment Magistrates' Courts.																																	
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·00
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	27	18	27	18	...	...	...	...	2	1	8	5	17	12	...	...	27	18	4	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	12	7	17	12	4·83
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	...	...	120	102	120	102	...	...	...	...	1	1	19	16	99	84	1	1	120	102	21	19	...	...	...	...	6	6	72	59	99	84	5·12
Miscellaneous offences	30	8	784	378	814	386	...	...	1	...	11	9	379	158	392	207	31	12	814	386	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	162	81	45	392	207	6·92
Total	30	8	933	499	963	507	...	...	1	...	16	12	406	179	508	303	32	13	963	507	25	23	...	...	...	...	318	169	165	111	508	303	6·47
Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations.	...	...	1,704	917	1,704	917	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	117	1,469	800	...	...	1,704	917	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,465	796	4	4	1,469	800	0·82
Grand Total — Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts.	55	19	2,153	1,290	2,208	1,309	2	2	2	...	31	22	327	448	1,254	796	92	41	2,208	1,309	46	41	32	15	4	3	793	461	379	276	1,254	796	8·65
Grand Total — Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations.	...	...	1,704	917	1,704	917	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	117	1,469	800	...	...	1,704	917	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,465	796	4	4	1,469	800	0·82
Grand Total	55	19	3,857	2,207	3,912	2,226	2	2	2	...	31	22	1,062	565	2,723	1,596	92	41	3,912	2,226	46	41	32	15	4	3	2,258	1,257	383	280	2,723	1,596	5·36

SECTION III.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Attendance of Witnesses.

Class of Court.	No. of Persons.	No. of Days.	Average No. of Days for each.	No. who have attended for one day only.
Agent to the Governor-General in Central India (High Court)	...	...	...	...
District Magistrate and Sessions Judge. Resident, Gwalior	16	16	1	16
District Magistrate and Sessions Judge. Political Agent, Bhopal	159	159	1	159
District Magistrate and Sessions Judge. „ District Magistrate and Sessions Judge, Bhopal State Railway	...	...	...	...
District Magistrate and Sessions Judge. Political Agent, Bundelkhand	121	25	0·20	54
District Magistrate and Sessions Judge. „ „ Baghelkhand	14	14	1	14
District Magistrate and Sessions Judge. „ „ Western Malwa	88	628	7·13	29
District Magistrate and Sessions Judge. „ „ Bhopawar	92	236	2·56	53
District Magistrate and Sessions Judge. First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Central India	94	94	1	94
Political Assistant, Goona (District Magistrate)	44	50	1·14	10
2nd Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. First Class Magistrate, Indore Residency	206	206	1	206
2nd Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. District Magistrate, Rajputana-Malwa Railway	13	13	1	13
Superintendent, Central India, Agency Jail (Magistrate, 2nd Class)	...	...	...	...
Superintendent, Jail, Agar	...	...	...	...
„ „ Goona } Magistrate 3rd Class	...	...	...	...
„ „ Nowgong } Magistrate 3rd Class	...	...	...	...
„ „ Sehore } Magistrate 3rd Class	...	...	...	...
Officer Commanding at Satna (Magistrate, 2nd Class)	...	...	...	...
Superintendent, Sehore Bazaar(„ „)	...	...	...	...
Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur (Magistrate 2nd Class)	632	632	1	632
Kamashdar, Manpur (Magistrate, 2nd Class)	99	99	1	99
Officer Commanding Malwa Bhil Corps for Sirdarpur (Magistrate, 3rd Class)	168	168	1	168
District Superintendent Police, Hoshangabad (Magistrate, 2nd Class, Bhopal State Railway)	...	...	...	...
Assistant Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police, Indore (Magistrate, 2nd Class)	...	...	...	...
	74	74	1	74
TOTAL	1,820	2,414	1·32	1,621
Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow (District Magistrate)	282	883	3·131	107
Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow (2nd Class Magistrate)	...	...	...	...
Cantonment Magistrate, Morar (District Magistrate)	337	337	1	337
Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch (District Magistrate)	333	428	1·28	238
Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong (District Magistrate)	274	308	1·12	240
TOTAL	1,226	1,956	1·59	922
GRAND TOTAL	3,046	4,370	1·43	2,543

11. There were 2,226 cases for disposal this year, against 2,528 for the previous year, and 2,217 for 1883-84. Of these cases 1,424, including 917 for breach of Cantonment Regulations, were disposed of by Cantonment Magistrates.

12. In the Courts of Political Agents there were 12 cases of murder as against 23 of last year. There were 13 cases of culpable homicide, 25 of dacoity, 5 of receiving stolen property and 5 of highway robbery as compared with last year, when there were 46 cases of dacoity, and 22 of receiving stolen property. There is a marked decrease which cannot, however, be attributed to decrease in crime. The average duration of cases in Courts other than those of Cantonment Magistrates was 10·05 days, being especially high, 9·693 days in

the Court of the Political Agent, Bhopawar. In Cantonment Magistrates' Courts the average duration of cases other than breaches of Cantonment Regulations was 6·47 days.

13. Three thousand and forty-six witnesses attended the Courts during the year, the average number of days they were detained is 1·43.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Class of Court.			Number of Suits.					Suits disposed of during 1885-86.			
			Pending at close of 1884-85.	Filed during 1885-86.	Total.	Disposed of during 1885-86.	Pending at close of 1885-86.	Value.	Average cost of conduct of Suits.	Average duration of Cases.	Average value of Suits.
								R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.
Resident, Gwalior		Regular Suits	1	1	2	1	1	3 12 0	0 6 0	1·00	3 12 0
Political Agent, Bhopal.		Regular Suits	5	28	33	16	17	9,415 2 3	38 11 4	64·00	588 7 1
		Execution of Decrees	9	18	27	21	6	6,130 6 0	4 13 0	160·57	291 14 9
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.		Regular Suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Bundelkhand.		Regular Suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Western Malwa.		Regular Suits	3	44	47	34	13	1,741 2 3	4 3 6	43·50	51 3 4
		Execution of Decrees	2	16	18	13	5	598 3 0	0 2 7	71·23	46 0 3
Political Agent, Bhopawar.		Regular Suits	9	81	90	87	3	2,356 5 5	2 3 10	35·97	27 1 4
		Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political Assistant, Goona.		Regular Suits	2	68	70	69	1	4,803 2 3	4 3 11	23·13	69 9 9
Total		Regular Suits	20	222	242	207	35	18,319 8 2	6 0 11	30·09	88 8 0
		Execution of Decrees	11	34	45	34	11	6,728 9 0	3 0 7	126·41	197 14 4
Civil Judge, Indore Residency. (Powers of a District Court.)		Regular Suits	68	179	247	190	57	15,002 15 2	5 1 5	41·63	78 15 5
		Execution of Decrees.	7	128	135	130	5	9,798 2 4	0 4 2	2·00	75 5 11
Superintendent, Sehore Bazaar. (Powers to hear Civil Suits up to R300 in value.)		Regular Suits	23	352	375	352	23	14,616 11 0	3 2 3	20·33	41 8 5
		Execution of Decrees	99	266	365	281	84	5,018 13 9	0 4 4	119·62	17 13 9
Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur. (Powers to hear Civil Suits up to R50 in value.)		Regular Suits	1	21	22	20	2	453 0 0	...	34·95	22 10 5
		Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamashdar, Manpur. (Powers to hear Civil and Small Cause Courts Suits up to R500 in value.)		Regular Suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		Regular Suits	92	552	644	562	82	30,072 10 2	3 11 10	28·05	53 8 2
		Execution of Decrees	106	394	500	411	89	14,817 0 1	0 4 2	82·42	36 0 9
Civil Courts in Cantonments. — Mhow		Regular Suits	3	53	56	47	9	33,072 12 1	52 3 2	75·48	703 10 9
		Execution of Decrees	2	84	86	85	1	51,756 15 5	2 1 10	14·74	608 14 5
		Small Cause Cases	5	688	693	669	24	28,157 11 6	4 13 9	21·19	42 1 5
		Execution of Decrees	36	712	748	742	6	37,782 2 6	1 7 1	13·06	50 14 8
	Railway.	Regular Suits	...	3	3	3	...	2,260 6 9	58 5 4	21·66	753 7 7
		Execution of Decrees	1	4	5	5	...	6,119 12 3	1 13 7	98·60	1,223 15 3
		Small Cause Cases	...	60	60	55	5	2,444 5 6	5 1 7	18·75	44 7 1
		Execution of Decrees	7	43	50	49	1	3,694 10 1	1 9 3	36·65	75 6 5
	Nowgong	Regular Suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Execution of Decrees	...	2	2	2	...	170 11 0	7 9 4	63·00	85 5 6
		Small Cause Cases	1	113	114	109	5	3,976 10 8	5 2 9	16·33	36 7 8
		Execution of Decrees	...	22	22	22	...	515 14 0	2 9 0	14·31	23 7 2
	Nemuch	Regular Suits	3	29	32	25	7	9,948 6 9	30 5 10	32·28	310 14 2
		Execution of Decrees	...	24	24	24	...	8,249 8 6	1 4 0	3·00	343 11 8
	Railway.	Small Cause Cases	22	280	302	271	31	7,883 3 9	3 5 5	18·32	26 1 7
		Execution of Decrees	...	172	172	172	...	8,467 9 3	0 6 11	3·00	49 3 1
		Small Cause Cases	1	18	19	17	2	709 10 3	4 0 10	17·81	37 5 7
		Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Morar	Regular Suits	1	17	18	17	1	7,270 0 0	32 1 1	22·64	427 10 4
		Execution of Decrees	10	13	23	21	2	9,275 14 6	2 2 6	320·24	441 11 0
		Small Cause Cases	2	222	224	219	5	12,929 10 6	4 7 1	7·00	59 0 7
		Execution of Decrees	34	97	131	101	30	2,652 9 0	1 10 3	91·54	26 4 2
	Total	Regular Suits	7	102	109	92	17	52,551 9 7	40 9 2	52·23	571 3 5
		Execution of Decrees	13	127	140	137	3	75,572 13 8	2 0 8	63·28	551 10 0
		Small Cause Cases	31	1,381	1,412	1,340	72	56,101 4 2	4 8 2	17·75	41 13 10
		Execution of Decrees	77	1,046	1,123	1,086	37	53,112 12 10	1 5 4	19·86	48 14 6
	Total		128	2,656	2,784	2,655	129	2,37,338 8 3	4 5 4	22·16	89 6 3
Grand Total		Regular Suits	119	876	995	861	134	1,00,943 11 11	8 3 9	32·28	117 3 10
		Small Cause Cases	31	1,381	1,412	1,340	72	56,101 4 2	4 8 2	17·75	41 13 10
		Execution of Decrees	207	1,601	1,808	1,668	140	1,50,231 3 7	1 2 7	41·01	90 1 0
			357	3,858	4,215	3,869	346	3,07,276 3 8	3 14 4	31·00	79 6 9

14. During the year there were 2,407 civil suits for disposal, of which 1,412 were Small Cause Court cases, being a slight decrease in the numbers of the previous year. Of this number, 2,201 cases to the value of R1,57,045-0-1 were decided, leaving 206 for disposal.

15. The average value of original suits disposed of in all the Courts has fallen from R87-8-9 in 1884-85 to R71-5-7 in this year; while their average cost has fallen from R7-1-4 to R5-15-5.

16. One thousand six hundred and sixty-eight execution of decree cases to the value of R1,56,231-3-7 were decided, leaving 140 cases pending at the close of the year, of which 84 are in the Court of the Superintendent, Sehore Bazar.

17. In regular suits the average duration was 23·43 days, and in execution of decree cases 41·01 days, showing a considerable decrease over last year's average which for regular suits was 51·74.

18. The average duration of original cases was high in the Courts of the Political Agent, Bhopal, and of the Civil Judge, Mhow, and the duration of execution cases was high in the Courts of the Political Agent, Bhopal, Superintendent, Sehore Bazar and Cantonment Magistrate, Morar.

REGISTRATION.

Station.	Book I.		Book III.		Book IV.		Book V.		Total.	
	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.
Indore	14	31 8 0	36	71 8 0	...	...	...	...	50	103 0 0
Mhow	62	95 8 0	6	30 0 0	39	24 8 0	...	...	107	150 0 0
Morar	29	67 8 0	...	...	9	17 0 0	...	...	38	84 8 0
Sipri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neemuch	38	57 8 0	1	5 0 0	21	15 0 0	...	...	60	77 8 0
Nowgong	26	18 0 0	3	2 0 0	20	13 0 0	...	...	49	33 0 0
Sehore	26	127 0 0	27	73 8 0	15	26 0 0	4	2 0 0	72	228 8 0
Satna	...	...	...	...	4	2 8 0	...	...	4	2 8 0
Agar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	195	397 0 0	73	182 0 0	108	98 0 0	4	2 0 0	380	679 0 0

19. The total number of documents registered during the year were 380, and the amount of fees R679 against 258 and R415 last year respectively.

20. The following figures show the number of documents registered and the amount of fees paid for the last two years under each book :—

	Documents registered.		Fees realized.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
Book I	155	195	297	397
Book III	2	73	10	182
Book IV	101	108	107	98
Book V	...	4	...	2
Total	258	380	414	679

The apparent increase in the number of documents registered and in the amount of fees realized is due to the inclusion in this year's returns by the documents registered at Indore, Sehore, and Sutna.

JAILS.

Name of Jail.	Number of Prisoners.								Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1896.	Expenditure during the year.						Daily average No. of Prisoners.	Annual average cost of Prisoners.	Remarks.
	In Jail on 1st April 1895.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.		Rations of Prisoners.	Contingent Charges.	Clothing of Prisoners.	Fixed Establishment.	Extra Establishment.	Total.			
										R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	
Indore	270	176	446	29	1	4	158	192	254	5,244 15 4	1,545 8 9	1,342 14 0	2,976 0 0	2,648 10 4	13,757 11 5	272·26	50 9 3	
Gwalior	8	68	76	23	...	...	53	76	...	202 13 0	221 11 1	47 4 0	1,658 12 0	35 10 9	2,166 2 10	8·92	240 10 11	
Sehore	30	137	167	53	1	3	81	138	29	625 1 5	316 4 7	...	704 7 1	114 9 0	*1,760 6 1	36·60	48 1 7	*Out of this R723-8-8 were paid from Local Fund.
Nowgong	8	121	129	21	...	...	71	92	37	454 14 11	117 4 5	55 11 3	1,632 0 0	...	2,259 14 7	17·34	68 5 4	
Satna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agar	6	36	42	9	...	...	17	26	16	253 13 1	151 4 6	9 1 3	756 0 0	...	1,170 2 10	8·54	129 10 0	
Sardarpur	24	75	99	3	...	...	64	67	32	650 0 0	230 0 0	108 0 0	216 0 0	...	1,204 0 0	30·02	40 1 8	
Goona	6	11	17	1	...	...	11	12	5	170 3 5	123 8 9	16 5 0	922 0 0	...	1,232 1 2	6·59	205 5 6	
Total	352	624	976	139	2	7	455	603	373	7,601 13 2	2,705 5 1	1,579 3 6	8,865 3 1	2,798 14 1	23,550 6 11	380·27	61 14 10	
Cantonment Lock-ups.																		
Mhow	2	197	199	23	...	1	170	194	5	201 10 0	...	...	...	...	201 10 0	5·53	36 10 11	
Morar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Neemuch	1	31	32	12	...	...	14	26	6	184 0 0	68 8 6	...	64 8 3	...	317 0 9	3·69	85 14 6	
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	3	228	231	35	...	1	184	220	11	385 10 0	68 8 6	...	64 8 3	...	518 10 9	9·22	56 4 0	
Grand Total	355	852	1,207	174	2	8	639	823	384	7,987 7 2	2,773 13 7	1,579 3 6	8,929 11 4	2,798 14 1	24,069 2 8	389·49	61 12 9	

21. One thousand two hundred and seven persons were imprisoned as against 1,379 during the previous year. Eight persons died in Jail and two effected their escape. The average cost of prisoners has increased from R58-10-2 last year to R61-12-9. The average cost of prisoners in Gwalior, Goona and Agar is very high, but is apparently accounted for by the small number of prisoners and the large permanent charge of fixed establishment. No reason is given to show why the charges for a prisoner in the Neemuch lock-up amount to R85-14-6, while in Mhow the charge is only R36-10-11; but in the latter station there is no charge under the head of fixed establishment or contingent charges.

POLICE.

	NAME OF OFFICE.	Paid by British Government.			Paid by Local Municipal or State Funds.			Total of all grades.		
		Men of all grades.		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.
		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
				R. a. p.			R. a. p.			R. a. p.
British or Local Police under Political Officers.	Indore Residency Police	...	...	...	...	40	3,880 7 9	...	40	3,880 7 9
	Gwalior Residency Police	...	...	...	...	4	264 0 0	...	4	264 0 0
	Bhopal Political Agency Police	...	...	...	...	43	2,878 12 10	...	43	2,878 12 10
	Bundelkhand Political Agency Police	...	12	924 0 0	...	26	2,064 0 0	...	38	2,988 0 0
	Baghelkhand Agency Railway Police	...	48	5,988 0 0	...	...	...	...	48	5,988 0 0
	Western Malwa Agency Police	...	6	588 0 0	...	6	444 0 0	...	12	1,032 0 0
	Bhopawar Agency. Bhumia Police	4	54	6,792 0 0	...	...	...	4	54	6,792 0 0
	Bhopawar Agency. Manpur Pargana Police	...	13	1,032 0 0	...	...	...	...	13	1,032 0 0
	Bhopawar Agency. Agency Road Police	...	...	...	...	32	3,168 0 0	...	32	3,168 0 0
	Bhopawar Agency. Chikli or International Police	...	...	...	...	5	360 0 0	...	5	360 0 0
	Goona Agency Police	...	...	...	...	1	60 0 0	...	1	60 0 0
		4	133	15,324 0 0	...	157	13,119 4 7	4	290	28,443 4 7
Cantonment Police.	Mhow Cantonment Police	...	...	...	...	133	14,824 12 2	...	133	14,824 12 2
	Morar Cantonment Police	...	...	...	...	90	9,524 6 7	...	90	9,524 6 7
	Sipri Cantonment Police	...	...	...	...	20	2,747 11 6	...	20	2,747 11 6
	Neemuch Cantonment Police	...	...	...	...	73	9,315 4 0	...	73	9,315 4 0
	Nowgong Cantonment Police	...	...	...	...	40	3,708 10 7	...	40	3,708 10 7
		...	...	...	...	356	40,120 12 10	...	356	40,120 12 10
Rajputana.	Malwa Railway Police, Indore Section	...	135	24,164 13 3	...	...	...	...	135	24,164 13 3
		4	268	39,488 13 3	...	513	53,240 1 5	4	781	92,728 14 8

22. The total number of Police maintained is 4 mounted and 781 foot, of these 272 are paid by British Government at a cost of R39,488-13-3 and 513 by Local Funds at a cost of R53,240-1-5. No changes requiring notice have taken place in the distribution of the Police force during the past year.

CHAPTER III.

REVENUE OPIUM.

General Remarks.—The prospects of the opium trade in Malwa are still far from satisfactory owing to the continued depression in commerce and to production largely exceeding demand.

2. The year opened with a stock ready for export of about 35,000 chests, and the gathered juice of the season estimated to bring 45,000 more chests into the market in the middle of the year. The course of the market throughout the year was fair, the actual exports being during the—

1st quarter	8,306 chests.
2nd „	11,643 „
3rd „	8,310 „
4th „	10,708 „

With the prices ranging as under—

Indore.	Per chest.	Bombay.
1st quarter, Rs. 1,125 to 1,112	...	1,150 to 1,148
2nd „ „ 1,117 to 1,154	...	1,155 to 1,165
3rd „ „ 1,203 to 1,168	...	1,221 to 1,185
4th „ „ 1,152 to 1,108	...	1,177 to 1,141

3. In September 1885 the price of opium rose in Malwa considerably, the scanty rainfall of the season showing signs of a very poor opium crop for the ensuing year. At Indore, between 15th and 30th September, prices went up from ₹34 to ₹44 per dhari, and the market would have tightened further had not late rains removed all apprehension of general drought.

4. Of the Opium Agencies returns from Dhar, Rutlam, Chitor and Indore show a falling off in the number of chests passed for export to China. The difference as compared with last year at the three former places is small, and may be attributed to the ordinary fluctuations of trade, though at Dhar there has been a regular decrease since 1882, and, considering its position off the line of rail, it is doubtful if any improvement can be expected. The decrease at Indore has amounted to 1,973½ chests, and can only be attributed to the policy lately pursued by the Holkar Durbar. During the year several merchants have considerably restricted their business in Indore city, and have opened branch agencies at Ujjain, where the greater part of their business is now conducted. The considerable increase in Mandsaur exports is to be attributed to the facilities which have been lately given to the opium trade there by the erection of a commodious godown and to the establishment of agencies in that city by Ajmere merchants, who prefer to pass their opium at the Mandsaur scales to paying enhanced duty at Ajmere.

5. The opium crop is estimated to yield from 30 to 35 thousand chests during the coming year; this added to the available stock at the end of the present year will give about 70,000 chests for disposal.

6. There was no change in the rates of opium duty, which remained at ₹650 per chest on opium intended for export to China, and ₹700 per chest on opium exported from Malwa for local consumption in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, in Berar and in His Highness the Nizam's dominions.

7. The experimental system sanctioned by the Government of India in 1881, which allowed Punjab to import opium direct from Malwa on payment of one-fourth of the full pass duty, having been discontinued from 1st April 1885, no opium was exported to that province during the year under report.

8. Mr. Hastings purchased 3,304 maunds of crude opium during the season for the Bengal excise at an average rate per dhari of ₹32-14-6: the average of the year previous being ₹35-7. Mr. Hastings has been successful in his endeavours to introduce the trade in special opium, *i.e.*, opium free from oil, and it is now found that cultivators are ready to prepare this opium without any specific promise of purchase as was necessary when the scheme was first introduced.

9. *Internal Trade.*—The prices ruling in the opium marts during the year were—

Agency.	April 1885.	May 1885.	June 1885.	July 1885.	August 1885.	September 1885.	October 1885.	November 1885.	December 1885.	January 1886.	February 1886.	March 1886.	Average.	Remarks.
Crude opium.—Rate per dhari of 5 seers.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Indore	23 10 8	24 9 7	24 3 0	25 3 0	25 8 0	26 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 15 5	
Rutlam	22 12 0	23 2 6	23 2 6	23 2 6	23 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	23 9 0	22 5 6	23 1 1	
Dhar	23 9 10	23 12 9	23 9 4	24 1 0	25 2 5	25 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 3 9	
Ujjain	23 0 0	24 4 0	25 0 0	26 4 0	26 8 0	26 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 2 8	
Chitor	18 5 0	19 3 0	19 15 0	21 0 0	20 4 0	20 11 0	19 2 0	...	...	...	...	18 3 0	19 9 4	
Jaora	20 11 6	21 8 6	22 5 6	22 12 0	22 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8 6	21 15 0	
Bhopal	25 1 2	26 5 2	26 15 1	27 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 9 2	
Mandsaur	20 4 9	21 2 11	21 11 0	22 10 9	22 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 12 0	22 7 11	
Average	22 2 10	23 0 0	23 5 8	24 2 1	23 11 2	24 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	22 3 3	23 8 0	
Manipulated-ball opium, new.—Rate per dhari of 5 seers.														
Indore	36 0 0	35 10 8	35 0 0	35 6 0	35 8 10	38 3 2	41 14 8	40 6 0	39 4 0	38 0 0	36 2 8	34 11 2	37 2 11	
Rutlam	32 11 3	32 14 6	33 5 0	33 11 6	33 11 6	36 9 0	38 3 0	37 12 6	37 12 6	36 15 6	34 2 0	32 14 6	35 0 11	
Dhar	32 2 7	33 0 0	33 6 11	34 1 0	34 5 8	35 10 11	39 5 8	38 13 4	39 5 8	37 0 0	36 2 3	34 8 9	35 10 7	
Ujjain	35 0 0	36 0 0	35 8 0	35 0 0	36 8 0	37 8 0	40 0 0	38 0 0	39 0 0	38 0 0	37 0 0	35 8 0	36 14 8	
Chitor	31 8 0	32 0 0	31 12 0	31 13 0	30 8 0	36 12 0	34 15 0	33 0 0	33 9 0	33 8 0	31 8 0	30 8 0	32 9 9	
Jaora	30 1 0	30 1 0	30 7 6	31 4 6	31 11 0	34 15 0	36 9 0	35 5 6	36 2 6	34 15 0	32 14 6	31 11 0	33 0 1	
Bhopal	32 10 4	33 4 0	33 6 0	34 5 6	35 3 0	35 7 2	36 11 2	34 15 6	36 5 0	36 7 2	35 8 0	33 12 0	33 13 3	
Mandsaur	31 12 0	31 3 2	30 8 0	32 2 0	32 9 7	33 13 6	36 13 2	35 11 9	36 4 0	35 9 7	34 0 0	31 14 0	33 8 5	
Average	32 11 8	33 0 2	32 14 8	33 7 5	33 12 2	36 1 10	38 0 11	36 12 1	37 3 4	36 4 8	34 10 8	33 2 11	34 13 7	
Manipulated-ball opium, old.—Rate per dhari of 5 seers.														
Indore	37 6 10	37 4 7	36 11 2	37 6 0	38 4 5	40 3 2	44 4 9	42 3 0	41 1 8	40 13 4	40 4 9	39 13 8	39 10 5	
Rutlam	35 2 3	35 5 6	34 8 6	34 15 0	35 15 3	38 3 0	39 13 0	39 13 0	40 3 6	39 0 0	37 6 0	35 12 0	37 2 9	
Dhar	33 8 6	34 0 0	34 9 7	35 15 0	35 14 4	38 1 1	41 14 5	41 0 0	41 7 9	39 8 0	38 2 3	37 6 2	37 9 11	
Ujjain	37 0 0	38 0 0	37 0 0	37 8 0	38 8 0	39 4 0	42 0 0	41 0 0	41 8 0	42 0 0	40 12 0	39 0 0	39 7 4	
Chitor	39 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	39 13 0	39 12 0	40 0 0	41 0 0	40 14 0	38 3 0	39 3 0	39 4 0	39 0 0	39 10 9	
Jaora	33 11 6	32 14 6	33 5 0	33 11 6	34 8 6	37 6 0	39 0 0	37 6 0	38 3 0	37 6 0	36 9 0	35 12 0	35 13 1	
Bhopal	35 8 0	36 3 0	36 6 0	37 1 6	37 11 0	38 11 2	40 10 4	37 13 0	39 12 0	39 12 9	39 6 0	38 6 0	38 1 8	
Mandsaur	33 10 6	32 14 0	32 2 0	33 0 0	34 8 0	35 12 0	38 8 10	37 5 6	39 4 0	38 12 10	38 0 0	35 13 0	35 12 10	
Average	35 9 11	35 13 2	35 9 3	36 2 10	36 14 2	38 7 0	40 14 5	39 10 10	39 15 4	39 9 0	38 11 6	37 9 10	37 14 7	

10. The average price of both crude and manipulated opium throughout Malwa during the last four years has been—

	Crude.	Manipulated.
1882-83 . .	₹30, per dhari	₹41
1883-84 . .	„ 22, „ „	„ 35
1884-85 . .	„ 28, „ „	„ 36
1885-86 . .	„ 23½, „ „	„ 34¾

11. The statement below shows the total exports from the Malwa Opium Agency and the average prices of new opium in the Indore and Bombay markets in each month during the years 1884-85 and 1885-86 :—

Months.	1884-85.						1885-86.					
	Total exports from the Malwa Opium Agency.	Average prices of opium, new. Indore.				Bombay.	Total exports from the Malwa Opium Agency.	Average prices of opium, new. Indore.				Bombay.
	Chests.	Rate per dhari.	Rate per chest.	Government duty.	Total.		Chests.	Rate per dhari.	Rate per chest.	Government duty.	Total.	
		₹ a. p.	₹	₹	₹	₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹	₹	₹
April	2,701½	42 8 0	561	650	1,211½	1,240 0 0	3,158½	36 0 0	475 3 2	650	1,125	1,150
May	2,391	42 0 0	555	...	1,205	1,229 0 0	2,075½	35 10 8	470 12 9	...	1,121	1,149
June	2,531½	40 0 0	528	...	1,178	1,219 0 0	3,072	35 0 0	462 0 0	...	1,112	1,148
July	3,748½	38 0 0	501	...	1,151	1,204 0 0	5,035	35 6 0	466 15 2	...	1,117	1,153
August	3,455½	39 8 0	521	...	1,171	1,209 0 0	3,672½	35 8 10	469 4 7	...	1,119	1,162
September . . .	2,632	39 0 0	515	...	1,165	1,202 0 0	2,935½	38 3 2	504 3 4	...	1,154	1,165
October	3,970½	37 0 0	488	...	1,138	1,176 0 0	2,905	41 14 8	553 4 9	...	1,203	1,221
November . . .	3,702	36 0 0	475	...	1,125	1,164 0 0	2,265½	40 6 0	532 15 2	...	1,183	1,174
December . . .	4,786	38 0 0	501	...	1,151	1,178 0 0	3,139	39 4 0	518 1 7	...	1,168	1,185
January	3,087	38 0 0	501	...	1,151	1,170 0 0	4,652½	38 0 0	501 9 7	...	1,152	1,177
February	3,813	37 0 0	488	...	1,138	1,181 0 0	2,697	36 2 8	477 6 4	...	1,127	1,162
March	2,195	35 8 0	468	...	1,118	1,150 0 0	3,358½	34 11 2	458 0 2	...	1,108	1,141
Average . .	3,251	38 8 0	508	650	1,158	1,193 8 0	3,247½	37 2 11	490 13 0	650	1,141	1,165
Exports during the year .	39,013½	Duty . . . ₹2,53,58,775					38,967	Duty . . . ₹2,53,28,550				

Note.—Local weights—
5 seers = 1 dhari of 421 Halee Rs. weight. 13 Dharis and 1 seer = 1 chest (140¼ lbs. Avoir.)
Government Pass duty ₹650 per chest from 28th June 1882.

12. *Imperial Revenue.*—Thirty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven chests of opium passed the scales in Malwa during the year under report, or 46½ chests less than last year. The duty realized was ₹2,53,28,550 at ₹650 per chest.

External trade.—Exports to Bombay for exportation thence by sea.

13. The following statement shows the number of chests for which passes were granted, the number of passes used, and the duty realized at each Agency during the year 1885-86 as contrasted with 1884-85 :—

Agency.	1884-85.				1885-86.			
	Number of passes.	Number of chests.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty.	Number of passes.	Number of chests.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty.
			₹	₹			₹	₹
Indore . . .	732	12,352½	650	80,29,125	580	10,379	650	67,46,350
Rutlam . . .	151	2,078½	...	13,51,025	126	1,722½	...	11,19,625
Dhar . . .	66	1,039	...	6,75,350	42	683	...	4,43,950
Ujjain . . .	611	8,798½	...	57,19,025	625	9,166	...	59,57,900
Chitor . . .	650	7,199	...	46,79,350	653	7,000½	...	45,50,325
Jaora . . .	76	1,036	...	6,73,400	95	1,241	...	8,06,650
Bhopal . . .	108	1,533	...	9,96,450	158	1,935	...	12,57,750
Mandsaur . .	386	4,977	...	32,35,050	509	6,840	...	44,46,000
Total .	2,780	39,013½	650	2,53,58,775	2,788	38,967	650	2,53,28,550

14. *Abstract.*—Total monthly exports from all the Agencies under the Malwa Opium Agency.

Month.	1884-85.			1885-86.		
	Chests.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty.	Chests.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty.
		R.	R		R	R
April	2,701½	650	17,55,975	3,158½	650	20,53,025
May	2,391	...	15,54,150	2,075½	...	13,49,075
June	2,531½	...	16,45,475	3,072	...	19,96,800
July	3,748½	...	24,36,525	5,035	...	32,72,750
August	3,455½	...	22,46,075	3,672½	...	23,87,125
September	2,632	...	17,10,800	2,935½	...	19,08,075
October	3,970½	...	25,80,825	2,905	...	18,88,250
November	3,702	...	24,06,300	2,265½	...	14,72,575
December	4,786	...	31,10,900	3,139½	...	20,40,675
January	3,087	...	20,06,550	4,652½	...	30,24,125
February	3,813	...	24,78,450	2,697	...	17,53,050
March	2,195	...	14,26,750	3,358½	...	21,83,025
Total	39,013½	650	2,53,58,775	38,967	650	2,53,28,550

15. *Provincial Revenue.*—Three hundred and seventy-three Passports were granted by this Agency for the export of 1,529 chests of opium :—

	R
331 passes for 1,422 chests, at R700, duty . . .	9,95,400
42 „ „ 107 „ free of duty.	

In addition to above 20 chests were supplied to the Mysore Government during the year, and half a chest to the Coorg Administration.

The following statement shows the amount of opium passed for consumption in India, and the duty realized thereon, together with exports free of duty —the provincial revenue realized on the exports being remitted to the Chief Revenue Authority of the Province importing the drug :—

Bombay Presidency.

	Free chests.	Duty-paid chests.	Amount of duty at R700.
Rewa Kantha Agency—			
Rajpipla State (4 from the Indore and 11 from the Rutlam scales) . . .	15	...	...
Balasinor State (from the Rutlam scales) .	3	...	...
Kadawa State (from the Rutlam scales) .	½	...	...
Baria State (from the Rutlam scales) . .	2	...	...
Sanjeli State (from the Rutlam scales) . .	½	...	...
Sankheda Mehwas (from the Rutlam scales) .	...	2½	1,750
Pandu Mehwas (from the Rutlam scales) .	...	3	2,100
Dodka Mehwas-Bhadar (from the Rutlam scales)	...	2½	1,750
Mahi Kantha Agency—			
Amalyara State (from the Rutlam scales) .	4	...	...
Ilol State (from the Rutlam scales) . .	½	...	...
Mohanpur State (from the Chitor scales) .	½	...	...
Ghodasar State (from the Chitor scales) .	½	...	...
Pethapur State (from the Chitor scales) .	½	...	...
Wasna State (from the Chitor scales) . .	½	...	...
Kattosan State (from Rutlam and 4 from the Mandsaur scales)	5	...	...
Jhir Nirmali and Ranes States (from the Rutlam scales)	½	...	...
Khadal State (from the Rutlam scales) . .	1	...	...
Punadra State (from the Rutlam scales) .	1	...	...
Dabha State (from the Rutlam scales) . .	1	...	...
Bawisi Zilla (from the Rutlam scales) . .	4½	...	...

	Free chests.	Duty-paid chests.	Amount of duty at ₹700.
Kathiawar Agency—			
Junagad State (from the Mandsaur scales)	...	40	28,000
Dhrangadra State (from the Rutlam scales)	...	6	4,200
Wadhwan State (from the Mandsaur scales)	...	2	1,400
Valah State (from the Rutlam scales)	...	1½	1,050
Bajama State (from the Rutlam scales)	...	2	1,400
Jetpur Taluq (from the Mandsaur scales)	...	9	6,300
Bantwa Taluq (from the Mandsaur scales)	...	4	2,800
Saela Taluq (from the Rutlam scales)	...	1	700
Manawadar Taluq (from the Rutlam scales)	...	3	2,100
Palitana State (from the Rutlam scales)	...	6	4,200
Rajkot Civil Station (from the Rutlam scales)	...	1	700
Palanpur Superintendency—			
Palanpur State (from the Chitor scales)	25	...	...
Radhanpur State (from the Chitor scales)	18½	...	...
Tharad State (4 from the Rutlam and 2 from the Chitor scales)	6	...	...
Kaira Agency—			
Cambay State (3 from the Rutlam and 14 (×3 duty-paid) from the Chitor scales)	17	3	2,100
Panch Mahals Collectorate—			
Godhra (from the Rutlam scales)	...	16½	11,550
Nasik (from the Indore scales)	...	3½	2,450
Sholapur (from the Indore scales)	...	5	3,500
Poona (from the Indore scales)	...	8	5,600
Ahmedabad (from the Chitor scales)	...	118	82,600
Ahmednagar (from the Indore scales)	...	28	19,600
Total number of passes—104 { Free 42. Paid 62.			
Chests	107	265½	...
Amount of duty	...	...	1,85,850

Madras Presidency.

	Chests.	Bags (Cake opium packed in baskets and bags).	Amount of duty at ₹700.
Madras—			
27 from the Indore and 25 from the Ujjain scales	52	...	36,400
Cuddapah—			
From the Indore scales	8	...	5,600
Bellary—			
From the Indore scales	4	...	2,800
Vizagapatam—			
63 from the Indore and 78 from the Ujjain scales	...	141	98,700
Kistna District—			
Bezwada (14½ from the Indore and 18 from the Ujjain scales)	...	32½	22,750
Jaggayyapet (29 from the Indore and 80 from the Ujjain scales)	...	109	76,300
Masulipatam (from the Indore scales)	...	3	2,100
Godavari District—			
Rajahmundry (127 from the Indore and 19½ from the Ujjain scales)	...	146½	1,02,550

Karnool District.—

	Chests.	Bags (Cake opium packed in baskets and bags).	Amount of duty at ₹ 700.
Bangannapally (from the Indore scales) .	1	...	700
South Canara District.—			
Mangalore (from the Indore scales) . .	1½	...	1,050
Total number of passes—94.			
Chests	66½	432	...
Amount of duty . . .	...	...	3,48,950

BERAR—HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

	Chests.	Amount of duty at ₹ 700.
Amraoti District—		
38½ from the Indore and 15 from the Ujjain scales .	53½	37,450
Wun District—		
From the Indore scales	8½	5,950
Akola District—		
145½ from the Indore and 14 from the Ujjain scales .	159½	1,11,650
Bassim District—		
From the Indore scales	1	700
Ellichpur District—		
15 from the Indore and 7 from the Ujjain scales .	22	15,400
Total number of passes—44.		
Chests	244½	
Amount of duty		1,71,150

OTHER ADMINISTRATIONS.

Hyderabad—Deccan.

	Chests.	Bags (Cake opium packed in baskets and bags).	Amount of duty at ₹ 700.
(73 chests and 174½ chests in bags from the Indore scales) (12 chests and 145½ chests in bags from the Ujjain scales) (6 chests in bags from the Chitor scales, (2½ chests from the Bhopal scales) . .	87½	326	2,89,450
Total number of passes—131. . .	...		
Chests	87½	326	...
Amount of duty	...	...	2,89,450

PURCHASED AND SUPPLIED BY THIS AGENCY.

Mysore Government—	
(No duty levied at Indore)	20 chests.
Coorg Administration—	
(No duty levied at Indore)	½ chest.

Abstract Provincial Exports.

Presidency.	Number of passes.	Duty paid.			Duty-free chests.	Remarks.
		Chests.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty.		
			₹	₹		
Bombay . .	104	265½	700	1,85,850	107	
Madras . .	94	498½	...	3,48,950	...	
Berar . .	44	244½	...	1,71,150	...	
Hyderabad .	131	413½	...	2,89,450	...	
Mysore . .	...	...	...	...	20	Purchased and supplied.
Coorg . . .	...	...	...	...	½	
Total .	373	1,422	700	9,95,400	127½	

16. Hundi Stamps to the value of ₹ 17,669-12 were used in Malwa by exporters for hundis in payment of Government duty.

17. *Cess Dues Collections.*—The amount collected on account of cess dues at the different scales during the year was as follows :—

Scales.	Road-cess at ₹1 per chest.	Dhurmsala Fund at ₹1 per chest.	Manpur Road-dues at ₹3-10 per chest.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Indore	11,157 8 0	.....	.....
Rutlam	1,767 8 0	1,665 2 4	.....
Dhar	.....	.....	2,475 14 0
Ujjain	9,580 0 0	9,580 0 0	.....
Jaora	1,241 0 0	1,148 15 9	.....
Bhopal	1,937 8 0	1,937 8 0	.....
Mandsaur	6,895 0 0	6,895 0 0	.....
Fines, &c. .	.....	91 0 0	.....
Total .	32,578 8 0	21,317 10 1	2,475 14 0

Note.—The Dhurmsala cess has been levied at the Rutlam and Jaora scales in Government Currency from the 1st July 1885.

18. *Sub-Agencies.*—There are the following Sub-Agencies :—

Agencies.	Assistant Opium Agents.
Rutlam and Jaora	Mr. P. Y. Grant.
Dhar	Pandit Hirday Narain.
Ujjain	Mr. F. Fernandez.
Chitor	Mr. A. Collins.
Bhopal	Mr. Jamasji Naorosji.
Mandsaur	Mr. Byramji Pestonji.

With the exception of Rutlam, all the Sub-Agencies were maintained by Native States.

19. *Exports.—Indore Scales.*

Exports.	Number of passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of duty secured.	Remarks.
				Duty at
Imperial—			₹	₹
To Bombay for exportation thence to China .	580	10,379	67,46,350	650
Provincial—				
To Bombay Presidency—				
Free	1	4	...	...
Duty-paid	9	44½	31,150	700
To Madras Presidency (236½ in bags and 41½ in chests)	66	278	1,94,600	700
To Berar (Hyderabad Assigned Districts) .	38	208½	1,45,950	700
To Hyderabad (Deccan) (174½ chests in bags and 73 chests)	78	247½	1,73,250	700
To Mysore State (purchased and supplied) .	...	20	...	...
To Coorg Administration (purchased and supplied)	...	½	...	...
Total .	772	11,182	...	...

Rutlam.

Exports.	Number of passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of duty secured.	Remarks.
				Duty at
Imperial—				₹
To Bombay for China	126	1,722½	11,19,625	650
Provincial—				
To Bombay Presidency—				
Free	24	37½	...	...
Duty-paid	28	45	31,500	700
Total .	178	1,805	...	...

Dhar.

Exports.	Number of passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of duty secured.	Remarks.
				Duty at
Imperial—				₹
To Bombay for China	42	683	4,43,950	650
Total .	42	683	...	...

Ujjain.

Exports.	Number of passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of duty secured.	Remarks.
				Duty at
Imperial—				₹
To Bombay for China	625	9,166	59,57,900	650
Provincial—				
To Madras Presidency (195½ chests in bags and 25 chests)	28	220½	1,54,350	700
To Berrar (Hyderabad Assigned Districts) .	6	36	25,200	700
To Hyderabad (Deccan) (145½ chests in bags and 12 chests)	49	157½	1,10,250	700
Total .	708	9,580	...	...

Chitor.

Exports.	Number of passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of duty secured.	Remarks.
				Duty at
Imperial—				₹
To Bombay for China	653	7,000½	45,50,325	650
Provincial—				
To Bombay Presidency—				
Free	15	61½	...	...
Duty-paid	17	121	84,700	700
To Hyderabad (Deccan) in bags . . .	3	6	4,200	700
Total .	688	7,189	...	...

Jaora.

Exports.	Number of passes granted	Chests.	Amount of duty secured.	Remarks.
				Duty at
Imperial—				₹
To Bombay for China	95	1,241	8,06,650	650

Bhopal.

Exports.	Number of passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of duty secured.	Remarks.
				Duty at
Imperial—				₹
To Bombay for China	158	1,935	12,57,750	650
Provincial—				
To Hyderabad (Deccan)	1	2½	1,750	700
Total .	159	1,937½	...	...

Mandsaur.

Exports.	Number of passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of duty secured.	Remarks.
				Duty at
Imperial—				₹
To Bombay for China	509	6,840	44,46,000	650
Provincial—				
To Bombay Presidency—				
Free	2	4	...	...
Duty-paid	8	55	38,500	700
Total .	519	6,899	...	...

III.—PROVINCIAL GENERAL.

	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.									
Land Revenue, Abkari, &c.				36,239	1	2			
Sale of Stamps				31,181	5	0			
Imperial Fees and Receipts				731	12	3			
Electric Telegraph	71,100	5	3						
Postal (including Money Order) and Savings Bank Collections	16,40,731	7	9						
				17,11,831	13	0			
Miscellaneous				5,006	11	1			
II.—Payment by Native States.									
Contribution to Contingent				2,29,982	6	0			
Tributes assigned to British Government				3,51,100	10	0			
„ paid through „ „				2,04,535	5	0			
Fixed payment for Istimurar land				24,856	6	10			
Succession and Nazarana				16,375	0	0			
GRAND TOTAL				26,11,840	6	4	26,11,840	6	4

III.—PROVINCIAL REVENUE.

Name of Funds.	Receipts.			Disbursements.									Balance on 31st March 1886.
	Balance on 1st April 1885.	Total Receipts during the year.	Grand Total Receipts.	Collection and Management of Superintendence.	Public Works Proper.	Local Improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospital, Dispensaries.	Grants to Sharers in Road Dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Cantonment Local Funds	47,688 11 7	1,78,057 0 2	2,25,745 11 9	10,323 7 3	24,695 1 5	4,728 9 5	46,382 15 9	1,450 0 0	8,232 1 7	.....	81,709 7 1	1,71,521 10 6	54,224 1 3
II.—Political Agencies and Maunpore Purgunnah Funds	23,988 14 2	85,818 10 9	1,09,807 8 11	17,107 12 3	15,979 15	12,567 10 6	14,963 13 7	2,727 0 0	1,791 2 5	.....	24,258 11 8	89,386 1 9	20,421 7 2
III.—Funds raised fo Special Purpose	48,394 6 10	66,533 2 11	1,14,926 9 9	39,571 0 0	564 4	.....	390 0 0	9,759 9 8	13,714 12 5	.....	2,451 3 7	57,450 11 0	57,475 14 9
IV.—Collections from Local Road Dues, &c.	9,706 0 0	84,169 0 0	93,875 0 0	5,780 0 0	16,248 0 0	.....	5,104 0 0	.....	379 0 0	13,998 0 0	8,533 0 0	50,042 0 0	43,833 0 0
Grand Total	1,29,778 0 7	4,14,576 13 10	5,44,354 14 5	63,782 3 6	57,487 2 1	17,286 3 11	60,840 13 4	13,936 9 8	24,117 0 5	13,998 0 0	1,16,952 6 4	3,68,400 7 3	1,75,954 7 2

CHAPTER IV.

EDUCATION.

2. *General.*—The usual Central India Schools Examination was held in April 1885. One hundred and fifteen candidates presented themselves for examination at the various centres against 108 in the previous year. This examination seems to be gaining in popularity year by year, and the certificates are considerably valued.

3. The usual scholarships were offered by the Chiefs of Rewah, Dhar, Dewas (Senior Branch and Junior Branch), Rutlam, Jaora, Charkhari, and the Rajkumar College, Nowgong. Rao Bahadur Arjun Singh of Datia, also, renewed his scholarship of R10 a month for the candidate who throughout Central India took the highest place in the Calcutta University Entrance Examination. It was awarded to M. I. Kelkar of the Indore City School, who is now continuing his studies at the Deccan College, Poona.

* * * *

5. *Residency (Rajkumar) College, Indore.*—The most important event in the history of the College during the year under report was the opening of the new College building by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 14th of November 1885. This building was erected in honor of Sir Henry Daly, late Governor-General's Agent in Central India, by a number of the Chiefs of this Agency. It was designed by Colonel Thomason, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Central India, and has the peculiarity of being built entirely of concrete, except the roof which consists of French tiles. Previous to the opening cermony, which was held in a shamiana, His Excellency walked through the building, and inspected the library and the various class rooms, after which he proceeded to the Darbar tent, accompanied by the Governor-General's Agent, and the members of the Viceregal and the Agent to the Governor-General's staffs. There was a large attendance of Native Chiefs and Gentlemen, as well as of ladies and gentlemen from Indore and Mhow. Among others present were the Political Agents of Western Malwa, Bhopal, Bundelkhund, Baghelkhund and Bhopawar, and the Chiefs of Dhar, Dewas, Senior Branch and Junior Branch, Jaora, Burwani, Jhabua and Kurwai. The proceedings were opened by Sir Lepel Griffin in a short speech in which he explained the objects of the institution and asked His Excellency to declare the new building open. In reply His Excellency wished it every success, expressed his sympathy with its objects, and declared the building open. An excellent photograph of the building, executed by Lala Din Dayal of Indore, was then presented to His Excellency the Countess of Dufferin by Sir Lepel Griffin, after which the young Chiefs reading at the College were severally introduced to His Excellency.

6. The interest felt by His Excellency in the College, as evinced by his presence on this occasion, ought to have the very best results in inducing the Chiefs of Central India to aid in raising the status and efficiency of the College, both by contributing further funds which are much needed and by sending more boys to study there.

7. The following boys studied in the College during the year :—

(1) Maharaj Kanwar Jeswant Singh of Sailana, who left the College in July 1885.

(2) Maharaj Chattar Singh of Semlia.

(3) Rana Sarup Singh of Jobat, who left the College in November 1885.

(4) His Highness Maharana Vijaya Singh of Ali Rajpura.

(5) Kanwar Narayan Rao of Panth Piploda, who left in July 1885.

(6) Raja Ranjit Singh of Girwana.

(7) Kanwar Chain Singh of Jhaknowda.

(8) Kanwar Himmat Singh of Khawassa.

(9) Kanwar Vdaya Singh of Khawassa.

(10) Kanwar Amar Singh of Namli.

(11) His Highness Raja Vishwanath Singh of Chatarpur, who left in November 1885.

(12) Kanwar Man Singh of Raoti, who left in February 1886.

(13) Ali Bahadur Nawab Zaman Bahadur of Banda.

(14) Ali Bahadur Akhtar Zaman Bahadur of Banda.

(15) Shrimant Ganpat Rao of Panth Piploda.

(16) Sahibzada Arjuman Muhammad Khan of Bhopal.

(17) Shahzada Sher Ali Khan of Jaora.

(18) Kanwar Kesari Singh of Piploda.

(19) Kanwar Rughunath Singh of Piploda.

(20) Kunwar Amar Singh of Piploda.

Of the above the following left the College to manage their affairs at home:—

Maharaj Kanwar Jeswant Singh of Sailana.

Rana Sarup Singh of Jobat.

Kanwar Narayan Rao of Panth Piploda.

His Highness the Raja of Chatarpur intended to come to Indore only for a short time, and remained about 3 months. The young Kanwar of Raoti was withdrawn by his father, who said he could not afford the expense of educating him at the College. The largest number of boys on the rolls at one time was 15, as against 7 at the end of the previous year.

8. It is a very difficult matter to induce boys to join the College, though once they have joined they seem happy and contented enough. Even in cases where the fathers of boys appear willing to send their sons, a long time invariably elapses before they do actually send them. However, the attendance has lately been much more regular than before, and prizes will now be annually given for attendance as well as for studies. In this connection, I wish to record my obligations to the Political Agents of Western Malwa and Bhopawar for the great assistance they have given me, both by sending new boys and in endeavouring to ensure punctual attendance. Colonel Martin mentions several boys in the Western Malwa Agency who ought to join, and is trying to persuade their parents to send them. It is much to be regretted that no boys attend the College from the Bhopal and Goona Agencies, or from the important States of Gwalior, Indore, Dhar, Dewas, Rutlam and Burwani.

"9. Considerable progress has been made in the studies. All the boys have begun English, while the two or three senior ones speak, write and understand it very well. The junior boys read more or less elementary English text-books,

but those who are more advanced have read a considerable part of Cunningham's "British India and its Rulers," and have begun Miss Buckley's "Fairyland of Science." Simple lectures in law have also been started, in which the boys seem to take an interest. Nor have amusements been neglected. Lawn Tennis, Polo, and Hockey have been regularly played with great keenness.

For some years past no prizes had been given to the Rajkumars, but seeing that without these there would be little inducement to hard work and regularity among boys who have not to gain a livelihood in afterlife, I promised to have a yearly distribution of prizes. The first was held in April last, when Sir Lepel Griffin gave away the prizes in presence of a number of Native gentlemen, including His Highness the Nawab of Jaora. All were pleased and proud, and I am sure the prospect of rewards has borne good fruit since in increased diligence and punctuality.

10. The College staff has not been strengthened yet, though sanction has been obtained for an additional teacher on R50 a month. This appointment has not been filled up, because the number of boys has not increased sufficiently to warrant it. My two assistants have done their work conscientiously, especially Lala Bansa Dhar, the Superintendent of the Boarding House, and Head English Teacher, who has been of great assistance to me. I have endeavoured to give as much personal attention as possible to the English of each class from the most to the least advanced.

11. Thanks to a special grant by the Agent to the Governor-General of R500, something has been done towards improving the College grounds. The unsightly cactus hedge and jungle which formerly grew in front of the College grounds have been cleared away, and ornamental trees planted in their place. An additional piece of land has also been handed over to the College and planted with various trees. In time this ought to be a great improvement. The accommodation, however, for the boarders leaves still much to be desired, and this want cannot be remedied without the expenditure of a large sum on a Boarding House. The Boarding House, for which funds were provided by His Highness Maharaja Holkar, is approaching completion, but it is a small building and cannot hold more than four boys. It was found necessary to build it at some little distance from the College owing to the depth of the black cotton soil in the College compound which would have made the foundations very expensive.

12. The income of the College during the year under report was R3,955-2-5 against R3,418-10-8 in the previous year. The expenditure was R4,712-8-5 against R4,414-8-5, but the former sum includes R1,985-12-1 spent on the purchase of Government Promissory Notes, so that there was practically a balance of about R1,200. This result shows an improvement on the previous year, but the funds derived from fees are liable to fluctuation, and the only way to put the finances on a sound basis is to add to the sum invested in Government Paper, which at the end of the year amounted to R39,500. It must be remembered, too, that every new building will necessitate additional outlay eventually on repairs and on servants, and it is important to provide funds for contingencies of this nature.

13. *Residency School, Indore.*—The number of boys on the rolls of this school on the 31st March 1886 was 129 against 119 at the end of the previous year. The average daily attendance throughout the year was 90 against 101 in the previous year. The decrease is chiefly owing to the fact that boys are very sparingly admitted free, whereas the Canadian Mission School requires merely a nominal fee.

14. Seven candidates appeared in the Calcutta University Examination, of whom 5 were successful, while of the 11 candidates for the Central India Schools Examination, 7 passed. This creditable result is largely due to the conscientious and efficient work of the Head Master, Lala Rasik Behari.

15. The total receipts during the year were R3,877-15-8 and expenditure R3,495-9 against R3,725-9-1 and R3,728-6-9, respectively, during the previous year, leaving a small balance of R382-6-8 in favour of the school. The fees have declined with the decrease in the number of students, which is chiefly apparent in the lower classes, but the share of opium cess collections almost sufficed for all expenses. It would be a great advantage if the school could obtain a Government grant-in-aid.

16. *Sehore High School.*—The Political Agent reports that there has been a steady attendance at the boys' and girls' schools, presided over by Mr. and Mrs. Mears respectively, and that the daily average attendance in the former was 299·33, and in the latter 92·7. "The Head Master and Mistress," he adds, "have performed their duties with zeal and efficiency.

17. *Goona.*—The Agency School here has been fairly well attended; but the petty Chiefs of the neighbourhood evince a marked disinclination to any prolonged residence in Goona or attendance at school. The Head Master, Umanath Bagchi, is reported on as a well-qualified and hard-working teacher.

18. *Gwalior.*—The Resident writes that the returns furnished by the Darbar show no increase in the number of schools, but a slight one in the number of pupils,—the number for 1885-86 being 3,713 against 3,637 last year. The total expenditure incurred by the Darbar under this head is R2,141. The supervision over the schools appears to be very far from satisfactory.

19. *Morar Cantonment.*—There is no Government school here, and the private school has been closed for want of funds.

20. *Neemuch Cantonment School.*—This school, in the opinion of the Political Agent, Western Malwa, is progressing as much as could be expected in the absence of professional supervision. At the close of the year 1884-85 there were 89 scholars on the rolls, at the end of March 1886 the number had increased to 114. The income derived from fees amounted to R391-8 against R345-4 in 1884-85, and the daily average attendance was 60·63 against 56·16 in the previous year.

21. *Charkhari.*—The Munbazim of the State takes a great interest in the Charkhari State School, which, under Pandit Zugal Kishore, acquitted itself with great credit in the last Central India Schools Examination. The Pandit has been lately confirmed in his appointment after having officiated for a long period. He is very popular, and keeps the school in admirable order.

A girls' school has been established here, which now contains 250 pupils. A few of the girls can read, and the Political Agent hopes that some of them will be educated up to the standard required for joining the Agra Medical School under the auspices of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

The young Chief lives at Nowgong and is making satisfactory progress under Mr. Morison, the joint tutor of the Chiefs of Charkhari and Chatarpur. The former is a manly youth and fond of sports, such as riding and driving.

22. *Chatarpur.*—Mr. Mather, Principal of the Rajkumar College, Nowgong, reports that 126 boys were present at his inspection of the school at the capital of this State out of a total of 145 on the rolls. Thirty-seven read in the English Department, 67 in the Sanskrit and Hindi Department, and 41 in the Persian and Urdu Department. The average daily attendance during the year was 82, which is not very high. This is by far the best school in Bundelkhund,

except the Charkhari School. The girls' school has 82 names on the rolls, of whom 62° were present at the annual inspection. Sewing is taught as well as reading, and some creditable work has been turned out.

The young Chief reads under Mr. Morison at Nowgong, and also has practice in administrative work with the Political Agent. He is an intelligent young man, but has delicate health.

23. *Nowgong.*—At the beginning of the year, the Rajkumar College here had on its rolls seven boys, at its close 12, and six more were to join as soon as sufficient accommodation could be provided for them. Three new Boarding Houses are being built, each to accommodate two boys. The main College building has been greatly improved, and the grounds laid out so as to enable the boys to play cricket and other games. The boys seems to enjoy visiting the Library and looking at the books there provided. The Political Agent bears testimony to the popularity and zeal of the Principal, Mr. Mather.

24. *Datia.*—The percentage of attendance at this school, Mr. Mather says was the worst since its first inspection by him in 1879. The school is evidently not appreciated by the inhabitants. Once the best school in Bundelkhund, it can now rank only as the 4th or 5th.

25. *Samthar.*—Seventy-seven names appear on the rolls of the school at this capital, and 67 boys were present at the inspection. It is the only school in the State, there being no village schools. There has been a slight improvement, Mr. Mather thinks, since the first inspection by him in 1879.

26. *Tehri.*—There are five classes in the English Department of the Tehri State School, but only one class is at all efficient.

The girls' school numbers 25 pupils, of whom 23 were present at the inspection. Mr. Mather suggests that sewing should be taught, as is done at Chatarpur.

Mr. Mather examined the Maharajah's sons, and found that they were making satisfactory progress under Lala Durga Parshad.

27. *Alipura.*—The school at this place has fallen off greatly.

28. *Ajaigarh.*—The Ajaigarh State School has suffered from frequent changes of Head Masters.

The Maharajah's sons, along with some other young gentlemen, were examined by Mr. Mather, who found that they had made good progress under the tuition of Chuni Lal Penre, B. A.

29. *Punnah.*—The average number of boys on the rolls of the Punnah School during the year was 134, and the average attendance 92. Both numbers and attendance were better than in the previous year, which is greatly to the credit of the Head Master.

30. *Bijawar.*—Sixty boys were present at Mr. Mather's examination of this State School out of a total of 67. Much improvement was found to have been made since the last inspection.

31. *Manpur.*—There are four schools in this British Pergunnah, namely, at Manpur, Khundi, Sherpur and Kolani. The average attendance was 101 as against 99·60 in the previous year. The cost of maintaining the schools was ₹1,281-7-1. No candidates from the Manpur School appeared in the Central India Schools Examination.

32. *Dhar.*—The number of schools in this State increased from 19 to 22 during the year. The total cost of supporting them is ₹7,495. The average daily attendance of male scholars was 736·21, and of girls 20. Up to the present the girls' school was under a male teacher, but the Maharajah intends to appoint a female tutor, which will be a great improvement.

Out of four candidates for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University from the State School at Dhar one passed. The State has, at its own expense, sent five scholars to Poona to study Arts, Engineering and Medicine.

33. *Jhabua.*—The average daily attendance at the boys' schools in this State was 155, and at the girls' school 15. The education given is, as might be expected, of a very elementary kind.

34. *Ali Rajpura.*—There are four schools in this State, namely, at Rajpura, Nanpore, Bhabra and Sorwa. The daily average attendance was 124 against 136 in the previous year. Twenty-five boys of the Bhil and Bhilala class also attended the schools. The Sorwa School is new, and is well attended by Bhilala boys. The Superintendent of the State is doing his best to open schools for Bhil children, and the Political Agent thinks that his efforts are being attended with some success.

35. *Burwani.*—Thirteen male and two girls' schools are maintained by this State at a cost of R4,438, with an average daily attendance of 561·49 against 543·35 in the previous year.

36. *Rewah.*—The High School showed in the year 1884-85 an average daily attendance of 183·03, and in 1885-86 of 163·52. This decrease is chiefly owing to the outbreak of cholera which occurred in the latter year.

In the Tahsil schools, the average attendance rose from 394·13 in 1884-85 to 406·94 in 1885-86.

One candidate from the High School passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and went to Agra to study for the First Arts Examination. Twelve candidates also appeared for the Central India Schools Examination, of whom eight passed.

During the year a girls' school was opened in Rewah Palace, and a Rajkumar class in the High School.

The progress of the High School has been good, a satisfactory result which is due to the exertions of the Head Master, Babu Sarnath.

The young Maharajah and the class of Sirdars who read with him continued their studies under Dr. Goldsmith, and made good progress.

Results of the Entrance and Central India Schools Examinations as regards the Schools of the Central India Agency for the year 1885.

Names of Schools.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES IN																				Total number sent up.	Total number passed.	Percentage of passed Students in each class.			
	Entrance.					Class I.					Class II.					Class III.									
		Passed.					Passed.					Passed.					Passed.									
	Sent up.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.	Sent up.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.	Sent up.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.	Sent up.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.			Entrance.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.
Residency School, Indore	7	...	4	1	5	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	2	5	...	3	2	5	18	12	71	...	67	100
Rutlam Central College	6	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	1	1	6	1	1	1	3	19	6	17	33	25	50
Mhow Zorvastrain School	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	5	5	15	5	...	...	...	83
Charkhari State „	3	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	...	5	12	9	...	100	...	100
Chartarpur „ „	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	5	2	50	...	...	50
Datia „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	100
Tehri „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Punnah „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	2	5	2	...	...	...	40
Rewah[illegible] High School	6	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	7	8	28	9	17	...	...	80
Dewas „ „	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	2	3	...	1	1	2	12	4	...	...	50	67
Jaora „ „	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	50	...	...
Dhar „ „	5	...	4	1	5	4	1	1	1	3	7	...	...	3	3	6	...	3	2	5	22	16	100	75	43	83
Sutna „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	3	3	3	...	...	...	100
Burwani „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpura „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
English Madarsa, Indore	5	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	60	...	...	...
Canadian Mission School, Indore.	7	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	2	2	13	4	29	...	...	33
Private students	15	...	1	2	3	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	18	5	33	100	100	...
Total	64	...	12	9	21	23	3	4	3	10	23	...	1	8	9	62	7	14	21	42	179	83	33	43	39	66

Residency College, Indore;
The 21st September 1886.

J. W. D. JOHNSTONE,
Principal.

Education—General Table I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in Central India at the end of the official year 1885-86.

(For Details see General Table III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		Grand Total.	Percentage of.	Remarks.
				University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.			
Total Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns* and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
75,229,64	Towns . . 53	Males . 4,882,823	Institutions . For Males .	...	...	16	277	...	...	293	16	28	337	Institutions to No. of towns and villages, 1·1.	
	Villages . . 31,465	Females . 4,379,084	For Females .	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	12		
	Total . 31,518	Total . 9,261,907	Total .	...	...	16	289	...	...	305	16	28	349		
			Scholars . Males .	...	...	2,327	9,719	...	...	12,046	769	822	13,637	Male scholars to male population of school-going age†, 1·9.	
			Females .	...	...	...	402	...	...	402	...	...	402	Female scholars to female population of school-going age,† ·06.	
			Total .	...	...	2,327	10,121	...	...	12,448	769	822	14,039		

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

Residency College, Indore;
The 21st September 1886.

J. W. D. JOHNSTONE,
Principal.

Education—General Table II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Central India for the official year 1885-86.

(FOR DETAILS SEE GENERAL TABLE IV.)

1	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. §							TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. §									REMARKS.
	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special Grants for Furniture and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.											
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
1. INSTITUTION { For Males	...	.....	1,00,487	23,269	...	...	1,23,756	37	9,050	2,788	1,120	7,051	4,062	4,638	28,746	1,52,502	
{ For Females	...	.....	...	3,022	...	...	3,022	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,022	
Total	...	.....	1,00,487	26,291	...	...	1,26,778	37	9,050	2,788	1,120	7,051	4,062	4,638	28,746	1,55,524	
2. (*a*) PERCENTAGES* of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(*b*) PERCENTAGES* of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(*c*) PERCENTAGES* of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(*d*) PERCENTAGES of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

3. Average Annual Cost† of Educating each Pupil in —		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.									
Departmental Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local & Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Fund Schools‡	Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
	Total Cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Schools‡	Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Cost to Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Institutions in Native States	Cost to Native State Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local & Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided Institutions	Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local & Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided Institution	Total Cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Institutions	Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local & Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The percentages required for 2 (*a*), 2 (*b*), (*e*), are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 7*a*, 7*b*, 7*c*, respectively of General Table IV.
† The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The avarage cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.
‡ The average cost each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.
§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, expect in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

Residency College, *Indore*;
The 21st September 1886.

J. W. D. JOHNSTONE,
Principal.

Education—General Table III.

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in Central India for the official year 1885-86.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																													REMARKS.
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.												UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.								Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 1ST OF MARCH LEARNING.		CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.					
	MAINTAINED BY THE DEPARTMENT.				MAINTAINED BY LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL BOARDS.				MAINTAINED BY NATIVE STATES.				AIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OR BY LOCAL FUND OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS.				UNAIDED.													
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27a	27b	27c	27d	27e	28
ARTS COLLEGES.																														
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. Oriental	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																														
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																														
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. For Boys. English	1	339	348	299	3	176	174	124	10	1,621	1,604	1,252	2	182	244	186	...	...	...	...	16	2,318	1,102	579	1,227	...	6	939	231	48	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. For Boys. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. ,, Girls. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. ,, Girls. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	1	339	348	299	3	176	174	124	10	1,621	1,604	1,252	2	182	244	186	...	...	...	...	16	2,318	1,102	579	1,227	...	6	939	231	48	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																														
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. For Boys	4	299	273	180	5	170	189	135	268	7,792	4,337	4,909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	277	9,688	170	288	4,114	...	2	3,672	853	12	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. For Girls	...	...	...	...	2	126	121	99	10	276	145	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	402	...	33	369	...	1	317	84	...	
TOTAL	4	299	273	180	7	296	320	234	278	8,068	4,482	5,105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289	10,090	170	321	4,483	...	3	3,989	937	12	

School Education, Special	Schools for Special Instruction.																														
	Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction		5	638	621	479	10	472	494	358	288	2,689	6,086	6,357	2	182	244	186	...	...	...	...	305	12,408	1,272	900	5,710	...	9	4,928	1,168	493
Private Institutions.	1 Advanced, teaching—																														
	(a) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Any other Oriental Classic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly — For Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly — „ Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards — For Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards — „ Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4 Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards — For Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4 Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards — „ Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

— Girls in boys' schools.
— Boys in girls' schools.
— Total girls in boys' schools.
— „ boys in girls' schools.

I.—The term *classical language* in column 25 includes European and Oriental classical languages.

II.—Mixed schools should be shown as boys' schools or as girls' schools, according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.

III.—Where boys and girls attend the same school, the column of Remarks should show the number of girls in boys' schools and the number of boys in girls' schools.

IV.—The sub-divisions of column 27 regarding races or creeds will vary according to circumstances.

Residency College, Indore;
The September 1886.

J. W. D. JOHNSTONE,
Principal.

Education—General

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in

PUBLIC INSTITU-

UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	Maintained by the Department.							Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Maintained		
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses levied in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c
Arts Colleges.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
University Education. — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																	
University Education. — Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.																	
School Education, General. — For Boys. English	3,276	...	...	549	8,254	...	12,079	...	3,877	...	500	...	3,955	8,332	44,593	3,505	13,057
School Education, General. — For Boys. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — „ Girls. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — „ Girls. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — Total	3,276	...	...	549	8,254	...	12,079	...	3,877	...	500	...	3,955	8,332	44,593	3,505	13,057
Primary Schools.																	
School Education, General. — For Boys	2,013	...	...	434	...	200	2,647	360	536	108	...	84	1,476	2,566	15,736	...	2,209
School Education, General. — „ Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840	273	...	...	997	180	2,290	552	...	180
School Education, General. — Total	2,013	...	...	434	...	200	2,647	1,200	809	108	...	1,081	1,658	4,856	16,288	...	2,389
School for Special Instruction.																	
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,050	...	...	...	...	...	9,050	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,648	...	1,140
Scholarship held in — Arts College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarship held in — Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarship held in — Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	814	...	306
Scholarship held in — Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarship held in — Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	6,979	...	52
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,062	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	74	160	...	281	3,876	...	481
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,050	47	...	94	160	...	9,351	17,416	...	1,979
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	5,289	...	...	983	8,254	200	14,726	10,250	4,733	108	594	1,241	5,613	22,539	78,297	3,505	17,423

I.—Fractions of a rupee are to be omitted.

II.—If the income of any school maintained by the Department (or by a Local or Municipal Board) exceeds the expenditure, the return ialised. If in such school the income from fees or other private sources alone exceeds the expenditure, the excess income and the

III.—If the income of any aided school exceeds the expenditure, the excess should be proportionately deducted from the sub-heads of ial receipts from Provincial Revenues and from Local and Municipal Funds should be shown in full.

IV.—In calculating the expenditure from Provincial Revenues or any other Fund, all payments or contributions from Fees or other

V.—The expenditure under 'University,' 'Direction,' and 'Inspection' should be shown only in column 7 and its sub-divisions, and

VI.—The expenditure on stipends held in Training Schools should be shown as part of the expenditure in those schools, not under the

VII.—The expenditure entered in columns *4a*, *4b*, and *4c*, should be included in column *7c*, and not in columns *7a*. *7b*, and *7c*. The

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE;
The 21st September 1886.

Table IV.

Central India for the official year 1885-86.

TIONS.																					
				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																	
BY NATIVE STATES.				AIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OR BY LOCAL FUND OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS.							UNAIDED.				TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowment sources.	TOTAL.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
4d	4e	4f	4	4a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f	5	6a	6b	6c	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7	8
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R R	R	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,687	...	13,020	75,862	...	...	600	1,473	1,121	1,020	4,214	...	...	...	...	3,276	3,877	...	1,649	91,685	100,487	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,687	...	13,020	75,862	...	...	600	1,473	1,121	1,020	4,214	...	...	...	...	3,276	3,877	...	1,649	91,685	1,00,487	
...	61	50	18,056	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,373	536	108	434	19,818	23,269	
...	...	...	732	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840	273	...	...	1,909	3,022	
...	61	50	18,788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,213	809	108	434	21,727	26,291	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	37	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,050	...	...	...	...	9,050	
...	...	...	2,788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,788	2,78	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,120	1,120	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	7,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	7,031	7,051	
...	...	...	4,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,062	4,062	
...	...	...	4,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	74	4,517	4,638	
...	...	...	19,396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,050	47	...	94	19,555	28,746	
1,687	61	13,070	1,14,045	...	...	600	1,473	1,121	1,021	4,214	...	...	...	...	15,539	4,733	108	2,177	1,32,971	1,55,524	

of Government (or Local or Municipal) expenditure should be reduced accordingly, the income and expenditure of the school being thus sources from which it is derived should be shown in the column of Remarks.
Endowments, Subscriptions, and other sources; or, if the receipts from those sources are insufficient, from the sub-head of Fees also. The

sources credited to that Fund should be deducted. Such payments should be shown as expenditure under the sub-heads to which they belong. not in the preceding columns.
head of Scholarships.
expenditure entered in column 4*d* should be included in column 7*d*.

J. W. D. JOHNSTONE,
Principal.

Education—General Table V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in Central India at the end of the official year 1885-86.

Class of Schools.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.						Total		
														Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.						
					1			2			3			4			5						
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools—																							
For Boys	Departmental	English																					
		Vernacular	1	339																			
	Local Fund	English																					
		Vernacular	3	176																			
	Municipal	English																					
		Vernacular																					
	Native States	English																					
		Vernacular	10	1,621																			
	Aided	English																					
		Vernacular	2	182																			
	Unaided	English																					
		Vernacular																					
	Total		16	2,318																			
For Girls	Departmental	English																					
		Vernacular																					
	Local Fund	English																					
		Vernacular																					
	Municipal	English																					
		Vernacular																					
	Native States	English																					
		Vernacular																					
	Aided	English																					
		Vernacular																					
	Unaided	English																					
		Vernacular																					
	Total																						
Total Secondary School																							

PRIMARY SCHOOLS—																										
For Boys	Departmental						4	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund						5	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States						268	7,792	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL						277	9,688	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls	Departmental						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund						2	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States						10	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL						12	402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS							289	10,090	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL							305	12,408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—The number of girls shown in this table should correspond with the number returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in General Forms I and III. Mixed schools should be entered as boys' schools or girls' schools, according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE;
The 21st September 1886.

J. W. D. JOHNSTONE,
Principal.

Education—General Table VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in Central India during the official year 1885-86.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number Passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.					
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsis.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	
Arts Colleges—																				
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Previous Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for Professional Training—																				
Law—																				
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine—																				
1. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—																				
1. M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of General Education—																				
Matriculation Boys	9	2	...	11	37	12	...	15	64	16	2	...	3	21	...	...	17	3	1	...
Matriculation Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. I. Schools Examination	14	2	...	16	96	16	...	3	115	52	7	...	2	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Special Instruction—																				
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. School of Art Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Vernacular Medical Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Examination in Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Examination in Surveying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Industrial School Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—Any other special examination, such as the Intermediate or other examinations of the Punjab University, may be added to this list.

Residency College, *Indore*,
The 21st September 1886.

J. W. D. JOHNSTONE,
Principal.

Education—General Table VII.

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in Central India for the official year 1885-86.

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instructions.	EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Institution.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Public Institutions.	REMARKS.
	In Institutions maintained by Local Fund Boards.											In Institutions maintained by				In Institutions maintained by Municipal Boards.											In Institutions maintained by						
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal Rates.	Local Fund Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
University Education.																																
Arts Colleges.					R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R					R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																																
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
School Education, General.																																
Secondary Schools.																																
For Boys English	3	176	174	124	...	3,377	...	500	...	3,955	8,332	...	...	...	3,877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Boys Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ Girls English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ Girls Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	3	176	174	124	...	3,377	...	500	...	3,955	8,332	...	...	...	3,877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Primary Schools.																																
For Boys	5	170	189	135	360	536	103	...	84	1,478	2,566	...	...	...	536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ Girls	2	126	121	99	840	273	...	...	997	180	2,290	...	...	...	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	7	296	320	234	1,200	809	103	...	1,081	1,658	4,856	...	...	...	809	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Education,—General Table VII—*contd.*

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in Central India, &c.,—continued.

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																REMARKS.
	In Institutions maintained by Local Fund Boards.												In Institutions maintained by			Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instructions.	In Institutions maintained by Municipal Boards.												In Institutions maintained by			Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Institution.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Public Institutions.	
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal Rates.	Local Fund Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
SCHOOL FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.					R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R						R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scholarships held in Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Furniture and apparatus (Special Grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	74	160	...	281	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	4,733	108	594	1,241	5,613	13,489	...	...	...	4,733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

I.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 12 and 27 should agree with the expenditure shown in column 3 of General Table IV. II.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 16 and 31 should agree with the expenditure shown in columns 7*b* and *c*, respectively, of General Table IV, and the Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure of Native State should be excluded.

J. W. D. JOHNSTONE,
Principal.

CHAPTER V.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

I.—MILITARY WORKS.

1. *Revenue.*—The actual realization of Revenue amounted to ₹9,696 against the Budget and Revised Estimate of ₹10,000 for the year.

2. In the beginning of the year the Budget grant for Military Works, ₹3,50,000, was reduced to ₹3,25,000 by withdrawal of ₹25,000 (*vide* Government of India's No. 578 M. W., dated 19th June 1885), and was subsequently supplemented by sums aggregating ₹44,600 for completion of Mhow Fort, and extra subsidiary buildings required for new Artillery at Neemuch, *vide* Government of India's telegrams, dated 27th October 1885 and 25th January 1886 respectively.

3. The actual expenditure under the classified heads contrasts with the Budget and Revised Estimates as follows:—

Heads.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actual Expenditure.
	₹	₹	₹
New Works	1,92,600	2,13,000	2,03,290
Repairs	65,000	62,000	60,476
Establishment	64,400	66,200	66,009
Tools and Plant	8,000	8,400	8,448
Barrack Department	20,000	20,000	21,252
Suspense	...	...	— 10,433
Total	3,50,000	3,69,600	3,49,042
Less expenditure in England	...	1,600	1,619
Total outlay in India	3,50,000	3,68,000	3,47,423

Heads.	Lapses.	Excesses.
	₹	₹
New Works	9,710	...
Repairs	1,524	...
Establishment	191	...
Tools and Plant	...	48
Barrack Department	...	1,252
Suspense	10,433	...
	21,858	1,300
Net Lapse	20,558	...

Of the net lapse of ₹20,558, ₹10,433 are due to net decrease of stock issued to the works during the year, which was reported at the end of the year when it was too late to utilise it. The actual net lapse on the year's sanctioned Budget Grant was only ₹10,125, and the circumstances under which this occurred, are explained hereunder.

Original Works.—The lapse of ₹9,710 is chiefly due to the additional allotment of ₹10,000 (sanctioned late in the year) for fitting up certain buildings, for the accommodation of extra Battery of Artillery located at Neemuch, not having been fully utilized. A re-arrangement of quarters made by Military authorities subsequent to the allotment reduced the outlay originally anticipated.

Repairs.—The small lapse under this head is chiefly due to savings on different Estimates.

Establishment.—The trifling lapse of ₹191 under this head is nominal and requires no notice.

Tools and Plant.—The excess under this head is also insignificant.

Barrack Department.

The excess under this head is chiefly due to the detention, under orders of the Military Department, Bombay, after arrival of the relieving officer, of a Barrack Master first class, pending a prolonged inquiry into certain matters, called for by the General Officer Commanding Mhow Division, Sir R. Phayre.

Local Funds.—In addition to the above expenditure from Imperial Funds, an outlay of ₹5,585 has been incurred from Mhow Cantonment Fund.

The following works were in progress during the year :—

I.—Accommodation for Troops.

Mhow.—Stone pavement over lower verandah roof of No. 1 E. I. Barrack was completed during the year.

On finding that the allotment of ₹10,000, sanctioned for fitting up Artillery Buildings at Neemuch, was not likely to be fully utilised, an Estimate amounting to upwards of ₹3,000 was sanctioned by Government order for constructing trap stone drains round E. I. Barracks 1, 2, and 3, and funds provided for it, by re-appropriation from the ₹10,000 mentioned, but owing to unavoidable circumstances beyond the control of the Public Works Department very little progress was made in carrying out the provision of this Estimate.

Floors of Cavalry stables were dug up and earth carried without the Cantonment on sanitary grounds.

Roofs of Contagious disease ward and Hospital guard-room of the Old N. I. Lines were renewed.

Terrace roof of No. 1 Cavalry Barrack was paved with Neemuch stone with cement pointing, and Married Barracks 7 and 8 had old worn-out tile floors replaced by that of Neemuch stones with cement pointing.

Neemuch.—Additions and alterations required to certain buildings at Neemuch, to adapt them for the accommodation of extra Battery of Artillery, cantoned at that Station towards the end of the year, were put in hand and rapid progress made.

Iron tanks were supplied to kitchens of E. I. and Artillery Barracks, which were not supplied with them hitherto.

II.—Ordnance.

Mhow.—A coal shed, at the end of the present Smith's workshop, outside the Fort, was taken in hand and finished. Verandah floor of Block 54 of the Arsenal buildings was flagged with Neemuch stone. Trap stone drainage provided round the plinth of the building and two coats of coal-tar were given to the roof to prevent leakage.

III.—Commissariat.

Mhow.—Infirmary shed for transport cattle was taken in hand during the year and well advanced towards completion.

IV.—Staff and Miscellaneous.

An encamping-ground well at Chorpura on Agra and Bombay road was completed during the year.

VII.—General Cantonment Works.

Mhow.—To secure better supply of water, which always fails at this Station during the hot season, every effort was made to deepen and clear out many existing wells. A new well with watering trough was constructed at Kaoti for the Cavalry horses, and bunds were thrown across the river at Patal Pani. The usual bunds were also thrown across the Sataree river.

Neemuch.—Two new wells were constructed; one south-west of Royal Artillery stables, and the other close to Leora Tank, and many others cleared out and deepened.

VIII.—Fortification.

Mhow. The work of remodelling the Fort, which was commenced during the latter part of the year, is approaching completion; several minor works, not provided in the original design, were found requisite and had to be carried out. The earthwork of the glacis which is, however, much greater than that provided for in the Defence Committee's project, is not yet completed, and the levelling of the Lascars' hill still remains to be carried out.

The Military buildings and roads, &c., generally at Mhow, Indore, Neemuch, Goona, Sirdarpur, and Sutna were kept in efficient state of repairs.

Barrack Department.

The supply and repairs of Barrack and Hospital furniture at Mhow, Indore and Neemuch were attended to and carried out as far as funds available permitted.

C. S. THOMASON, *Col., R.E.,*
Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, P. W. D.

CIVIL WORKS.

Revenue actually realized during the year amounted to ₹10,863 against Budget and Revised Estimate ₹12,000. The original Imperial Grant was ₹5,33,000 as passed in Budget orders which was raised by subsequent additional grants aggregating ₹7,322 * to ₹5,40,322 out of which Government withdrew ₹40,210.† The final modified grant at the end of the year stood at ₹5,00,112 gross outlay, against which, under the classified heads, has been ₹4,77,782 as shown below :—

	₹
* Gateway, Indore Jail	3,000
Furniture, Roman Catholic Chapel at Mhow	4,322
	7,322

† Original Works, Civil	210
Repairs, Civil	2,000
Original Works, Communication	21,000
Repairs, Communication	17,000
	40,210

Service Heads.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actual Outlay.	Differences.	
				Lapse.	Excess.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Civil Buildings.					
New Works	16,000	23,000	37,493	...	14,493
Repairs	20,000	20,500	22,384	...	1,884
Communication.					
New Works	53,850	33,000	41,386	...	8,386
Repairs	2,52,000	2,32,500	2,13,551	18,949	..

Service Heads.	Budget Estimate.	Resived Estimate.	Actual Outlay.	Differences.	
				Lapse.	Excess.
Mis. Public Improvements.					
New Works	...	...	92	...	92
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	1,79,150	1,79,000	1,55,218	23,782	...
Tools and Plant	12,000	12,000	12,681	...	681
Suspense	...	...	—5,023	...	—5,023
Total Civil Works	5,33,000	5,00,000	4,77,782	42,731	20,513
Expenditure in England	...	...	8	...	...
Total outlay in India	5,33,000	5,00,000	4,77,774	42,131	20,513
			Net Lapse ₹	22,218	

2. In addition to the foregoing outlay from Imperial Funds, there has been a further expenditure of ₹2,71,143 from Local Funds and Contributions from Native States as exhibited in the sub-joined statement :—

Service Heads.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actual Outlay.
Civil Buildings.	₹	₹	₹
New Works	6,000	25,950	18,358
Repairs	...	...	218
Communication.			
New Works	1,23,200	1,26,292	1,30,429
Repairs	39,850	39,850	64,668
Establishment	41,100	41,100	51,282
Tools and Plant	6,000	6,000	6,188
Total	2,16,150	2,39,192	2,71,143

3. The combined outlay from the Imperial and Contributional Funds has been as follows :—

	Revised Estimate.	Actual Outlay.
	₹	₹
Imperial Grant	5,00,000	1,77,774
Local and Contributional Funds	2,39,192	2,71,143
Grand Total	7,39,192	7,48,917

4. The outlay, in excess of Revised Estimate under Original Works, Civil and Communication and Repairs, Civil, is covered by re-appropriations sanctioned by the Local Administration, by transfer from the allotments for repairs communication. Of the total lapse of ₹22,226 on the whole, ₹5,023 is attributable to decrease of stock, and the balance ₹17,203 is due to short outlay on works and repairs under the following heads :—

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

	R
Original Works	2,596
(Opium Godown at Indore.)	
Minor Works, Civil ,about	1,600
Original Works, Communication	1,934
(Banda and Sagor road.)	
Minor Works, Communication	873
Repairs, Communication, about	10,200
	17,203

The lapses under Minor Works, Civil, and Communication and Repairs, Communication, are principally due to small savings effected on the numerous estimates and allotments, and are made up of items generally below R500, which appear to call for no explanation. The lapse on opium godown at Indore is due to subsequent modification in the project.

The lapse on allotment for Sagor and Banda Road is due to failure in the supply of bricks owing to losses caused by unusual rain in December 1885.

5. Increased outlay on contributions and local funds was covered by realizations and appropriations, and does not require notice.

6. The following works were in progress or completed during the year:—

IV. Opium.

Indore.—Additions and alterations to the opium godown, which were commenced during the previous year, were completed, as far as they appeared desirable, and a latrine was also built.

VI.—Post Office.

Sehore.—Certain additions were made to improve the Post Office; buildings of this denomination at various places within the limit of this Administration were kept in repair.

VII.—Telegraph.

Ujjain.—A new well was constructed for the Telegraph Office.

This class of buildings at all the places in Central India were kept in a state of efficient repair.

VIII.—Administration.

Indore.—South upper verandah of the Residency house was paved.

Sirdarpur.—Certain additions and alterations were made to the out-houses of the Agency house.

Gwalior.—The Gwalior Residency was only partially re-roofed during the previous year, and the remaining part of it, consisting of dressing and bath rooms, &c., was re-roofed during the year under review, and certain other minor improvements urgently required to the building were also executed.

Indore.—The roof of the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General's house was thoroughly renewed and the building itself considerably improved.

All buildings appertaining to this head throughout the Administration were maintained in a State of repair.

IX.—Minor Departments.

Nil.

X.—Educational.

Indore.—The Daly College, which was finished during the early part of the year, was declared open by His Excellency the Viceroy in person in November 1885. This building has been constructed from voluntary subscriptions of Native Chiefs in Central India, to whom photographs of the building were furnished.

XI.—Ecclesiastical.

Mhow.—The new Roman Catholic Church, finished during the previous year, was furnished during the year under review. A vestry to the Presbyterian Church at that Station was also built from subscriptions.

Indore.—Flag flooring was provided throughout the Church.

This class of buildings and burial grounds, &c., at the several Stations were maintained in good order.

XIV.—Law and Justice.

Nil.

XVI.—Jails.

Sehore.—Additional store and guard rooms to the Agency, which were begun in the previous year, were finished. Four solitary cells to the Jail at that Station were constructed and certain improvements to the Agency Jail were also executed.

Indore.—A portion of the wall of the Thagi Jail was re-constructed, and a new additional gate constructed for the Civil Jail.

Buildings of this class at all places within the Province were repaired and kept in good order.

XVII.—Police.

Nil.

XIX.—Medical.

Nil.

XX.—Miscellaneous.

Indore.—A shed was constructed for a foundry for Public Works workshop.

Mhow.—Floors of engine, mortar mill and carpenters' sheds in Public Works store were paved; the well within the yard of the premises was deepened and a timber shed re-constructed.

Ancient Monuments.

Two hundred and fifty copies of a series of 89 photographs of famous ancient monuments, of great historical and architectural interest in Central India, were got up and printed in London in permanent antotype.

Considerable improvements and repairs were executed to the buildings of this denomination within the Fortress of Gwalior at a cost of upwards of R3,000.

Communication.

Mhow and Neemuch Road.

Annual repairs and necessary renewals were executed, and the whole road, which extends from Mhow to a stage beyond Neemuch, was maintained in good order. Metal was collected for widening to 10 ft. those portions of this road which lie between Mhow and 21st mile and miles 80th to 163rd. A feeder road

was commenced from 127th mile of the Neemuch and Nusserabad Road to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Station at Kaisurpura and good progress made, and the completed feeder roads to the several stations on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway were renewed and maintained in order.

Dhar and Sirdarpore Road.

The portion of this road lying between Tirla and Hatode was completed, and that already completed was kept in order.

Dhar Branch Road.

This road was renewed, repaired, and maintained in good order.

Agra and Bombay Road.

This long stretch of trunk road, 458 miles within Central India, commencing from within a few miles of Agra to Scindwa was renewed, repaired and maintained in good travelling order as far as funds available permitted. Metal was also collected where much wanted for ensuing year's renewal. A new pucca well was sunk in the compound of Munia Inspection Bungalow near Dholpore. Dâk Bungalow at Budderwas, and Inspection Bungalow and cook-house at Rotai were re-roofed, and a new stable erected in the compound of the former.

A ferry was maintained over the Nerbudda River at Khull Ghât, and also over the Chambal near Dholepore during the rains, and trestle and boat bridges over them were respectively constructed and maintained during the fair weather.

The traffic between Goona, Sipri and Gwalior is still reported to be considerable, notwithstanding some diminution, apparently caused by the traffic from the country on the south and south-east of Sipri having been drawn in the direction of Bhopal since opening of the Railway from Itarsi to that place.

Ujjain and Agar Road.

This road which was otherwise completed during the previous year had a causeway over the Kali Sindh River constructed during the year, and a ferry boat removed from the Sipra to that river.

A new Dâk Bungalow, which has commenced last year at Ujjain close to the Railway Station and the junction of Ujjain-Agar and Dewas-Ujjain Roads, was finally finished early in the year.

Gwalior and Jhansi Road.

This is a very important line of communication, and there has been heavy traffic of grain, seeds, &c., over it, to accommodate which certain portions of it have been already widened, and other portions requiring improvements are being provided for. The whole of this road is, however, naturally dry, and the material available for repairing it not very durable. It is therefore difficult to keep it in as efficient a state of repair as is desirable. During the rains a ferry is maintained over the Sindh River which traverses the road. Two new boats were provided during the year. The ferry is under the management of the Public Works Department, the tolls being farmed for a sum somewhat lower than that realized during the previous year. The falling of the tolls is attributed to some diminution of traffic owing to partial cessation of work on the Jhansi-Manikpore Railway. The net income of this ferry is shared by Gwalior and Duttia Durbars, and the surplus accumulation was divided between the two States during the year.

Gwalior and Etawa Road.

A new Inspection Bungalow was constructed at Bhind, and the road was generally repaired and maintained in order, and metal for consolidation during the coming rains was laid along the miles in need of renewal.

Jhansi and Sipri Road.

The length of this road is 61 miles, of which 27 are metalled; an estimate for metalling the remaining 34 miles was sanctioned during the year, but the work was advisedly postponed for a short time, pending orders regarding Sipri Cantonment, and resumed rather late in the year. Traffic on this line has much increased since the commencement of the Jhansi-Manikpore Railway. It will still increase as soon as the Jhansi-Cawnpore Railway is opened. The only important unbridged streams on this line are Kali Sind and Mohawar. The former has a causeway, and one is being built over the latter to reduce the obstruction to a minimum; considering the existing and anticipated heavy traffic the metalling will have to be maintained in an efficient order. There is no water available along this road, and it will not do to depend entirely upon the rain water. It is desirable to sink wells at reasonable distances, and this want will be supplied as funds become available. The soil is reported to consist of yellow earth, boulders and soft rock, and the cost of the wells will not, it is believed, be heavy. The metalled portion suffered much from heavy wheeled traffic, but with needful repairs and renewals it was kept in order.

Short or Minor Roads about Gwalior.

Are Fort Road, Agra and Sipri Loop lines, Red and Post Office Roads. Hitherto traffic over these important lines of communication, particularly over the first three, has been heavy, and all of them were kept in fair order. In consequence of the rendition of the Fort of Gwalior and Cantonment of Morar, most of these roads will revert to Gwalior Durbar as local roads.

Jhansi and Nowgong Road.

The road, as well as ferry and pile bridge over the Deesan River, were maintained in good order.

Nowgong and Sutna Road.

This road, which is about 100 miles in length, is divided into five sections all of which were completed during the previous year, excepting one mile of the second, seven miles of the third, and two miles of the fourth sections wanting second coat of metal, which was consolidated in the fourth and collected in the third section. No work was done in the second section during the year. At the end of the second section there is a large unbridged river, "Ken," over which a ferry is maintained during the rains by Punnah and Chatarpur States, a trestle bridge and causeway being annually reconstructed and maintained by P. W. D. during dry months. A permanent causeway is being built, and nearly two-thirds of the work was done during the year.

Great Deccan Road.

This road, 67 miles in length, is divided into two sections, which were maintained in fair order.

Nowgong and Srinagar Road.

21 miles in length was maintained in fair order.

Banda and Sagor Road.

Entire length of this road is 67 miles and 7 furlongs, comprised in three sections—2, 3, and 4. The first two of which about 36 miles are complete in every respect, except that Ormal river in the 2nd section is not bridged, but is provided with a permanent causeway only, which has rendered the road passable except during the heavy floods.

The fourth section, which is the only incomplete one, is 28⅜ miles in length. Work on it was resumed in 1883, during which year estimates were sanctioned for earthwork, metalling, and for large and minor bridges and culverts, all of which are being carried out. The following is the state of progress up to the end of the year under report.

Earthwork and metalling completed in the first 19 miles, with the exception of the latter in the 7th and 8th mile.

Large Bridges.

Puniari bridge, 5 spans, 30 feet each.
Mugrar „ 5 „ 25 „
Kurki „ 3 „ 25 „
have been built to the level of block-in-course and roadway opened over them.

Minor Bridges and Culverts.

These were put in hand in 1884-85; all the causeways in the first 19 miles have been completed, and most of the minor bridges and culverts under construction are at the following stages of progress, *viz.*, 19 built to the level of block-in-course, 8 to the level of the crown, 2 to the springing line, 25 foundation filled up, and 5 small drains not commenced yet; the total number of causeways and culverts in the first 19 miles is 59, on 53 of which roadway is opened, although copings to parapets have yet to be done.

Nagode and Kallinger Road.

The portion of this road within Central India is about 34¼ miles. It is partially banked and bridged. Three detached portions of Ghât Roads, amounting to 5 miles, were completed before 1857. The work has never been resumed since, but maintenance has been carried out as usual.

Dewas and Ashta Road.

Bhopal Section.—Second coat of metal has now been consolidated throughout, and metal for third coat collected is ready for consolidation. Imperfect consolidation in certain miles was remedied. Arrangements have also been made for construction of an Inspection Bungalow at Imlia, and wells were sunk in the compounds of Inspection Bungalows at Doulatpore and Doodee.

Scindia Section.

Causeway over the Lodri river, commenced during the previous year, was completed, and the road being otherwise complete, needs only maintenance, which was fairly executed.

Beora and Sehore Road.

This road is 61 miles in length. It passes through the three Native States of Bhopal, Nursingurh and Rajgurh, each of which constitutes a section. Second coat of metal has been consolidated throughout, and the material collected for the third coat. All the bungalows are well advanced towards completion and will be ready for occupation during the monsoon of the following year, *viz.*, 1886-87. Wells were constructed at the Khajuria and Hingonia Inspection Bungalows in the Bhopal and Rajgurh Sections respectively.

Rajgarh and Beora Road.

Fifteen miles in length was surveyed and project put in hand and matured.

Dewas and Ujjain Road

Was maintained in fair order.

Indore and Simrole Road.

Maintained in fair order.

Mhow and Kheri Ghat Road.

Maintained in fair order.

Establishment.

The general percentage of establishment charge against outlay on works and repairs, as shown in the Financial accounts of the year, is 33·51 against 39·30 during previous year. Hitherto Military bore a fixed percentage, which necessarily rendered the charge against Civil works very excessive. The recent orders of Government that Military grant should in future bear an average charge will considerably lower that against Civil works.

Mr. T. Knight, *sub. pro tem.* Executive Engineer, 1st grade, was suspended 31st July 1885 and removed from the Department 1st February 1886.

Mr. D. M. Lister, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, held executive charge of the Mhow Division, with the rank of Executive Engineer, 4th grade, from 31st July to 16th November 1885, from which date to end of the year Mr. Lister was Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, Central India.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Gibbs, B.S.C., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, rejoined from furlough on 13th, and resumed charge of Mhow Division on 16th November 1885.

Mr. R. H. Tickell was promoted to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, from 4th August 1885.

Mr. A Stoddard, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, went on 6 months' sick leave, from the 20th June, and died at sea on the 18th July 1885.

Mr. F. M. Scott, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, who was placed in executive charge of the Indore Division on Mr. Stoddard's departure, was promoted to Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *sub. pro tem.* from the 29th June 1885.

C. S. THOMASON, *Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for I., P. W. D.

Staging Bungalow Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1885-86.

	Receipts.		Expenditure.			Total.
	Receipts.	Total.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Furniture.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Under Public Works Department .	3,815	...	3,233	405	1,250	4,888
Under Political Agencies . .	17	...	80	7	.....	87
		3,832				
Total .	.....	3,832	3,313	412	1,250	4,975

FORM H.

Public Works from Local Funds.

CANTONMENTS AND AGENCIES.	Original Works.			Repairs.			TOTAL.			Works calling for remarks.
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	
1. Indore Residency Bazar Fund	1,101	13	8	1,963	10	8	3,065	8	4	
2. Gwalior Agency	130	13	1	261	11	10	392	8	11	
3. Bhopal Agency	2,000	0	0	4,967	13	1	6,967	13	1	
4. Western Malwa Agency	110	11	6	865	11	5	976	6	11	
5. Bhopawar Agency	651	1	0	1,215	0	7	1,866	1	7	
6. Goona Agency	2,146	13	0	303	6	1	2,450	3	1	
7. Manpur Pergunnah Road Fund	...			...			...			
8. Manpur Pergunnah School Fund	...			...			...			
9. Manpur Pergunnah Municipal Fund	...			126	8	8	126	8	8	
10. Indore Agency Road Fund	9,296	0	0	1,034	7	0	10,330	7	0	
11. Baghelkhund Agency	...			...			...			
12. Bundelkhund Agency	310	0	3	294	3	10	604	4	1	
13. Mhow Cantonment	1,749	0	10	10,058	3	11	11,807	4	9	
14. Morar Cantonment	2,000	0	0	4,745	7	3	6,745	7	3	
15 Neemuch Cantonment	677	6	9	1,890	1	11	2,567	8	8	
16. Nowgong Cantonment	3,837	5	9	2,627	8	11	6,464	14	8	
17. Sipri Cantonment	...			454	3	6	454	3	6	
18. Mehidpur Cantonment	...			...			...			
19. Malwa Dharamsalla Fund	...			...			...			
20. Indore School Fund	...			564	1	4	564	1	4	
TOTAL	24,011	1	10	31,372	4	0	55,383	5	10	

CHAPTER VI.

POST OFFICES.

Extract from Annual Administration Report for 1885-86 of the Central India Circle submitted by Mr. W. J. Ham, Deputy Post Master General.

The Circle was in my charge for the whole of this year.

The most important event was the introduction of a Postal Convention with the Gwalior State.

The chief conditions of the agreement are—

I.—That there shall be a mutual interchange of all articles of correspondence, including also parcels, money-orders and India Postal notes, as well as registered, insured and V. P. articles.

II.—That the Gwalior State Post shall use Indian Postage labels and Inland Post Cards overprinted with the words "Gwalior State" and also with the Gwalior arms. These will be supplied at cost price.

III.—That these labels, &c., shall be recognized in payment of postage on any articles posted in any Imperial Post Office or letter-box within the limits of the Gwalior State.

IV.—That the rates of postage, rules and regulations for the public in the Gwalior State Post Office shall be the same as those in force in the Imperial Post Office for the time being.

V.—That Postal Service correspondence shall be carried free.

VI.—That mails shall be mutually carried free over runner's mail cart and Railway lines.

VII.—That each department shall keep its collections of unpaid postage, except such as may be collected by the Gwalior State Post Office on unpaid foreign correspondence handed to it for delivery.

VIII.—Money-orders and India Postal notes shall be sold and paid by the Gwalior State, commission on sales being retained by Gwalior State.

Detailed Regulations were drawn up for the carrying out of these conditions.

* * * * * * * *

Many questions having arisen on which there was a misunderstanding between the Imperial Postal Department and the Durbar, a meeting was arranged between Rai Salig Ram, who had had the charge of the original negotiations, and myself with the Superintendent, Durbar Post, at Agra, on the 22nd February 1886, at which all these difficulties were finally settled: mutual concessions were made, and it was arranged that several Imperial Post Offices should be abolished at the close of the financial year. The rendition of Gwalior Fort and the Morar Cantonment by the Government of India to His Highness Maharaja Sindia necessitated the withdrawal of the Imperial Post Office from those places.

The Morar Cantonment Sub-Post Office and the Gwalior Fort Sub-Post Office were closed on the 10th March, and it was arranged that the Gwalior Disbursing Office should be closed for business on the 1st April 1886.

I would add that the relations between myself and Gwalior Durbar have always been most cordial. There were at first great differences of opinion on the mode of carrying out the Convention, and the Gwalior Durbar demanded that Imperial Letter Boxes, Postmen and Village Postmen should be withdrawn from places where they had established Post Offices, &c. They also at first sold Postage labels at a discount to the public. But these questions have now been arranged. The Superintendent, Durbar Post, has been always willing to adopt suggestions which I have made to him, and now that the points on which we differed have been settled finally, I anticipate that the arrangement will work smoothly. I made the Superintendent understand that it was useless to ask for any further concessions, and this being kept in view it only remains to carry out the terms of the Convention.

I will now offer some remarks on the returns given in the Appendices.

APPENDIX I.

At the end of the year 1884-85 there were 115 Post Offices in this Circle; on the 31st March 1886 there were 132. During the year 5 village offices were converted into Sub-offices; 3 Sub-offices were made Head Offices, *viz.*, Bhopal, Ujjain, and Sutna Railway Station. The head office at Sutna was changed into a Sub-office and called the Sutna Agency Post Office. The Sub-office at Gungapur was transferred to this Circle from the Rajputana Circle.

Seventeen Village Offices were opened and made permanent, and two Sub-offices, *viz.*, Baroda and Deep, were converted into Village Offices.

In addition to these 9 Village Offices were still in the experimental period at the end of the year, and of these four have since been made permanent. Thus the total increase to the Circle in the number of new Post Offices represents 18·26 per cent.

This is most satisfactory considering the difficulty in persuading the Chiefs to allow their territories to be open to British officials. This objection is now wearing off, and in three States, *viz.*, Narsingarh, Sitaman and Suthalia, the Rajahs themselves addressed the Political Agents, asking them to request me to open Imperial Post Offices in their territories.

There was an increase of four in the number of letter boxes, and there was no change in the establishment of village postmen; One at Sutna was transferred to the Sutna Railway Station, and one was abolished at Rajgarh and was entertained at Dhar.

APPENDIX II.

The open lines of Railways within the limits of the Central India Circle did not change in length during the year.

A mail cart line from Mhow to Dhar was opened instead of the runners, line between these places. The distance is 34 miles.

The runners' line from Bhilwara to Gungapur, 25 miles, was transferred to this Circle from the Rajputana Circle.

Besides this, 84 miles of runners' line were newly opened and six abolished.

APPENDIX III.

The total of complaints against this Circle in 1885-86 is 105 or 7 per cent. less than in 1884-85; of these only 41 have been found to be well-grounded.

The largest number of complaints was 18 against Mhow, and they were chiefly of delay, but only 5 of these complaints were found to be well-grounded.

It is very difficult, with a shifting population of military, to avoid these complaints.

APPENDIX IIIA.

There is only one case in this Appendix which calls for remark, and this is No. 3, the wrong payment of two money-orders for ₹300.

On the 9th December 1885 a telegram was received by Luchmichand Shanker Lal of Jamad, purporting to come from Hukumchand Bhagwan Dass Giaya from Burdwan, asking the former to send money-order for ₹300, payable at Raneeganj Station. This was done, and the money-orders were duty paid at the Raneeganj Post Office. The acknowledgments arrived in due course to the remitter at Jamad, who noticed that the signatures were not those of the man who he supposed had telegraphed to him. He communicated with his correspondent, and on 27th December he received a telegram from him from Benares that some one had telegraphed in his name, and that he had never asked for money-orders.

The case was then enquired into by the Postmaster General, Bengal, who decided that, if it was a case of personation, there was no proof that a fraud had been committed through the medium of the Post Office; that the arrangements between the real parties must have been of a very loose and open character, and that it was not for the Department to take the matter up.

It appeared in the course of the enquiry that this man had also received payment of two telegraphic money-orders for another ₹300, so that ₹600 in all had been obtained. If this was a fraud by personation, it would appear, considering the identification which had been demanded before payment by the Raneeganj Post Office, that it is very difficult to avoid similar occurrences.

APPENDIX IV.

In the first case mentioned in this Appendix no loss occurred to Government on the insurance. The parcels were partially insured, and as they were not lost by highway robbery but by the dishonesty of a Postal employé, the value had to be paid to the sender. The whole of the contents were, however, recovered and returned to the sender, with the exception of some ornaments which had been melted down. For these ₹11-8 were paid to the sender, and the gold was sold for the credit of Government and realized more than the amount paid.

APPENDIX V.

There were only two cases of highway robbery in this Circle during 1885-86, and these occurred about the same place, and were, no doubt, committed by the same gang.

APPENDIX VA.

There was one attempt at highway robbery only, and this was most likely committed by the same gang as had robbed the mails on the 10th and 16th December between Pachaur and Biaor, as reported in Appendix V.

APPENDIX VI.

I have shown the Post Office buildings at Gwalior and Janak Tal as still on the books of the Public Works Department, as I have received no intimation of their transfer to Scindia State, although I have reason to believe that the former

has ceased to be the property of the Government of India. The Gwalior building is still occupied by the Residency Post Office and the Janak Tal building by the combined Post and Telegraph Office.

APPENDIX VII.

At the commencement of the year there were 11 combined Post and Telegraph Offices in Central India, of which five (Biaora, Dewas, Sipri, Shajapur and Goona) were worked by the Telegraph Department, with the Telegraph Master as Post Master. The other six were under the Postal Department.

On the 1st January 1886 four of the offices which had been in charge of Telegraph Masters were handed over to the Postal Department, and only one at Goona is now worked by the Telegraph Department.

Three new combined offices (Nowgong, Gwalior Residency and Janak Tal) were opened with Postal Signallers.

The total charge for the year to the Telegraph Department was R3,728-4-3, and an income was realized on private messages alone of R13,682-10, or nearly four times the cost of establishment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following is a brief account of the negotiations carried on during the year for the opening of the Post Offices in the several Native States :—

In October 1884 the Chief of Narsingarh having applied through the Political Agent in Bhopal for the establishment of a Post Office at Khujnere, a town in his territory, the Inspector of the Division was requested to ascertain and report on the importance of the place. After obtaining the requisite information, the Political Agent was asked to arrange to place the Post Office in charge of a State official. To this the Chief consented, and I then, with the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, opened a Village Post Office in charge of the Tehsildar of the State on the 1st April 1885.

As I wished to open a Post Office at Talain, a place situated in the joint territory of the Indore and Rajgarh States, the Political Agent in Bhopal was addressed to obtain the consent of the Durbars. After some months both the Chiefs consented, and the Agent to the Governor-General's approval was obtained. It was arranged to utilize the services of a relation of the State Tehsildar to work the Post Office on an allowance of R5 a month, and the Political Agent allowed this.

The office was opened on the 1st May 1885.

In December 1884 the Chief of Suthalia, a petty State under Bhopal Agency, desired to have a Post Office in his capital town on the condition of its being placed in charge of his Treasurer, and in January 1885 the matter was represented to the Agent to the Governor General to obtain his consent to the proposal, which was received in the month of April, and a Village Office was opened on the 1st May 1885.

In May 1885 a Village Post Office was opened at Namli, the chief town of a petty State of the same name situated on the Railway line between Rutlam and Jaora.

The Thakur desired to have a British Post Office, and promised to contribute R5 a month towards the cost of the establishment. The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India approved of the proposal and the office was opened accordingly.

A Village Post Office was also opened in May 1884 at Piploda, a petty State about 10 miles from Sailana. The Chief consented to the proposal and also

gave a man for the conveyance of mails half-way between Piploda and Sailana. I also arranged through the Political Agent, Western Malwa, to place the Post Office in charge of the schoolmaster, and obtained the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

It was found advisable to open a Village Receiving House in the town of Sehore for the convenience of the inhabitants. The matter was represented to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India and the Political Agent, Bhopal; their consent obtained and the office opened on the 1st July 1885; a few days later the Durbar raised objections to the location of the British Post Office in the town, apparently, through some misunderstanding, caused in the previous correspondence connected with the case. The Political Agent informed the Inspector accordingly, and, on receipt of his report, I ordered the Post Office to be closed at once. The inhabitants of the town who had already appreciated the facilities derived from a few days' experience petitioned the Political Agent, Bhopal, that the Post Office might be re-opened. This was represented to Her Highness the Begum, pointing out "how convenient the new Post Office in the town of Sehore has been to the mercantile members of the community and therefore good for trade;" the Political Agent "would therefore earnestly hope that Her Highness, in the interests of the community at large, will allow the office to remain as a tentative measure for six months." On receipt of a copy of this memorandum, I telegraphed to the Inspector to keep the Sehore Town Office open until Durbar replied to the Political Agent, and in the month of September 1885 the Durbar finally withdrew its objection to the establishment of the Post Office.

A Village Post Office was opened in September 1885 at Raghogarh, a petty State under Goona Agency. It was arranged to place the office in charge of a State official on an allowance of R5 per mensem, and the proposition was approved of by the Agent to the Governor General.

In March 1885 an application for a Post Office was received from the inhabitants of Barkhera, a station on the Bhopal State Railway. I consulted the Political Agent as to the necessity for the Post Office, and asked him at the same time to obtain the Durbar's consent. This was complied with. The Agent to the Governor General's approval was then obtained, and the Post Office opened on the 1st October 1885 in charge of the Customs officer of the State on an allowance of R5 per mensem.

A Sub-office was opened at Bhopal Railway Station—the present terminus of the Bhopal State Railway—in October 1885, for the convenience of the Railway employés and the Engineering staff connected with the Indian Midland Railway. Great inconvenience had been felt by the people from the want of a Post Office in that locality, and on consulting the Political Agent on the subject he said that he had no hesitation in stating his opinion that the proposal, if carried out, would result in great convenience to the public and obviate the undoubted inconvenience which then existed owing to the distance between the station and the Post Office in the town.

The Post Office has proved very remunerative, and its status has been increased from a Village to a Sub-office.

In December 1885 the Rajah of Sitaman addressed the Political Agent, Western Malwa, stating that he was desirous of having a British Post Office in his capital, provided it would not entail any expense on his State. The Rajah assured the Political Agent that the Post Office would at once pay its expenses. I obtained statistics and referred the matter to the Agent, Governor-General, for his approval. This being done, I asked the Director General's sanction and a Post Office was opened permanently on the 4th March 1886.

The cost of the Post Office, including road establishment, is R 26-8, and the total of the value return for the month of May last was about R·45.

Early in the year under report negotiations were opened with the Traffic Manager, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, to open Village Post Offices at the Railway Stations on the line in charge of Station Masters, and it was agreed after some correspondence to open eight Village Post Offices at the following stations *viz*:—

Ajnode,	Kalakund,
Chambal,	Palia,
Choral,	Piplia,
Dhodhar,	Runija,

on an allowance of R 6 per mensem. I also intended to open Post Offices in charge of Station Masters on the Bhopal State Railway, and wrote to the General Traffic Manager of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, who works the line, but he declined to allow the Station Masters to do Postal work, believing that the Railway duties were quite sufficient for them.

Exchanges with Holkar's Post.

The amount due to the Imperial Post Office under this head show a large increase over those of the previous two years, which were in—

	R	a.	p.
1883-1884	509	15	3
1884-1885	473	6	9
1885-1886	548	2	9

The statement for the last two years is as follows:—

	1884-1885.			1885-1886.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Unpaid Postage sent to State P. O. .	1,296	5	6	1,475	7	0
Half share due to State P. O. . .	648	2	9	737	11	6
Deduct on account of unpaid covers returned undeliverable	174	12	0	189	8	9
Balance paid to Imperial Post Office .	473	6	9	548	2	9

The amount of unpaid postage returned for covers undeliverable is about 12·8 per cent. of the total sent to the State Post Office for recovery. This is very high, and augurs badly for the delivery of the paid correspondence, of which no account is kept.

The increase over last year in Postage sent for delivery is however satisfactory and is nearly 16 per cent.

Remittances.

The remittance of money between Sub and Head Offices formed the subject of serious consideration during the year. It is most difficult to obtain hundis; it is quite impossible at some places, in others it is only possible at a rate which cannot remunerate the Post Office for the money-order business, which is the chief cause of accumulations. The rate paid for remittances, for instance, in the Goona district, is from 8 to 10 annas per cent. From Agar to Indore it is better, for R 51,000 were remitted at 5 annas 4 pie per cent., while in Baghelkhand and Rewah the whole collections of the Post Office were remitted to Nowgong and Sutna, R 1,79,938, at the same rate. I attempted to obtain the use of the State Treasuries and Tehsils in Bhopal, but without result so far. I hope eventually, however, to overcome the opposition of the Durbar.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the number of Imperial Post Offices (of all classes) and Letter Boxes opened and Imperial Postman and Village Postmen entertained in the year 1885-86 and the number existing on 31st March 1886.

EXISTING ON 31st MARCH 1885.							OPENED OR ENTERTAINED IN 1885-86.							TOTAL OF 1885-86.							CLOSED OR DISCONTINUED IN 1885-86.							BALANCE ON THE 31st MARCH 1886.							INCREASE OR DECREASE.						
Post Offices.							Post Offices.							Post Offices.							Post Offices.							Post Offices.							Post Offices.						
Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Village Offices.	Total.	Letter Boxes.	Postmen.	Village Postmen.	Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Village Offices.	Total.	Letter Boxes.	Postmen.	Village Postmen.	Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Village Offices.	Total.	Letter Boxes.	Postmen.	Village Postmen.	Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Village Offices.	Total.	Letter Boxes.	Postmen.	Village Postmen.	Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Village Offices.	Total.	Letter Boxes.	Postmen.	Village Postmen.	Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Village Offices.	Total.	Letter Boxes.	Postmen.	Village Postmen.
10	73	32	115	67	*129	42	3	8	19	30	4	6	2	13	81	51	145	71	135	44	1	7	5	13	8	1	2	12	74	46	132	63	134	42	2	1	14	17	4	5	0

* Not shewn in the last year.

Abstract.

Total number of	Post Offices, Letter Boxes, Postmen and Village Postmen	existing on 31st March 1885	353
Ditto	ditto	opened or entertained in 1885-86	42
Ditto	ditto	closed or discontinued in 1885-86	24
Ditto	ditto	existing on 31st March 1886	371

INDORE,
The 30th June 1886.

W. J. HAM.
Deputy Postmaster-General, Central India.

APPENDIX II.

Showing the distance over which mails were conveyed by Railway, mail-cart, horses, camels, runners, boats and steamers during the official year 1885-86, as compared with the previous year.

Mode of conveyance.	Names of lines existing on 31st March 1885.			Names of lines existing on 31st March 1886.			Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	From	To	Length in miles.	From	To	Length in miles.			
Railways	Gwalior	Shikarpur (Morena)	24	Gwalior	Shikarpur (Morena)	24	...	...	
	Barwaha	Neemuch	202	Barwaha	Neemuch	202	...	...	
	Fatehabad	Ujjain	12	Fatehabad	Ujjain	12	...	...	
	Bhopal	Hoshangabad	46	Bhopal	Hoshangabad	46	...	...	
	Jukehi	Jaitwar	64	Jukehi	Jaitwar	64	...	...	
TOTAL OF RAILWAYS	.....	.....	348	.....	.....	348	...	...	
Mail-Carts	Gwalior	Jhansi	66	Gwalior	Jhansi	66	...	...	
	Do.	Railway Station	1	Do.	Railway Station	1	...	...	
	Rutlam	Do.	2	Rutlam	Do.	2	...	...	
	Indore	Do.	1	Indore	Do.	1	...	...	
	Mhow	Do.	1	Mhow	Do.	1	...	...	
				Do.	Dhar	34	34	...	Opened on 1st May 1885.
	Sehore	Bhopal	25	Sehore	Bhopal	25	...	...	
TOTAL MAIL-CART LINES		.....	96	.....	.....	130	34	...	
Runners	Gwalior	Indore	306	Gwalior	Indore	306	...	...	
				Duraha	Raghagarh	2	2	...	
	Shikarpur (Morena)	Chhonda	2½	Shikarpur (Morena)	Chhonda	2½	...	...	
	Pachaur	Narsingarh	24	Pachaura	Narsingarh	24	...	...	
				Do.	Khujnere	10	10	...	
				Do.	Talain	8	8	...	
	Gwalior	Janak Tal	4	Gwalior	Janak Tal	4	...	...	
	Do.	Morar	1	.....	.....	...	...	1	Abolished on 10th March 1886.
	Do.	Gwalior Fort	3	.....	.....	...	...	3	Abolished on 10th March 1886
	Gwalior Fort	Railway Station	2	.....	.....	...	...	2	Abolished on 10th March 1886.
	Khilchipur	Rajgarh	10	Khilchipur	Muxudangarh	48	...	...	
	Rajgarh	Biaora	14						
	Biaora	Muxudangarh	24						

APPENDIX II—*continued.*

Showing the distance over which mails were conveyed by Railway, mail-cart, horses, camels, runners, boats and steamers during the official year 1885-86, as compared with the previous year—(continued).

Mode of conveyance.	Names of lines existing on 31st March 1885.			Names of lines existing on 31st March 1886.			Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	From	To	Length in miles.	From	To	Length in miles.			
Runners (continued)	Shajapur	Agar	29	Shajapur	Agar	29	...	...	
	Ujjain	Do.	42	Ujjain	Do.	42	...	...	
	Do.	Railway Station	2	Do.	Railway Station	2	...	...	
	Ghatia	Mehidpur	16	Ghatia	Mehidpur	16	...	...	
	Agar	Jhalrapatam	73	Agar	Jhalrapatam	73	...	...	
	Sasnair	Nalkhera	11	Sasnair	Nalkhera	11	...	...	
				Bhilwara	Gangapur	25	25	...	Transferred from Rajputana Circle.
	Jaora	Khachrand	20	Jaora	Khachrand	20	...	...	
	Baraoda	Tall	16	Baraoda	Tall	16	...	...	
	Neemuch	Jawad	10	Neemuch	Jawad	10	...	...	
	Mandsaur	Partabgarh	18	Mandsaur	Partabgarh	18	...	...	
				Ditto	Sitaman	18	18	...	Opened on 4th March 1886.
	Baranagar	Bakhatgarh	12	Barnagar	Bakhatgarh	12	...	...	
	Mhow	Sirdarpur	58	Dhar	Sirdarpur	24	...	34	Mail-cart line opened from Mhow to Sirdarpur on 1st May 1885.
	Sirdarpur	Jhabua	28	Sirdarpur	Jhabua	28	...	...	
	Do.	Rajpur	70	Ditto	Rajpur	70	...	...	
	Barwaha	Mandlesar	24	Barwaha	Mandlesar	24	...	...	
	Kooksee	Barwani	18	Kooksee	Barwani	18	...	...	
	Mhow	Manpur	12	Mhow	Manpur	12	...	...	
	Barnagar	Railway Station	1½	Barnagar	Railway Station	1½	...	...	
	Jaora	Ditto	1	Jaora	Do.	2	...	...	
	Rutlam	Banswara	44	Rutlam	Banswara	44	...	...	
				Sailana	Piploda	9	9	...	Opened on 1st May 1885.
	Mandsaur	Railway Station	1½	Mandsaur	Railway Station	1½	...	...	
	Neemuch	Ditto	1½	Neemuch	Ditto	1½	...	...	
	Indore	Indore City	2	Indore	Indore City	2	...	...	
	„ City	Railway Station	1	Indore City	Railway Station	1	...	...	
	Sarangpur	Sehore	48	Sarangpur	Sehore	48	...	...	
	Sehore	Tewas	70	Sehore	Dewas	70	...	...	
				Ditto	Sehore town	1	1	...	Opened on 1st July 1885.
	Bhopal	Bhilsa	34	Bhopal	Bhilsa	34	...	...	
	Bhilsa	Basoda	24	Bhilsa	Basoda	24	...	...	
	Basoda	Rahatgarh	12	Basoda	Rahatgarh	12	...	...	
	Bhilsa	Sironj	43	Bhilsa	Sironj	43	...	...	
	Sironj	Kurwai	22	Sironj	Kurwai	22	...	...	

	Ambari	Berasia	18	Ambari stage	Berasia	18	...	...	
	Bhopal	Railway Station	2	Bhopal	Railway Station	2	...	...	
	Do.	Jahangirabad	2	Ditto	Jahangirabad	2	...	...	
	Deep	Kabakhera	13	Deep	Bareli	61	36	...	This includes the line Kaliakhera to Bari, 36 miles, opened on 1st April 1885.
	Bari	Bareli	12						
	Semri Harchand	Bharkach	12	Semri Harchand	Bharkach	12	...	...	
	Sobhapur	Bamori	36	Sobhapur	Bamori	36	...	...	
	Bamori	Garhi	18	Garhi	Siwas	52	...	...	
	Do.	Silwani	12						
	Silwani	Siwas	22						
	Bareli	Udipura	19	Bareli	Udipura	19	...	...	
	Sehore	Ichhawar	14	Sehore	Ichhawar	14	...	...	
	Bhilsa	Raesen	14	Bhilsa	Raesen	14	...	...	
	Sutna	Nowgong	105	Sutna	Nowgong	105	...	...	
	Panna	Ajaigarh	18	Panna	Ajaigarh	18	...	...	
	Chhattarpur	Gulganj	21	Chhatarpur	Gulganj	21	...	...	
	Mahatgaon stage	Bijawar	12	Mahatgaon stage	Bijawar	12	...	...	
	Ganj stage	Rajnagar	10	Ganj stage	Rajnagar	10	..	...	
	Sutna	Gobindgarh	44	Sutna	Rewah	31	...	13	13 miles, Rewah to Gobindgarh included in the line Rewah to Chandia.
	Bela stage	Amarpatan	18	Bela stage	Amarpatan	18	...	...	
	Rewah	Mangawan	17	Rewah	Mangawan	17	...	...	
	Mangawan	Manganj	22	Mangawan	Sihool	52	...	...	
	Manganj	Sihool	30						
	Mangawan	Sohagi	26	Do.	Sohagi	26	...	...	
	Sohagi	Sitlaha	15	Sohagi	Sitlaha	15	...	...	
	Gobindgarh	Hardi	35½	Rewah	Chandia	96½	13	...	13 miles, Rewah to Gobindgarh included in the line Rewah to Chandia.
	Hardi	Chandia	48						
	Chandia	Singwara	24	Chandia	Manda stage	96	...	..	
	Singwara	Sohagpur	30						
	Sohagpur	Manda	42						
TOTAL OF RUNNERS' LINE	.....	.....	1,866½	.....	.....	1,935½	122	53	
GRAND TOTAL	.....	.....	2,310½	.....	.....	2,418½	156	53	

Net increase 103 miles.

INDORE,
The 30th June 1886.

(Sd.) W. J. HAM,
Deputy Postmaster General, Central India.

APPENDIX III.

Showing the number of complaints made by the public to the head of the Postal Circle, or reported to him during the official year 1885-86, as compared with the year 1884-85.

Number of complaints shown to have been well grounded.		Number of complaints shown to have been groundless.		Number of complaints in which inquiries proved unsuccessful.		Number of complaints pending.		Grand Total.		Observations bearing on increases or decreases in the number of complaints lodged.
1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	
48	41	51	59	10	11	4	3	113	105	

INDORE,
The 30th June 1886.

W. J. HAM,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Central India.

APPENDIX IIIA.

Being a detailed Statement of those complaints only entered in Appendix III, which relate to registered, insured and value-payable articles, ordinary parcels, money-orders and postal notes.

No.	Description of case, *i.e.*, whether loss, theft, tampering, damage, forgery of documents, &c.	Description of articles to which complaint refers, *i.e.*, whether a registered, insured, or value-payable article, ordinary parcel, money-order or postal note.	Value in the case of insured or value-payable articles, money-orders, or postal notes.	No. and date of preliminary report to Director General.		Result of enquiry. *Note.*—This result to be ranged under one of the following heads, *viz* :— 1. No case, or Post Office blameless. 2. Post Office in fault. 3. Unsuccessful. 4. Case not yet disposed of.	Remarks.
				Number.	Date.		
			Rs. A. P.				
1	Loss	1 Postal note	2 8 0	...	...	Post Office blameless.	
2	Non-payment	1 Money-order	25 0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
3	Wrong payment	2 Ditto	300 0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
4	Non-delivery	1 Ditto	25 0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
5	Loss	1 Registered letter	...	...	...	Ditto.	
6	Ditto	1 V. P. parcel containing pipe	...	...	...	Ditto.	
7	Ditto	1 Registered packet	...	...	...	Ditto.	
8	Ditto	1 Registered letter	...	...	...	Ditto.	
9	Detention	1 V. P. Registered letter	15 0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
10	Abstraction	1 Registered letter	...	...	...	Ditto.	
11	Non-receipt	1 V. P. Registered book packet, not known.	...	...	...	Ditto.	
12	Damage	1 Parcel	...	...	...	Ditto.	
13	Non-receipt	1 Registered letter	...	...	...	Ditto.	
14	Non-delivery	1 Ditto	...	...	...	Ditto.	
15	Wrong delivery	2 Money-orders	300 0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
1	Wrong payment	1 Postal note	0 8 0	...	...	Post Office in fault.	
2	Ditto	1 Money-order	10 0 0	...	...	Ditto.	By Durbar Pan.
3	Non-payment	2 Ditto	44 0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
4	Misdelivery	1 Ditto	7 0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
5	Delay in payment	1 Ditto	25 0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
6	Delay	1 Registered letter	...	...	...	Ditto.	
7	Wrong delivery	1 Parcel	...	...	...	Ditto.	
8	Delay	1 Registered letter	...	...	...	Ditto.	
9	Opening	1 Ditto	...	...	...	Ditto.	
1	Loss	1 Postal note	1 0 0	...	...	Unsuccessful.	
2	Ditto	2 Ditto	3 0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
3	Ditto	1 Registered letter	...	...	...	Ditto.	
			Nil	...	...	Case not yet disposed of.	

INDORE,
The 30th June 1886.

W. J. HAM,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Central India.

APPENDIX IV.

Showing the offences punishable by law committed by Officers in the Post Office Department during the official year 1885-86.

No.	Name of Office.	Name and official designation of offender.	A brief description of the offence committed.	Punishment inflicted, if legally convicted, and law under which punished.	Punishment inflicted, if departmentally punished.	Number and date of first report to the Director General.	Remarks. *Note.*—If an officer prosecuted is acquitted and then departmentally punished, a note to this effect should be made in this column.
1	Gungapur-Bhilwara Line.	Chattar Bhuj alias Bhujja runner.	Absconding with the mail bag, containing two partiallty insured parcels, one for Rs. 200, and the other for Rs. 400.	Rigorous imprisonment for 18 months, and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or 6 months' rigorous imprisonment in lieu, under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code.	...	No. 190, dated 21st November 1885.	
2	Sohagpur and Pendra Line.	Kasim, runner	For dropping the mail bag while carrying it from Sohagpur to Pendra.	Fine of Rs. 25, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment, under section 47 of the Post Office Act.	...	No. 6, dated 29th April 1886.	

INDORE,
The 30th June 1886.

W. J. HAM,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Central India.

APPENDIX V.

Showing the Highway Robberies of the Mail committed during the official year 1885-86 in the Central India Circle.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No.	Date of Highway Robbery.	Place or line where the Highway Robbery occurred.	Superintendent's Division.	Native State if the Highway Robbery occurred outside British territory.	Name and designation of parties concerned, implicated or suspected.	Nature and brief detail of property stolen.	Brief statement of facts of case and of the result of inquiry.	Quotation of correspondence with Director General's Office.	Final order, including the nature and degree of punishment (if any) inflicted.	Remarks.
1	10th December, 1885.	Biaora and Pachaur Line.	Goona	Rajgarh	Parties concerned have not been traced.	Cash . R 1 a 2 p 0 10 unpaid letters . 10 10 0 One P. I. parcel containing gold . 500 0 0 One ordinary parcel containing silver ornaments and cloth chador . 5 12 0 507 8 0	Chatra, runner, accompanied by a State sowar, was attacked by two robbers at 11 P. M. and seriously wounded. No trace of the mail has been discovered.	No. C. 5, dated 13th December 1885. No. 207, dated 30th December 1885. No 265, dated 26th March 1886. No. 266, dated 26th March 1886. No. 19, dated 17th May 1886. No. 37, dated 2nd June 1886.	.....	Agent to the Governor-General for Central India ordered the recovery of the amount, but it has not yet been paid.
2	16th December, 1885.	Near Semli stage on Biaora and Pachaur Line.	Ditto	Ditto	No parties implicated have been found.	Cash . 231 6 6 9 unpaid letters . 0 9 0 231 15 6	Moorlia, runner, accompanied by two State sowars, was attacked by a gang of 25 robbers. They stopped one of the sowars who was with the runner by throwing stones at his horse, and surrounded the other who was at a little distance and carried off the mail from the runner, who was seriously hurt with stones. No trace of the bag has been found.	No. 203, dated 24th December 1885. No. 215, dated 9th January 1886. No. 244, dated 2nd March 1886. No. 267, dated 26th March 1886. No. 20, dated 17th May 1886.	.....	The amount recovered from the State concerned and credited in the accounts of the Sehore Treasury.

INDORE,
The 30th June 1886.

W. J. HAM,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Central India.

APPENDIX VA.

Showing unsuccessful attempts to commit Highway Robberies of the Mail during the official year 1885-86 in the Central India Postal Circle.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	Date of attempt.	Place or line where the attempt occurred.	Superintendent's Division.	Native State, if the attempt occurred outside British territory.	Name and designation of parties concerned, implicated or suspected.	Brief statement of facts of case and of the result of inquiry.	Quotation of correspondence with Director General.	Final order, including the nature and degree of punishment (if any) inflicted.	Remarks.
1	3rd January 1886	Near Ghora Pachar on Biaora and Goona line.	Goona . .	Rajgarh . .	Parties concerned have not been found	The runner in charge of the Mail was attacked by robbers, but the sowar on guard took the mail bag from the runner and escaped. Thus the mail was saved.	No. 214, dated 9th January 1886.	. . .	

INDORE,
The 30th June 1886.

W. J. HAM,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Central India.

APPENDIX VI.

Showing the Postal Buildings borne on the books of the Public Works Department on the 31st March 1886 in the Central India Postal Circle.

Superintendent's Division.	Name of place.	Actual or approximate value.	Approximate monthly rent.	Date of occupation by Postal Department.	Remarks explaining increases or decreases in approximate values or rents.
	Agar	2,355 0 0	18 8 0	March 1870.	
	Barwaha	556 0 0	1 10 0	Unknown.	
	Biaora	1,500 0 0	4 0 0	1863.	
	Diwas	2,146 0 0	5 0 0	1863.	
	Goona	1,210 0 0	12 0 0	Unknown.	
	Gwalior main Post Office and out-houses	9,934 0 0	99 0 0	1876.	
	Gwalior Old Post Office or Janak Tal	4,935 6 6	49 6 0	Unknown.	
	Indore	20,811 0 0	138 0 0	1885.	Stone floor . . . 321 Postmaster's courtyard . 415 636
	Mhow	5,653 0 0	37 0 0	April 1867.	
	Morar	5,460 0 0	54 0 0	1868.	Made over to Sindhia State on 10th March 1886.
	Nagode	1,523 0 0	9 8 0	July 1874.	
	Neemuch	6,255 0 0	30 12 0	1861.	
	Nowgong	2,434 0 0	18 0 0	May 1860.	
	Rewah	1,751 0 0	8 0 0	1878.	
	Sehore	4,757 0 0	31 0 0	July 1877.	Additions and alterations . 785
	Shajapur	2,173 0 0	5 2 0	1863.	
	Sipri	720 0 0	7 14 0	Unknown.	
	Sutna	3,690 0 0	19 8 0	November 1875.	

INDORE,
The 30th June 1886.

W. J. HAM,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Central India.

APPENDIX VII.

Traffic Statistics of the Combined Post and Telegraph Offices in the Central India Circle for the year ending 31st March 1886.

Name of each combined office.	Date on which offices opened or transferred from the Telegraph Department.	Total charge of Telegraph Department for working the office for the year.	Traffic.				Revenue realised during the year on sent messages.		Amount of reply deposits.	Weather bearing messages.		Remarks.
			Number of messages sent.	Number of messages received.	Number of transit messages.	Total.	Private.	State.		Number.	Amount.	
		₹ a. p.					₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.			
Agar	21st July 1884	336 0 0	1,666	1,580	...	3,246	1,591 15 0	1,037 7 0	77 12 0	...	...	
Bhopal	5th October „	480 0 0	2,350	2,932	...	5,282	2,557 6 0	303 6 0	50 0 0	...	...	
Biaora*	1st January 1886	87 0 0	863	944	...	1,807	826 5 0	224 4 0	5 0 0	...	...	
Dewas*	Ditto	87 0 0	791	932	...	1,723	993 9 0	0 11 0	5 0 0	...	...	
Dhar	9th August 1884	588 0 0	1,216	1,425	...	2,641	1,159 0 0	15 12 0	59 13 0	...	...	
Goona†	1st July „	...	1,659	1,551	662	3,872	1,136 3 0	439 2 0	...	...	...	
Gwalior Residency	11th March 1886	58 15 0	133	180	463	776	172 12 0	...	5 0 0	...	...	
Janak Tal	12th August 1885	428 2 0	1,463	2,845	...	4,308	1,335 10 0	...	84 0 0	...	...	
Nowgong	7th November „	187 3 3	636	563	...	1,199	781 12 0	202 10 0	48 8 0	...	...	Rs. 33 for Foreign messages.
Rewah	1st November 1883	468 0 0	663	673	...	1,336	677 0 0	76 10 0	23 0 0	...	...	
Shajapur	1st January 1886	87 0 0	756	916	1,780	3,452	761 3 0	10 11 0	...	...	...	
Sipri*	Ditto	57 0 0	425	533	...	958	319 14 0	22 7 0	...	...	...	
Sirdarpur	14th Augnst 1884	336 0 0	858	765	...	1,623	687 14 0	182 14 0	100 11 0	...	...	
Sutna Agency	1st November 1883	528 0 0	1,024	1529	702	3,255	682 3 0	514 3 0	...	152	152 0 0	

* These offices were worked by the Telegraph Department from 1st April to 31st December 1885.
† This office is in charge of the Telegraph Master.

INDORE,
The 30th June 1886.

W. J. HAM,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Central India.

CHAPTER VII.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

Statistics of Telegraph Lines and Offices in Central India for the year 1886.

LINES.

Mileage of Lines.				Mileage of Wires.			
At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
653	207	...	860	1,915	559	...	2,474

OFFICES.

	No. of Telegraph Offices opened at end of previous year.	No. opened during the year.	No. closed during the year.	No. open at the end of the year.	No. of messages despatched during the year from Government Offices.	Increase or decrease over previous year.	Indian share of collections.		
							₹	p.	a.
Government Offices .	23	6	2	27					
Licensed Offices .	33	...	...	33	63,762	6,905	73,487	13	6
Offices not open for paid messages.	10	..	7	3					
Total .	66	5	8	63					

Names of Offices opened and closed during the year.

Opened.	Closed.
Government Offices.	*Government Offices.*
Banda.	Morar.
Janak Tal.	Gwalior Fort.
Karwi.	
Mau.	
Nowgong.	
Gwalior.	
Licensed Offices.	*Licensed Offices.*
Nil.	*Nil.*

CHAPTER VIII.

MILITARY.

	CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY BATTERY.		INFANTRY REGIMENTS.			
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Troops of the Line.										
Mhow Division (Mhow, Neemuch, Mehidpur, Agar and Indore)	1	476	¾	477	3	834	1⅔	1,137	3	2,523
Gwalior District (Morar, Gwalior Fortress and Sipri) on 31st March 1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Company	98	...	...
Saugor District (Nowgong and Sutna)	...	...	1⅓	719	1	162	⅓ Battalion	454	1	841
TOTAL	1	476	...	1,196	4	996	...	1,689	4	3,364
Local Corps under the Central India Agency.										
Central India Horse (Agar and Goona)	...	...	2 Regiments	1,264	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal Battalion (Sehore)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	903
Malwa Bhil Corps (Sirdarpur)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	585
TOTAL	...	...	2 Regiments	1,264	...	...	...	...	2	1,488
GRAND TOTAL	1	476	...	2,460	4	996	...	1,689	6	4,852

Troops of the Regular Army.

1. The rendition of Gwalior Fortress and evacuation of Morar Cantonment occasioned a re-distribution of the troops that were stationed in these places. The Cantonment of Sipri has been re-occupied by British troops, and the garrison of Nowgong increased by two companies, the remainder of the Morar garrison being posted to places outside Central India.

2. A Battery of Horse Artillery has been posted to Mhow in place of the Field Battery transferred.

Annual Report of Local Corps.

3. None of the Local Corps in Central India were employed on service outside the limits of the Administration during the year under report.

4. The Central India Horse was stationed at Agar and Goona, and the Bhopal Battalion and Malwa Bhil Corps at Sehore and Sirdarpur respectively.

Central India Horse.

5. The 1st Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Marter, Aide-de-Camp, Commanding the Gwalior District, and the 2nd Regiment by Major-General Gillespie, C.B., Commanding Mhow Division. Both officers expressed their satisfaction with the result of their inspection, and recorded their opinion of the high state of efficiency in which they found these Regiments.

6. Colonel Martin, C.B., commanded the force throughout the year. The command of the 1st Regiment was held by Colonel H. M. Buller, Captain G. E. Money, and Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., and that of the 2nd Regiment by Major A. H. S. Neill.

7. A wing of each Regiment was held in readiness for service in Afghanistan until released in the autumn. The head-quarters of the 1st Regiment, under Captain G. E. Money, proceeded to Indore for duty during the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy in November.

8. A wing of the 1st Regiment and head-quarters of the 2nd Regiment, under Major A. H. S. Neill, proceeded to the Camp of Exercise at Delhi and took part in the manœuvres.

9. The triennial changes of stations took place during the cold weather, the 1st Regiment being now stationed at Goona and the 2nd at Agar.

10. A detachment of 30 sabres of the 2nd Regiment, under Jemadar Gurdit Singh, was employed after the outlaw Tantia Bhil.

11. The following statistics are taken from the records :—

Casualties—Men.

Transferred to pension establishment	34
„ to other corps	1
Died during the year	13
Discharged at their own request	9
„ as inefficient	10
„ for bad conduct	2
Total	70

Casualties—Horses.

Died during the year	12
Cast	18
TOTAL	30

12. An extra squadron, consisting of a troop of Sikhs and a troop of Ghakas and Towanas, has been added to each Regiment, making it up to the strength of 625 sabres, exclusive of European officers. To provide for this increase and to replace casualties, 343 recruits were entertained and 272 remounts purchased. The remounts were purchased at the various annual fairs at an average price of ₹209, which is considerably lower than the average for the last two years.

BHOPAL BATTALION.

13. The average strength of the Regiment during the year was 917, giving an average at head-quarters, Sehore, of 701 of which 91 were on duty daily.

14. During the year 110 escorts and detachments proceeded on command, aggregating 948 men.

15. The health of the Regiment has been good, the daily percentage of sick being 1·4; 11 deaths occurred, six at head-quarters, four on furlough, and one on escort duty.

16. The conduct of the men has been good, there were no Courts Martial. The casualties were as follows :—

Invalided	30
Discharged at own request	41
„ as unfit	10
„ unlikely to be efficient	3
Deserted	1
Died	11
Transferred to other Regiment	2
TOTAL	98

17. During the year 63 recruits were enlisted as under :—

At Head-Quarters	33
In Ludhiana Districts	8
Rohtak „	7
Kangra „	15

and 53 recruits were passed into the ranks.

18. The annual course of musketry was commenced on 10th October 1885, and concluded 31st March 1886. The figure of merit obtained was 124·33, an increase of 3·85 points on the last course; the number of marksmen is 158.

19. The team which attended the Rajputana-Central India Rifle Meeting, held this year at Deoli, shot well and carried off ₹630 in prizes.

20. Colonel J. D. Hall left the Regiment on 15th June 1885 on attaining Colonel's allowances, and was succeeded by Colonel J. Miller, Commandant, Malwa Bhil Corps. Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Peart left the Regiment on 8th June, to take command of the Bhil Corps, but was again appointed to officiate as Commandant, on the departure of Colonel Miller to Europe, on 29th March. Major J. Burne joined as 2nd-in-command 6th July 1885, and proceeded on one year, 265 days' furlough on 7th January. He was succeeded by Major C. Ransford, who joined 8th February from the Bhil Corps.

21. Lieutenant P. A. Watson was confirmed in the appointment of Wing Officer 11th June 1885.

22. Captain A. Masters was detached on boundary settlement duty in the Bhopal Agency from 2nd February.

23. The Regiment was inspected by Major-General Gillespie, C.B., Commanding Mhow Division, on the 10th and 11th March, and was found to be in a thorough state of efficiency.

Malwa Bhil Corps.

24. The Regiment has been commanded during the year by Colonel J. Miller and Lieutenant-Colonel Peart. For a considerable portion of the year only one officer was present with the corps, and this necessitated the suspension of the musketry course before the whole of the Regiment had been exercised.

25. The following posts were maintained during the year:—

Patee	31
Salawad	15
Barwani	14
Ali Rajpur	60
Jhabua	46
Jhobat	14
Total	180

26. Since December 1885 a detached party, of a strength of 143 of all ranks, under direction of Rai Bahadur Isri Pershad, Pensioned Ressaldar-Major, Central India Horse, has been in pursuit of Tantia Bhil, but have not been successful in effecting his capture.

27. Owing to the absence from head-quarters of so many men, the Regiment was unable to take part in the Rajputana Central India Rifle Meeting held at Deoli.

28. The following table gives the present distribution of the Regiment by castes:—

Bhils	449
Bhilalas	1
Naiks	70
Banjaras	15
Other castes	50
Total	585

29. The number of recruits enlisted during the year was 82, of whom 11 deserted.

30. The casualties during the same period have been as under:—

Died	8
Dismissed	6
Deserted	22
Pensioned	21
Discharged with gratuity	3
„ at own request	3
„ as unfit	3
Total	66

31. Desertions, though still high among recruits, show a considerable decrease in former years. Attempts are being made to induce Bhils to enlist

from places distant from Regimental Head-Quarters, so that the influence of regular military training may be as far-reaching as possible; no opinion can yet be given as to the result of the measure.

32. The health of the Regiment has been fair during the past year. A slight epidemic of cholera took place, causing two deaths. The disease was clearly traceable to the insanitary condition of the town of Amjhera.

33. The Savings Banks transactions were as under:—

		R.	a.	p.
Balance 31st March 1885		6,591	11	5
Deposited		14,805	7	5
	TOTAL	21,397	2	10
Withdrawn		16,293	8	7
Balance on 31st March 1886		5,103	10	3
	TOTAL	21,397	2	10

34. The Regiment was inspected by Colonel Forteath, Commanding 4th Bombay Rifles, on the , with a result that was fairly satisfactory, considering the number of men on detachment and the nauret of the work the corps has to perform.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I—BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

1. Owing to paucity of officers but little work was done during the past year.

2. In Bundelkhund Captain Temple and Lieutenant Dressner held charge of the Boundary Settlement Office; the former disposed of 6 cases, and the latter 10, while 7 were settled direct through the Political Agent: at the close of the year 53 cases were for disposal, of which 13 were settled before camping season closed. A serious outbreak took place on the Punna-Bijawar border, in which 5 persons were killed and 12 severely injured. The case was enquired into by the Political Agent and a fine was inflicted on both States: it is hoped that the effect will be lasting, and that disputes on this border may in future be settled without material obstruction.

3. In Bhopal Captain Masters and Lieutenant H. Davies were specially deputed from February to April to settle several disputes that had led to considerable ill-feeling between the States of Rajgarh and Narsingarh, and between Rajgarh and Suthalia, a guaranteed Jagirdar; 34 disputes were settled, the large majority by mutual agreement or by Punchayat, leaving but a small number pending at the end of the year.

4. In Goona only one case was disposed of during the year.

5. No cases were taken up either in the Bhopawar or Western Malwa Agencies; in the former 90 cases are pending and in the latter 100.

6. There was a serious riot in Western Malwa Agency on the Indore Merwar boundary, in which 5 men were wounded; both parties were found to be in the wrong, and the disputed land was made over to the charge of an Amin, pending settlement.

7. In Baghelkhund two cases were settled by the Political Agent, leaving three cases pending at the close of the year.

8. During the past year particular attention has been drawn to the erection of pillars as decided boundaries. The States concerned in a decision—even when such decision has been acqueisced in by them—are never ready, without considerable pressure, to erect boundary pillars. They even prefer to regularly pay the Amin who is appointed to take charge of the settled boundary and take the initiative in this matter. They have now been informed that should the pillars not be erected within two months from the date of the final order in the case, that pillars will be put up by contract and a charge made against the States. Since this order was passed many boundaries have been demarcated as required by the rules, and there is an evident disposition has been shown on the part of the Durbars concerned to endeavour to complete their boundaries.

9. The subject of the appointment of Boundary Officers in Central India was brought to the notice of the Government of India, and it is hoped that, if the proposal submitted is approved, the boundary work will be placed on a more satisfactory footing than it at present stands, and that the large number of pending cases may be considerably reduced.

SECTION II.—Studs.

Nil.

SECTION III.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

While submitting the report on the Indore Charitable Hospital, written by Surgeon-Major D. F. Keegan previous to his departure for Europe, I have the honor to add a few notes on the work done in the hospital during the year, with the results obtained from some of the newer methods of treatment.

The treatment of all wounds has been carried out with strict antiseptic precautions; but the use of carbolic acid has been entirely discontinued, and the corrosive sublimate treatment, as recommended by Sir Joseph Lister, substituted for it. It does not yet appear to have met with anything like unqualified approval from the profession at home (vide *Lancet*, December 1885), but the results obtained from its use in this hospital have been certainly most gratifying.

Corrosive sublimate appears to me by far the most powerful antiseptic that we possess; and its use in surgery has the great advantage over all others in being very simple in detail, and very cheap. When one recollects the absolute necessity of attention to the most minute details which was necessary to ensure success under the carbolic acid antiseptic treatment, such as the necessity of having the spray constantly directed over the wound when open, and the attention required in the taking up and laying down of instruments, the difficulty in even making Native assistants understand that the omission of the smallest detail was sufficient to multiply the whole process, and above all its great costliness, the favorable contrast of the sublimate method is very marked. The cost of the latter is very small. The whole cost of the dressing applied to an amputated thigh, during its whole treatment, is less than one rupee.

Every amputation performed during the past year has been treated by this method, and the results have been most satisfactory. We have also found it exceedingly useful in the treatment of chronic abscess by free incision; the corrosive sublimate dressings give the best results.

We have considerably modified the treatment as recommended originally by Sir Joseph Lister. Instead of using sixteen folds of gauze steeped in the serum solution, we only use four folds of the gauze, using for the upper layers pieces of old cloth that we buy in the bazar for next to nothing. However old and dirty it may be, after being boiled and dipped in the corrosive sublimate and serum solution, it is rendered perfectly aseptic.

In cases where there is great discharge we put sawdust soaked in a 1 in 300 water solution of corrosive sublimate between the upper folds. We have dispensed with any protection above the dressings, and in no case has the wound become septic.

As a rule in amputations we do not find it necessary to change the dressing until the tenth or twelfth day, and during the whole course of treatment not more than three or four times. The comfort to the patient of this can hardly be estimated. In the largest abscesses the discharge generally lessens in three or four days.

When once suppuration was fairly established the carbolic acid treatment was powerless to stop it. It has been found that it is not so with the corrosive sublimate. Patients who have left hospital without permission before their

wounds have thoroughly healed, have returned with suppuration established (in one case, that of a large abscess the cavity was full of fœtid pus); after being thoroughly washed out with sublimate solution, and the dressings applied, they have invariably been quickly restored to an aseptic state.

A case of abscess of the liver, from which 56 ounces of characteristic pus were removed on the first incision, was treated by this method; for the first two or three days the discharge was profuse, then it decreased very rapidly, and the cavity of this abscess contracted so quickly that the man was practically well within a fortnight.

I have used it with the greatest success in cases of amputation, where I am sure, under any other treatment, a favorable result could not have been expected owing to the extreme weakness and exhaustion of the patient.

The method of treatment we employ is very simple. Fresh wounds and surgical wounds are washed out with a 1 in 2,000 water solution: wounds that have been long exposed, such as compound fractures, are washed out with a 1 in 1,000 solution. In the case of wounds, all bleeding is carefully stopped and free drainage ensured by means of drainage tubes. The four layers of antiseptic gauze (1 in 100 corrosive sublimate in serum) are applied, and over that the old cloths and sawdust abovementioned: the whole secured by an ordinary bandage.

It takes a large dressing of this description to cost two annas.

There are no special precautions to be taken in using it, and I believe that by its use antiseptic surgery could be carried out with perfect effect throughout the Hospitals of an Army in the field.

The introduction of the use of cocaine in ophthalmic surgery has given the best results. It has greatly simplified the operation for extraction of the lens in cases of cataract. The disadvantages of chloroform, such as the necessity for constantly watching the patient, the tendency to cough or vomit during the operation, and the depressing effects felt after the inhalation, are all avoided; but the still greater advantage is, that of being able to show the patient that his vision is restored before he leaves the table with his eyes bound up: whereas, under the old plan, he was left in a state of uncertainty until the fourth day when the bandages were first removed.

Cocaine also appear to me to have some special power of preventing suppuration of the eyeball. I have seen several cases amongst old and feeble patients, when, on opening the eye on the fourth day, the wound has looked gaping and unhealthy, and where pus has already formed along the margin of the wound: in almost all, the repeated instillation of cocaine has arrested the unhealthy action.

In many weakly patients, too, after chloroform, there was nausea, which lasted for a couple of days, with complete distaste for food; and this, in my opinion, was a frequent cause of suppuration of the eyeball. Since we have used cocaine, suppuration of the eyeball has been almost unknown.

In Hypopyon we have found that cocaine in recent cases removed the accumulation of pus in the course of one or two hours. In cases of longer standing, one or two days were required for its removal.

Many cases have been reported from time to time in the medical papers where the use of cocaine has set up irritation and inflammation. I am convinced that these untoward results were due solely to other drugs used in making the solution. We formerly used glycerine in making it, but found it occasionally irritated the eye. We now use a saturated camphor solution which we find has no irritating properties, and will keep for any length of time.

We have used cocaine very extensively in cases of pharyngeal abscess with the effect of rendering the parts quite insensible to the knife, and in two cases of hydrophobia, though both terminated fatally, great relief was given to the sufferings of the patient, by painting the pharynx with solution of cocaine, enabling them to swallow fluids without inconvenience.

The reputation of the Hospital for the relief of eye diseases is now well established, patients coming from very long distances for treatment.

The number of patients applying for relief, suffering from stone in the bladder, has largely increased since the introduction of litholapaxy. During the year 61 cases of stone were treated, all but 5 being treated by litholapaxy; of these 5, one was the case of a man in whom the stone was too large to be grasped by any lithotrite, and the remaining four were boys whose urinary passages were too small to admit the smaller lithotrite.

Of the cases of litholapaxy, 29 were men and 27 boys. In all these cases the results were successful. The only fatal case in the whole series being the man on whom lithotomy was performed; his stone weighed 7 ounces.

The advantages of rapid lithotrity over lithotomy in adults is now well established, but the operation has still but few advocates in the case of children. In England especially the greatest recognized authority on the subject of stone in the bladder, Sir Henry Thompson, opposes the practice, on the ground that the operation of lithotomy in children is so practically free from danger.

In India, also, it is practically free from danger, but I think the statistics of this Hospital show that rapid lithotrity is quite as much so. Since we commenced performing the operation we have done altogether 66 cases, and in only one case was it unsuccessful. That one case, too, may well be eliminated from the series, as the calculus had formed on a small piece of tilli stalk which had been passed through the bladder through the anus, and which was found after death.

The two great advantages of the operation over lithotomy, as regards this country, at any rate, are, in my opinion, first, the absence of any cutting operation, the dread of the knife being very firmly imbued in the Native mind. Secondly, the short period of convalescence, usually four or five days at the outside.

The parents can as a rule ill afford to be absent from their occupation, and this short period of convalescence, compared with the fortnight to three weeks of convalescence after lithotomy, is a matter of the greatest importance.

That these advantages are real is shown by the great increase in the number of children brought for relief of this disease. In former days an average of 8 to 10 children were treated yearly for stone. The sudden increase in the number can only be due to the fact that the parents are no longer afraid to bring their children for treatment; and that in former times they preferred to allow them to die in their villages sooner than subject them to the cutting operation. Another point worthy of remark is, that we find the size of the stones we are called upon to operate on is getting steadily smaller day by day, showing that the parents no longer hesitate, but bring their children as soon as they recognize the character of the disease.

The work of the Medical school has been carried on as usual though the late Maharajah has withdrawn his support from it. Four boys passed out at the end of the season. Two of these, who are kept at the school by the Rewah State, have been generously (and wisely I think) permitted by the Durbar to remain another year at the school with the view of still further improving their

knowledge. Three boys are in the class at present, one of these will, I hope, pass out with great distinction; in fact he has shown so much ability that it has been under consideration to keep him, when he passes out, on the staff of the Hospital.

His Highness the Maharajah has generously renewed the support to the school which was discontinued by his late father. The Gwalior Durbar has also given assistance, and it is hoped that the school will soon be established on a proper footing.

Indore Charitable Hospital, with its large and varied practice, both surgical and medical, cannot be surpassed as a place for a Medical school, and the advantage of sending out thoroughly trained men to the branch dispensaries and to employment under the Native Chiefs cannot well be overestimated.

The advantage to the Hospital is very great too, as the students are employed in the wards as soon as they gain sufficient experience.

The total cost of the Hospital is about R1,500 per mensem, and, considering the amount of work done, I think this may be considered a very small sum.

In all previous reports the name of Mr. Gunput Sing has been mentioned, and acknowledgment made of the great services rendered by him to the Hospital; and it gives me the greatest pleasure to endorse the former opinions of his merits and abilities. In addition to being thoroughly well read he is possessed of great practical skill, and is also a painstaking and good teacher.

To his great care and attention the successful good results now obtained in the opthalmic department of the Hospital are greatly due. More than this, he has now the confidence of the people of the district, both by his ability and by his kindness of manner. He is ably seconded by his assistant, Mr. Raojee Luxmon, who was one of the first students who passed through the school: a most zealous and enthusiastic student of medicine himself, and a very able teacher.

The branch Dispensary in the city has been under the charge of Native Doctor Gopal Rao. Eighteen thousand five hundred and fifty-six out-patients were treated during the year, and 1,090 minor operations were performed.

The Ujjain Dispensary has been under the charge of Mr. Ramdyal Pattuk, an able and intelligent man, and good work has been done there. He has performed 42 major and 1,365 minor operations during the year.

The Rutlam Dispensary has been under the charge of Native Doctor Thakur Din. He performed 17 major operations and 1,069 minor operations. Fifteen thousand and fifty-five patients were treated during the year.

At Dhar, Native Doctor Vishen Vitel was in charge of the Dispensary during the greater part of the year, after which he was taken on as personal medical attendant by the Maharajah, Mahadon Behajee being put in charge in his place. Fifteen major operations and 510 minor operations were performed. One hundred and eighteen in-patients and 8,696 out-patients were treated during the year.

The Dewas Dispensary under the care of Mr. Gopal Pattack, L.M., has done good work. One thousand four hundred and eighty-four out-patients were treated, and 13 major and 368 minor operations were performed. There is still no suitable building for the Dispensary.

The Agar Dispensary is under the charge of the medical officer of the Central India Horse. One hundred and thirty-nine in-patients and 5,356 out-patients were treated during the year. Thirteen major and 224 minor operations were performed.

The Medical Officer of the Central India Horse at Agar also superintends the Sarungpore Dispensary, which is under the charge of Gopal Bajee Rao.

Sixty-six in-patients and 5,985 out-patients were treated. Five major and 242 minor operations were performed.

At Sillana Dispensary 3,246 out-patients were treated and 233 minor operations performed.

VACCINATION.

In the Cantonment 485 vaccinations were successfully performed, and in the city 142 vaccinations.

There are also two separate vaccinators in the employ of His Highness the Maharajah.

The vaccinations performed in the branch Dispensaries were as follows :—

At Ujjain	677	vaccinations.
„ Dhar	440	„
„ Agar	338	„
„ Sarunpore	192	„
„ Rutlam	1,357	„
„ Dewas	731	„
„ Sillana	156	„
TOTAL	3,891	

The report on the Baghelhand Agency Dispensaries is submitted by Surgeon-Major Goldsmith. Fifty-two thousand nine hundred and eight patients were treated—a very large increase as compared with previous years. Twelve major operations, including 8 lithotomies, were performed at the Sutna Bazar Dispensary, and 3 at the Agency Hospital. Sixty-eight major operations were performed at the Rewah Dispensary.

Cholera was prevalent in the city of Rewah from May till the beginning of December, and more or less prevalent during the rainy season throughout the whole of Baghelkhand.

The report on the Bundelkhund Dispensaries was submitted by Surgeon-Major Macdonald, M.D. He reports that the dispensary buildings are in good repair; 19,995 patients were treated. Sixteen major and 514 minor operations were performed at Charkari. Twenty-two major and 103 minor at Chattarpore, and 42 major and 163 minor operations at Nowgong.

The report on the dispensaries under the Bhopal Political Agency is furnished by Dr. Dane, Agency Surgeon, Bhopal. The attendance shows an increase of 4,066 on the numbers treated in the previous year, which is very satisfactory.

All these dispensaries are now doing good work under Dr. Dane's able and constant supervision. Seventy major operations were performed at the Sehore Dispensary; nearly one-third more than in the previous year.

The report on the Prince of Wales' Hospital at Bhopal shows that very good work is done there. At Dr. Dane's suggestion a fully qualified Assistant Surgeon has been entertained by Her Highness the Begum. He has the highest testimonials from the Professor of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, under whom he served, and is reputed to be a skilled ophthalmic surgeon, and it is to be hoped that in his charge the Hospital will be a great blessing to the population.

Surgeon-Major Duke submits the report on the dispensaries in the Bhopawar Agency. They were all visited during the year by the Agency Surgeon. The attendance shows that the population avail themselves largely of the aid afforded by these institutions, the number treated being 46,344. Fifty-seven major and 1,599 minor operations were performed during the year. Surgeon-Major Duke

again reports most favourably on Native Doctor Paim Sing of Jhabua, under whose care the dispensary is in a very flourishing condition.

The vaccination report for the Bhopawar Agency shows an increase of over 700 operations. The Native Doctors of the different dispensaries were ordered to do the vaccination work in their respective towns, and the vaccinators were thus allowed more time for work in their districts. The value of vaccination is now beginning to be fully appreciated by the Bheels, who bring in their children of their own accord.

The Goona Dispensary is superintended by the Medical Officer of the Central India Horse at that station. Twenty major operations were performed during the year and 125 minor operations. Two hundred and forty-nine in-patients and 4,082 out-patients were treated, and 873 vaccinations were performed.

Statement showing the working of the Hospitals and Dispensaries throughout the Agency, during the year 1885.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Total treated.	Number of known deaths.	Number of vaccinations.
Malwa Dispensaries.			
Indore Charitable Hospital, Indore Dispensary, Ujjain, Rutlam, Dewas, Dhar, Agar, Sarungpur, and Sillana	107,980	464	8,409
Gwalior Dispensaries.			
Lushkur, Goona, Sipri, Jawad, and Neemuch .	24,818	110	3,323
Bhopal Agency.			
Sehore, Beaora, Bhilsa, Narsingarh, Khilchipur, Muxoodangarh, and Victoria Hospital, Bhopal.	69,719	330	13,044
Baghelkhund Agency.			
Agency Hospital, Sutna, Rewah, Sutna Bazar, Nagode, Sohawal, Mungawan, Sitalha, Ramnuggar, Chundia, and Sihawal . . .	52,908	741	32,527
Bundelkhand Agency.			
Nowgong Dispensary, and 14 Native State Dispensaries, including the Charkari State Dispensary	19,995	38	3,749
Bhopawar Agency.			
Jhabua, Thandla, Ranapur, Amjhera, Bakatgarh, Jobat, Ali Rajpur, Bagode, Burwani, Pansemal, Maunpur, and Khulghat	46,344	320	4,852
Mhow.			
Mhow Staff Hospital and Dorabjee Pestonjee's Charitable Dispensary	10,522	9	487
TOTAL .	332,286	2,012	66,391

R. CALDECOTT, *Surgeon-Major,*
Offg. Civil Administrative Medical Officer for Central India.

Dated Indore, 6th March 1886.

From—Surgeon-Major D. F. Keegan, M.D., Residency Surgeon and Civil Administrative Medical Officer for Central India,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

I have the honor to submit a brief report on the working of the Indore Charitable Hospital during the year 1885.

During the year under review the Indore Charitable Hospital has continued its steady career in usefulness and popularity. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin, during their stay at Indore in November, honored this institution by visiting it, and at the conclusion of his inspection the Viceroy was pleased to express his approval of the working of the Hospital.

The total number of in-patients treated during the year amounted to 2,803, as compared with 2,478 during the year 1884, giving a daily average of 134·49 in-patients. The daily average number of men, women, and children treated as in-patients during the year was 88·79, 30·89, and 14·81 respectively. The total admissions into Hospital of men, women,and children was 2,253, 402, and 148 respectively.

The total number of out-patients treated during the year was 21,273, giving an average daily number of 66·99 men, 23·69 women, and 28·39 children. The daily average number of new applicants at the out-patient department was 57·13.

The total number of major surgical operations performed at the Hospital during the year was 436. This number included 200 operations on the eye. Eighty-seven operations for the cure of uncomplicated cataract were performed with the result that sight was restored in 85 cases, and in 2 cases only was there an unsuccessful result. Sixty-one patients suffering from stone in the bladder were treated during the year, with 60 recoveries and one death. The fatal result in this solitary case was due to the great size of the stone extracted, which weighed close on 7 ounces. The 61 cases of stone in the bladder included 30 cases of stone in men and 31 cases of stone in boys. Five out of the sixty cases were treated by the cutting operation or lithotomy, and the remainder by Bigelow's operation, *viz.*, litholapaxy or rapid evacuation. All the litholapaxies were successful. Many of these stone cases came in from distant places and other Provinces of India, such as Rajputana and the Central Provinces. The Indore Hospital has now established for itself a reputation for the successful treatment of stone in the bladder, and the number of such cases is increasing yearly.

The Indore Hospital was the first in India to treat stone in boys by the new operation of litholapaxy, and with most successful results. Appended is a summary of the major surgical operations performed during the year. Surgeon-Major Caldecott of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, officiated for me during my absence on three months' privilege leave, from the 9th August to the 10th November, and the large amount of successful surgical work done by him during those three months is the best evidence of the efficient manner in which he performed his duties.

During his tenure of office 130 major surgical operations were performed, including 13 litholapaxies, 1 lithotomy, and 23 operations for the cure of cataract.

My able assistant, Mr. Gunput Singh, after many years of highly meritorious service, was highly honored by being presented to His Excellency the Viceroy in public Durbar, and received from His Excellency a dress of honor, coupled with His Excellency's special approval of the services he has so efficiently rendered at the Indore Charitable Hospital.

Summary of the Major Surgical Operations performed in the Indore Charitable Hospital during the year 1885.

	Number.	Good vision.	Moderate vision.	Little vision.	No vision.	Vision saved.	Pain relieved.	Successful.
Operations of eyeball.								
Artificial pupil	49	28	5	1	15	...	...	...
Iridectomy for glaucoma	24	...	...	...	...	4	20	...
Solution of lens (congenital cataract)	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
Extraction of lens for cataract (uncomplicated)	87	79	6	...	2	...	...	...
Extraction of lens for cataract complicated by glaucoma	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Extraction of lens for traumatic cataract, &c.	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Extraction of opaque capsule	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Laceration of opaque capsule	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iridectomy for recurrent iritis and for closed pupil	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preliminary iridectomy for cataract	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Puncture of the globe for hypopion, &c.,	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Abscision of Staphyloma	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Excision of the eyeball	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
TOTAL	200	113	12	4	23	4	20	24

Summary of the Major Surgical Operations performed in the Indore Charitable Hospital during the year 1885—continued.

	Number of cases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Otherwis.	Died.
Operations on Joints.					
Reduction of dislocations	1	1	...	...	...
Extension of stiff and deformed joints	6	...	3	3	...
Incision of joints	1	1	...	...	...
Puncture of the joints	7	1	5	1	...
Operations on Bones.					
Excision of bones	20	18	...	...	2
Amputations.					
Amputation of thigh	3	3	...	...	...
„ of leg	7	7	...	...	...
„ of foot	2	1	...	...	1
„ of arm	2	1	...	...	1
„ of forearm	1	1	...	...	...
„ of finger	6	6	...	...	...
Tumors.					
Non-malignant tumors	9	9	...	...	...
Malignant tumors	10	7	...	1	

Summary of the Major Surgical Operations performed in the Indore Charitable Hospital during the year 1885—concluded.

	Number of cases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Otherwise.	Died.
Removal of Foreign bodies.					
Foreign bodies located beneath the superficial strictures	13	13	...	...	...
Removal of Calculi.					
Lithotopaxy for stone in the bladder in men	29	29	...	...	...
„ „ „ „ in boys	27	27	...	...	...
Lithotomy „ „ „ in men	1	...	...	...	1
„ „ „ „ in boys	4	4	...	...	...
Urethral calculus behind the scrotum	1	1	...	...	...
Incision.					
Laryngotomy	2	1	...	...	1
Tracheotomy	2	1	...	...	1
Perineal section	1	1	...	...	...
Cesarian section	1	...	...	...	1
Internal urethrotomy	1	1	...	...	...
Forcible dilatation of urethra	1	1	...	...	...
Tenotomy	1	...	1	...	...
Large abscess	21	14	3	2	2
Liver „	1	1	...	...	...
Iliac „	2	2	...	...	...
Division of cicatrix	10	6	4	...	...
Reparative Operations.					
Harelip	4	3	1	...	...
Rhino-plastic operation for making new nose	4	4	...	...	...
Obstetric Operations.					
Forceps delivery for contracted pelvis	2	1	...	...	1
Craneotomy „ „ „	1	1	...	...	...
Decapitation of fœtus „ „	2	1	...	...	1
Operations not classified.					
Paracentesis abdominis	14	3	2	9	...
„ Thoracis	1	...	1	...	...
Internal piles	15	15	...	...	...
TOTAL	236	186	20	16	14
TOTAL EYE CASES	200	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	436	...	...	...	...

D. F. KEEGAN, M.D., *Surgeon-Major,*
Residency Surgeon, Indore, and Civil Administrative Medical Officer for Central India.

INDORE,
The 6th March 1886.

APPENDICES.

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APPENDIX A.

Memorandum on the Administration of the Indore State for 1295 Fusli, commencing from the 6th June 1885 and ending on the 5th June 1886.

I.—Introductory Remarks.

His Highness the late Maharaja spent the greater part of the year under review in the Nimar District. He left Indore shortly after the commencement of the official year, stopped at Burwai till the end of July, and thence proceeded to Mahesur for the Sacred month of Shravan, and only returned to Indore a few days before the Dusserah. In November 1885 His Excellency the Viceroy honored Indore with a visit; a grand Durbar was held in the Palace and fitting reception accorded to His Excellency. Ill-health, however, again compelled the Maharaja to leave for Burwai, where he was treated by a Sanyasi named Uttampuri. The Sanyasi's treatment partially restored His Highness's health and he returned to Indore about February, spending the rest of the year in or around that place.

Although His Highness's death took place after the expiry of the year under review, yet it is necessary to allude to it in this report from the great importance of the event. His Highness succumbed to the diseases he was suffering from on the 17th June 1886. His death was universally regretted, not only in Indore but throughout the whole of India, and the Government of India, in saying that the Indian Empire had lost in him one of the most capable and experienced of its Native Chiefs, only gave expression to the sentiment of the whole country.

2. The following statements and notes show the work done by each Department of the State during the year :—

II.—Civil Justice.

3. The year 1295 commenced with a balance of 1,814 pending original suits, made up of 1,054 in the Indore Zilla, 304 in the Rampura Zilla, and 456 in the Nimar-Nimawar Zilla.

4. The number of original suits filed in the year was 6,275, the amount involved therein amounting to Rs. 1,71,470-4. Of these, 4,425 were filed in the Indore Zilla, 560 in the Rampura Zilla, and 1,290 in the Nimar-Nimawar Zilla. Thirty-nine cases were transferred from the Courts in which they were filed to other Courts for disposal.

5. Thus there were 8,128 cases for disposal. Of these, 4,602 cases were disposed of in the Indore Zilla, 557 in the Rampura Zilla, and 1,314 in the Nimar-Nimawar Zilla. The total number of cases disposed of was 6,473, leaving a balance of 1,655.

6. The cases filed in the year may be thus classified according to their subject matter :—

1,838	on written bonds.
1,386	on oral promise.
2,770	on accounts stated.
36	on mortgage bonds.
7	on deeds of sale.
170	for easements, trespass, &c.
13	for partition.
8	for wattans.
7	for specific relief.
40	on other claims.
6,275	

7. They may again be thus classified according to value :—

				Cases.
Below Rupees	5			995
Above Rupees	5	and below Rupees	10	1,288
Ditto	10	ditto	20	1,523
Ditto	20	ditto	50	1,349
Ditto	50	ditto	200	858

				Cases.
Above	Rupees 200	and below Rupees	1,000	218
Ditto	1,000	ditto	2,000	32
Ditto	2,000	ditto	5,000	10
Ditto	5,000	ditto	10,000	1
Ditto	10,000			1
			TOTAL	6,275

8. There were 99 appeal cases pending before the several Zilla Courts at the commencement of the Fusli year 1295; 143 appeal cases were filed in the year; 15 appeal cases were transferred from other Courts. Thus the total number of appeals for disposal was 257. Thirty-four appeals were disposed of by the Zilla Judge, Indore; 28 by the Zilla Judge, Rampura, and 44 by the Zilla Judge, Nimar-Nimawar. The total number of appeals disposed of was 106; 151 appeal cases remained undisposed of at the close of the year.

9. There were 119 civil appeals pending before the Sudder Court at the commencement of the year; 121 appeal cases were filed during the year. Thirteen appeal cases were transferred to the Sudder Court from other Courts. The total number of appeal cases for disposal in the Sudder Court was 253. Of these, 160 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 93 at the end of the year.

10. There were in the year 5,148 applications for execution of decrees, inclusive of 1,994 applications pending at the end of the year. Of these, 3,071 applications were disposed of in the following modes:—

1,013	by cash payments in Court.
569	by compromise.
321	by granting instalments.
80	by the delivery of specific property.
37	by imprisonment.
831	were struck off the file.
220	were otherwise executed.
3,071	

III.—Criminal Justice.

11. There were 12,563 criminal cases for trial this year, inclusive of 1,259 cases which remained pending at the close of last year. The number of cases tried and decided was 11,277, and the balance left at the close of the year was 1,286.

12. Six hundred and seventy-six cases were committed to the Sessions Courts for trial in the year. Of these, 357 were committed to the Indore Zilla Court, 63 to the Rampura Zilla Court, and 256 to the Nimar-Nimawar Zilla Court.

13. There were 268 criminal appeals in the Zilla Courts, of which 210 were disposed of. The balance at the end of the year was 58.

14. In the Sudder Court there were 2 sessions cases and 82 criminal appeals on the file for disposal. Of these, 53 were disposed of. In 34 cases the original decisions were confirmed, in 4 modified, in 6 reversed, 9 were sent back for trial, &c.

15. The following statement shows the nature and number of crimes during Fusli year 1295:—

	No.
1. OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY—	
(1) Rioting	143
(2) Other offences	148
2. OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS	6
3. OFFENCES AGAINST THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS	252
4. OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—	
(1) Giving false evidence	1
(2) Other offences	80
5. OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS	59
6. OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS	71
7. OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—	
(1) Hurt	1,422
(2) Grievous hurt	39
(3) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	10
(4) Murder	19
(5) Causing miscarriage	19
(6) Kidnapping and abduction	34
(7) Rape	17
(8) Other offences	3,078

	No.
8. OFFENCES AFFECTING PROPERTY—	
(1) Theft	1,749
(2) Robbery	48
(3) Dacoity	4
(4) Criminal breach of trust	82
(5) Receiving stolen property	61
(6) Cheating	132
(7) Mischief	300
(8) House-breaking	98
(9) Other offences	297
9. OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS—	
(1) Forgery	19
(2) Other offences	24
10. OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE—	
(1) Adultery	85
(2) Enticing away married woman	97
(3) Other offences	223
11. DEFAMATION	140
12. OTHER OFFENCES	1,618

16. The following statement shows the number of persons convicted and the sentences passed upon them :—

	No.
Sentenced to be hanged	3
Ditto imprisonment for life	10
Ditto for a period not exceeding 14 years	0
Ditto ditto ditto 7 „	20
Ditto ditto ditto 3 „	45
Ditto ditto ditto 1 year	89
Ditto ditto ditto 6 months	87
Ditto ditto ditto 3 „	155
Ditto ditto ditto 1 month	856
Ditto imprisonment only	59
Ditto fine only	4,542
Ditto whipping only	50
Ditto imprisonment and fine	1,092
Ditto ditto and whipping	17
Ditto fine and whipping	68
Ditto imprisonment, fine and whipping	94
Security for good behaviour	31
Recognizance for keeping the peace	20
Fined above 1,000 rupees	5
Ditto in a sum not exceeding ₹1,000	8
Ditto ditto ₹500	60
Ditto ditto ₹100	76
Ditto ditto ₹50	171
Ditto ditto ₹25	478
Ditto ditto ₹10	488
Ditto ditto ₹5	4,509

IV.—Education.

17. The following extracts from the Report submitted by the Superintendent of State Education will show the working of the Educational Department in the year under review.

The statment of expenditure of the Department is as follows :—

No.	On what account.	Government Funds.	Popular contribution.	TOTAL.
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
1	Direction and subsidiary charges	3,556 8 0	...	3,556 8 0
2	Inspection and subsidiary charges	2,964 0 0	...	2,964 0 0
3	Instruction and ditto	33,804 9 3	1,470 4 0	35,974 13 3
4	Rewards and prizes	1,060 0 0	...	1,060 0 0
	TOTAL	41,385 1 3	1,470 4 0	42,855 5 3

The Indore English School.

"The results of the school at the last Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University were creditable to the school, for out of the 7 candidates that were sent up, 4 came out successful. Of these, three passed in the second division and one in the third division. The number of pupils in the school, including the Marathi and the Hindi sides, stood at 342 at the end of the year, and the cost of the school was R7,372."

The number of female schools as before was 3 with a total attendance of 86 girls.

The grants-in-aid system has been in force for the last two years, and the sanction that has been given is R450.

The following is a statement of scholars studying at different Colleges in British India and of the monthly stipends paid to them :—

No.	Scholar's name.	Institution.	Stipend.
			R
1	Azizur Rahaman Khan	Allahabad College	12
2	Vishwanath Ramchandra Gadre	Deccan College	12
3	Balkrishna Ramakant Bobde	Ditto	9
4	Shridhar Kesheo Bhauraskar	Fergusson College	12
5	Vithul Vishnu Chitale	Poona Science College	15
6	Babaji Kashinath Kshirasagar	Elphinstone „	12
7	Narayan Ramchandra Kelkar	Dr. Wilson's „	9
8	Sheoram Sadasheo Pitambray	Jubulpur „	9
9	Surendra Nath Dass	Calcutta Presidency College	10
10	Mahadeo Janardan Ketkar	Deccan College	15
11	Shitaram Vishnu Sarvate	Ditto	10

18. The Superintendent of the Engineering Class reports as follows :—

The Engineering Class.—The number of students at the end of the year was 12, and cost sanctioned for this class was R1,194, with an allotment of R33½ for scholarships. The following subjects were taught during the year :—

"Surveying and levelling, including preparation of scales, surveying with prismatic compass and chain, levelling with the dumpy level, some of the useful problems in surveying, one method of finding the astronomical north by means of the sun's shadow, and some of the important principles of practical geometry.

(2) "Building materials, including stone, bricks and tiles.

(3) "Road-making—fair weather roads, permanent roads, including directions, gradients and cross sections.

(4) "Todhunter's Mensuration up to Chapter 11.

(5) "Elements of Agriculture and Varieties of Soil."

V.—Medical School.

19. The following is an extract from the Report of Dr. R. Caldecott, on the working of the Medical School during the last year :—

Seven students passed their final examinations. Of these four students, Mahadeo Bhikaji Vinze, Krishnaji Annaji Khoche, Rambally and Purshotam Gopal, belonged to the Indore State. The first named is in medical charge of the Dhar Dispensary; the second, of the new Dispensary at Mundissore; the third, of the Dispensary at Burnagger; and the fourth is employed as assistant to the Dewas Medical Officer.

They all passed out with credit. The three remaining students who passed out belonged two to the Rewa State, and the third to Jhabua.

There are three students remaining now in their third year of training, *viz.*, Ramchandra, Ganesh, Rowji Buri, who receive scholarships from the Indore State, and Dadaji Thakurlal, a voluntary student. These will appear for their final examination in April next.

No new boys were admitted last year.

The boys who passed out and are now employed, are all doing creditable work at their respective dispensaries; and the remaining boys are working well and steadily. One of them on passing out will be retained on the staff of the new school.

Through the liberal aid of His Highness the Maharaja, the new Central India School of Medicine has been fairly started, and a large number of students are being taught; and I am confident that, through its teaching and training, the men sent out to the different dispensaries in Central India will be found to be vastly superior to their predecessors.

VI.—Municipality.

20. The ways and means of the Municipality are shown below:—

Receipts.

	R	a.	p.
Balance of last year	1	14	6
Trade tax	14,523	2	0
House tax	5,259	6	3
Drainage contribution	1,171	2	9
Sircar contribution	6,000	0	0
Miscellaneous	14,016	11	0
TOTAL	40,972	4	6

Charges.

	R	a.	p.
Establishment	3,933	11	0
Fire Engines	3,021	12	3
Lighting	2,691	6	9
Construction of drains	2,295	13	0
Repairs of roads	10,270	1	6
Compensation for property taken up	41	10	0
Conservancy	7,141	2	9
Refund to the Treasury as interest, &c.	682	8	0
Miscellaneous	5,737	11	0
TOTAL	35,815	11	9

21. There was thus a balance of R5,156-8-9 at the end of the year.

22. The number of lamps used for street lighting in the city was 256.

23. Two thousand three hundred and fifty-four roadside trees were taken care of during the year, and 124 young ones were newly planted.

24. Drains measuring 5,431 feet were repaired at a cost of R2,295-13.

25. Fifty-six thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine feet of metalled roads were repaired during the year.

26. The sanitation of the city was fairly maintained during the year. Cholera, which made its appearance during the hot season, was checked from spreading by the adoption of timely measures.

VII.—Medical Department.

27. *Vaccination.*—The number vaccinated during the year was 6,014, of which 5,343 proved successful. The percentage of successful vaccination cases was 88.

28. The following table exhibits the details of cases admitted and cured at the various dispensaries in the State during the year under review:—

Name of Dispensary.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Otherwise treated.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
Malhargunj Dispensary	167	11,112	11,279	4,354	3,743	2,979	0	203	11,279
Sanawad do.	83	1,407	1,490	1,285	99	0	25	81	1,490
Rampura do.	539	2,366	2,905	2,440	6	17	3	439	2,905
Kisungunj do.	15	182	197	189	2	0	0	6	197
Maheser do.	307	4,518	4,825	3,880	614	39	0	292	4,825
Khurgone do.	68	4,385	4,453	2,687	752	880	42	92	4,453
Kannode do.	27	2,356	2,383	1,847	443	168	0	25	2,383
Oon do.	7	721	728	586	64	61	9	8	72
Indore City do.	331	965	1,296	896	221	127	0	5	1,296
TOTAL	1,544	28,012	29,556	17,964	5,944	4,271	79	1,298	29,556

VIII.—Jails.

29. *The Indore Central Jail :—*

Convicted Prisoners.—The balance on the 5th of June 1885 was 287, consisting of 251 males and 36 females. The number received during the year was 462, composed of 427 males and 35 females. Five male prisoners were received from other jails. Thus the total number of prisoners amounted to 754, consisting of 683 males and 71 females. Of these, two were transferred to other jails, 15 were released on appeal, 341 were released on expiry of sentence, 86 were released on payment of fine, 2 were released on account of illness, 1 escaped, and 3 died. The balance left at the end of the year was 304, consisting of 270 males and 34 females. The daily average strength of prisoners was 284.

2. *Prisoners under trial.*—The balance of last year was 24 males and 2 females, making up a total of 26. The number received during the year was 502 males and 101 females, making up a total of 603. Thus the total number amounted to 629, consisting of 526 males and 103 females. Out of these, 383 were discharged during the year, 52 were transferred to other jails, 2 escaped, 1 died, 149 were convicted and sentenced. The balance left at the close of the year was 35 males and 7 females, making a total of 42. The daily average strength was 27.

The death-rate amongst prisoners was ·40 per cent. and the daily average sick 10·41.

30. *Mundlesur Jail :—*

The balance on the 5th June 1885 was 146, consisting of 139 males and 7 females. The number admitted into the jail during the year was 56, composed of 49 males and 7 females; one male prisoner was received from another jail. Thus the total number of prisoners was 189 males and 14 females, making a total of 203. Of these, 2 were transferred to other jails; 1 was released on appeal, 39 were released on expiry of sentence, 10 were released on payment of fine, and 7 died. The number remaining at the close of the year was 144, composed of 136 males and 8 females. The daily average strength of prisoners was 137.

Prisoners under trial.—The number of prisoners remaining on the roll on the 5th June 1885 was 16, consisting of 14 males and 2 females. The number received during the year was 61, composed of 53 males and 8 females. Thus the total number was 77, composed of 67 males and 10 females. Of these, 18 were discharged, 14 were transferred to other jails, 29 were convicted and sentenced, and 1 died. The balance at the end of the year was 15, composed of 13 males and 2 females. The daily average strength of prisoners was 14.

The death-rate amongst the prisoners was 4, and the daily average sick was 18 per cent.

31. *Rampura Jail :—*

The number of prisoners remaining on the roll on the 5th June 1885 was 63, composed of 57 males and 6 females. The number received during the year was 26, consisting of 24 males and 2 females; 37 male prisoners were transferred from other jails. Thus the total number amounted to 126, consisting of 118 males and 8 females. Of these, 2 were released on appeal, 31 were released on expiry of sentence, 29 were released on payment of fine, and 1 died. The balance left at the close of the year was 63, consisting of 59 males and 4 females. The daily average strength of prisoners was 57.

Prisoners under trial.—The balance remaining on the 5th June 1885 was 2, composed of 1 male and 1 female. The number received during the year was 35, consisting of 32 males and 3 females. Thus the total number was 37. Of these, 2 were discharged, 9 were convicted and sentenced, and 22 were transferred to other jails. The balance left at the close of the year was 4, being composed of 3 males and 1 female. The daily average strength of prisoners was 4.

The death-rate was ·78, and the daily average sick was ·9.

IX.—Press Department.

32. This department executed 218 jobs in the year under review. Of these, 175 pertained to the State, inclusive of the issues of the *Sircar Gazette*, and 43 were private.

33. The receipts and charges of this department are as follows :—

Receipts.	₹
Value of printing work for the Government	4,540
Ditto of private persons	140
Charges for private notices inserted in the *Gazette*	111
Subscription for the *Gazette*	42
Miscellaneous receipts	932
Estimated value of binding work	325
TOTAL	6,090

Charges.	₹
Establishment	3,669
Contingencies	560
TOTAL . . .	4,229

X.—Abkari.

34. The amounts realized on account of the Abkari farms of the Indore and Mhow Circles for the Fusli year 1295 were ₹95,701 and ₹1,03,350 respectively.

XI.—Postal Department.

35. This Department realized an income of ₹23,913-9-3, while it cost ₹7,448-8-3 to the State. Of the income, the sum of ₹14,764-10-6 represents the value of *service covers* numbering 1,38,225.

XII.—Stamps.

36. The revenue realized by this department amounted to ₹43,808.

XIII.—Cotton Mills.

37. The stock in hand at the beginning of the year was 172,413 pieces, and the outturn of the year was 111,876 pieces, the total being 284,289 pieces; of these, 114,256 pieces were sold during the year, leaving a balance at the end of the year of 170,033 pieces.

38. The stock of yarn at the beginning of the year was 7,783¼lb, and the outturn of the year was 80,057lb. The total quantity of yarn was, therefore, 87,740¼lbs.. The sales amounted to 65,156½lb, leaving a balance of 22,583¾lb at the end of the year.

XIV.—Registration.

39. The number of documents received for registration and the amount of the fees realized are shown below :—

No.	PLACE.	Number of Document.	Amount of fee collected.
			₹. a. p.
1	City Indore	302	3,599 12 0
2	Zilla Indore	67	565 7 0
3	Do. Nimawar	2	31 0 0
4	Do. Rampura	66	456 10 6
5	Do. Nimar (Statistics not yet received).		
	TOTAL .	437	4,652 13 6

XV.—Engineering Department.

40. This department executed public works at a cost of ₹1,90,942 during the year under review.

This sum was distributed as follows:—Rupees 32,053 were spent on roads, irrigation schemes, planting trees, &c. Rupees 5,093 were spent in the construction of a new temple and in repairs.

Rupees 1,35,799 were spent in buildings in connection with the City Palace. Rupees 17,997 were spent on stock, contingency and office establishment.

XVI.—Survey and Settlement.

41. During the year under review the following districts were completely surveyed, *viz.*, Mahesur, Alampur, Rampura, &c.

XVII.—Police.

42. The strength of the Police force was 5,059, and its cost is given in the statement of expenditure of the Army and the Police.

XVIII.—Revenue.

43. The demand collection and balance of gross revenues for Fusli 1295 were as follows :—

No.	Sources of Revenue.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
		₹	₹	₹
1	Land	48,77,900	33,57,500	15,20,400
2	Customs	6,75,500	5,20,500	1,55,000
3	Abkari	1,61,300	1,61,300	.....
4	Tributes	1,58,000	88,880	69,120
5	Stamps	49,600	46,100	3,500
6	Shivai jama, including escheats, deductions from pay, of the army, fines and nazarana, &c.	1,51,000	1,51,000	.....
7	Interest	9,75,000	9,75,000	.....
8	Mint	22,000	22,000	.....
9	Miscellaneous	5,18,600	5,18,600	.....
10	Post Office	8,000	6,900	1,100
	TOTAL	75,96,900	58,47,780	17,49,120

44. The annual comparative statements of receipts and charges are given below :—

Receipts.

No.	Sources.	Fusli 1294.	Fusli 1295.
		₹	₹
1	Land Revenue	48,01,800	48,77,900
2	Customs	7,20,000	6,75,500
3	Abkari	1,66,600	1,61,300
4	Tribute	1,58,000	1,58,000
5	Stamps	49,800	49,600
6	Shivai jama, including escheats, deduction from pay of the army, fines and nazarana, &c.	1,55,600	1,51,000
	Interest	10,10,700	9,75,000
	Post Office	7,100	8,000
	Mint	3,300	22,000
	Miscellaneous	4,93,300	5,18,600
	TOTAL	75,66,200	75,96,900

Charges.

No.	Items.	Fusli 1294.	Fusli 1295.
		₹	₹
1	Palace	9,20,700	9,27,100
2	Civil Establishment	8,95,500	9,09,800
3	Religious	50,800	48,600
4	Charitable	60,300	61,600
5	Army and Police	19,60,000	19,59,400
6	Courts	54,900	54,900
7	Jails	28,100	26,400
8	Education	45,700	45,400
9	Post Office	9,500	7,700
10	Survey	75,400	51,500
11	Public Works	2,99,500	2,92,500
12	Hospitals	36,800	46,000
13	Pensions	27,400	38,800
14	Payment of Contingent	1,19,100	1,19,100
15	Remissions	2,04,900	1,96,200
16	Interest	4,33,800	4,12,000
17	Miscellaneous	81,400	71,900
18	Irrigation	2,34,600	1,97,800
19	Liquidation of the debt of the peasants	3,01,400	2,84,100
	TOTAL	8,39,800	57,60,800

XIX.—Season and Agriculture.

45. The rainfall at Indore during the monsoon of the Fusli year was distributed as follows:—

Month.	Quantity.	
	Inches.	Cents.
June 1885	8	35
July „	5	56
August „	6	89
September „	2	41
October „	2	50
November „	...	60
December „	...	53
January 1886	...	...
February „	...	...
March „	...	...
April „	...	...
May „	4	26
Total	31	10

46. The rainfall during the year amounted to 30 inches. The rains were rather heavy at the beginning, and the maize jowar crops suffered a litte. The wheat, gram and opium crops were average ones.

XX.—Prices Current Statement.

47. The following statement shows the prices which prevailed at Indore during the Fusli year 1295:—

Month.	Wheat per mani.			Gram per mani.			Rice per mani.			Jowari per mani.		
	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.
1885.												
June	11 1/16	11 1/4	...	9 7/16	9 1/4	...	27	24	19	8 3/4	8 1/4	7 1/2
July	12 1/4	11 1/8	...	9 5/8	9	...	26	24	20	9 1/4	8 3/4	8 1/4
August	12 5/16	12	...	9 7/16	9 3/16	...	27	24	20	8 3/4	8 1/2	8
September	12 7/8	12 1/2	...	9 3/4	9 1/2	...	27	24	20	9	8 3/8	...
October	15 1/2	14 11/16	14 1/4	11 1/4	10 3/4	...	26	24	20	8 3/4	8 3/8	8
November	15	14 11/16	14 7/16	10	9 5/8	...	26	24	20	8 1/2	8 1/4	...
December	15	14 7/16	14 3/16	9 1/4	9 1/8	...	26	24	20 1/2	8 5/8	8 1/4	...
1886.												
January	15 3/8	14 15/16	14 5/8	10 1/16	9 7/8	9 1/2	26	24	20	8 5/16	8	7 11/16
February	15 3/8	15 1/4	14 5/8	10 3/8	10	...	26	24	20	8 1/2	7 7/8	7 9/16
March	15 3/8	14 3/4	14 1/2	10 1/8	9 7/8	...	26	24	20	8	7 1/8	7 1/4
April	15 1/4	14 7/8	14 5/8	10 1/8	9 3/4	...	26	24	20	7 1/2	7 1/4	...
May	14 7/16	13 15/16	13 5/8	10 3/4	10 1/8	10 3/8	26	24	20	8	7 1/2	...

XXI.—Khasgi.

48. The following statistics show the Judicial work done by the Khasgi officers during the past official year:—

	Balance of last year.	Cases filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.
Civil	100	342	442	249	193
Criminal	92	1,215	1,307	1,230	77

49. The demand collection and balance of the Khasgi were as follows:—

Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
₹	₹	₹
6,42,288	5,73,460	68,828

Darbar Office, Indore,
The 31st December 1886.

RAGHUNATH RAO,
Minister to His Highness Maharaja Holkar.

APPENDIX B.

No. 184, dated Gwalior Residency, the 25th June 1886.

From—COLONEL P. W. BANNERMAN, Resident, Gwalior,

To—The Agent to the Governor General in Central India, Indore.

I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Gwalior Agency for the year 1885-86.

2. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall during the year was 31·45 against 32·89 in 1884-85. The kharif crop was not good, and was succeeded by a very fair rabi harvest.

3. *Political Events.*—The most important political event connected with this Agency which has occurred during the year was the rendition of Fortress Gwalior to His Highness and the withdrawal of the British Garrison from the Morar Cantonment. Although the Maharaja had acquiesced in the fortress being held by our troops, he inwardly chafed at the position, and had on many occasions during the year expressed to me how eagerly he desired that it should be once more restored to him. When, therefore, His Excellency the Viceroy, on his visit to Gwalior in December last, intimatated at a special Durbar held in the Jai-indar Bhawan Palace, where His Excellency was residing, that the British Government had determined on restoring to him the fortress, the Maharaja's delight and gratitude were great, and the step has been viewed with immense satisfaction by His Highness' subjects.

4. His Highness agreed to pay fifteen lakhs of rupees as compensation for the large expenditure incurred by us in building barracks and magazines in the fortress, and repairing the walls, &c., and in lieu of the Morar Cantonment, which was made over as it stood, the Maharaja ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty the Fort and City of Jhansi.

5. These transfers were carried out on the 10th of March, when all British troops were withdrawn from Morar and Fortress Gwalior.

6. The Maharaja has moved the bulk of his army from the Lashkar to Morar, and the fortress is garrisoned by—

1 Battery of Artillery, and
1 Regiment of Infantry.

7. His Highness held a Camp of Exercise at Susera, about 10 miles from Gwalior, and as usual commanded the troops in person on several occasions, although, owing to ill-health, he was not able to take such an active part in the manœuvres as is his wont.

8. In January 1886 he visited the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, and returned much pleased with all he had seen. During the year under review His Highness had ailed a good deal, and in March his illness took a more serious turn; he was in the first instance treated by Surgeon Leaby, who came specially to Gwalior for the purpose, but after a very few days His Highness declined to continue the treatment, and has since been experimented on by a succession of ignorant Hakims and Baids, and his condition is now causing great anxiety to his relatives and subjects.

9. The Maharaja's rule has always been a personal one, and latterly this has been more than ever the case; the consequence has been that during all the time he has been ill, it has been a matter of extreme difficulty to get work done, as no one in the Durbar had authority to dispose of any but the most trivial cases and the sanction to expenditure rested solely with the Maharaja himself. When, however, he became more and more incapacitated for the discharge of the weighty duties of Ruler, he made over charge of the administration to Sir Gunpat Rao Kharke, K.C.S.I., Karbari Saheb.

10. *Public health.*—The general health of the Morar Garrison and community was during the year under review good; only one death occurred from cholera amongst the Natives of the Sardr Bazar, Morar. There was an outbreak of the disease in the Lashkar, the Durbar reporting 63 cases, of which 50 proved fatal. There were also 5 cases amongst the Europeans in Fortress Gwalior, of which 4 proved fatal. The sanitary arrangements of the Morar Cantonment under the supervision of Colonel Burlton were remarkably good.

11. *Morar Troops.*—The following statement shows the number and distribution of the Morar troops :—

	CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY.		INFANTRY.			
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
TROOPS OF THE LINE.										
Morar	...	...	1	562	3 Bat.	405	1	761	2	1,530
Fortress Gwalior	...	...	...	...	1	116	3 Cos.	229	...	...
Sipri	...	..	Det.	40	...	..	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	17 Det.	602	4	521	1 & 3 Cos.	990	2	1,530
LOCAL CORPS.										
Central India Horse at Goona	...	...	1	632	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	21 Det.	1,234	4	521	1 & 3 Cos.	990	2	1,530

12. *Morar Registration.*—There was a slight decrease in the business transacted ; 38 documents were presented for registration against 57 in 1884-85. The fees realized during the year amounted to ₹84-8 against ₹179 in the previous year.

13. *Morar Police.*—The conduct of the Morar Police during the year was good. Out of 40 cases of theft committed in the Cantonment, 38 were detected. The property stolen amounted to ₹1,270, of which recovery to the value of ₹905-10 was made. On the withdrawal of the British garrison these men were thrown out of employment, but they were at once taken on by the Maharaja of Sindia and posted to Morar.

14. *Morar Dispensary.*—In the Morar Charitable Dispensary, maintained by contributions from the European and Native community, 3,360 out-door patients were treated during the year. Four hundred and fifty-six persons received in-door treatment. Subsistence and medicine were given gratis to all except well-to-do people who pay the actual cost of the same.

15. *Sindia's Dispensaries.*—The Maharaja's Charitable Dispensary still occupies the old and inconvenient spot, much too far away from the city, but I hope ere long to get the Minister to assign some building in a more suitable locality. The working of the dispensaries within the Gwalior territory under this Agency is shown below :—

Locality.	Admissions.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Vaccination.	Cost.
				R. a. p.
UNDER BRITISH SUPERVISION.				
Lashkar Dispensary	4,821	6	64	2,728 10 4
Goona „	4,331	21	773	1,769 11 2
Bhilsa „	6,056	23	1,436	773 11 2
TOTAL	15,208	50	2,273	5,272 0 8
NOT UNDER BRITISH SUPERVISION.				
Sipri Dispensary	892	9	...	578 15 6
Jawad „	6,877	33	3	1,522 12 10
Neemuch „	3,479	20	...	768 0 0
TOTAL	11,248	62	3	2,869 12 4
GRAND TOTAL	26,456	112	2,276	8,141 13 0

16. *Residency Jail.*—The number of prisoners in the Residency Jail on 1st April 1885 was eight, and 68 were admitted during the year, or a total of 76. Of this number 53 were discharged and 23 transferred, leaving none on the 1st March 1886. The health and conduct of the prisoners was good, and the expenditure for the year amounted to ₹2,166-2-10. Owing to the evacuation of the Morar Cantonment, the Residency Jail was closed and the establishment attached to it paid up and discharged on the 1st March 1886.

17. *Extradition.*—The following statement shows the work done under the Extradition Act :—

Number of persons made over by the Durbar to British Civil and Political authorities without application	2
Number made over by Durbar on application	25
Total surrendered by Durbar	27

Number of persons surrendered to Durbar by British Civil and Political authorities without application	2
Number made over to Durbar on application	15
Total surrendered to Durbar	17

18. *Service of Summonses.*—Two hundred and fourteen summonses were received for service from British Courts. Of these, 168 were duly served, 13 could not be served for various reasons, and in 33 cases replies had not been received at the close of the year.

Twenty-eight summonses were received from the Durbar, of which 16 were duly served, two could not be served, and replies had not been received in the remaining ten.

19. *Mail Robbery.*—No mail robberies were reported during the year.

Bullock Train Robberies.—Two cases of bullock train robberies were reported to have been committed on the Agra and Bombay road during the year. From a communication received from the Durbar, dated 10th July 1885, it appeared that in one case in which property to the alleged value of R57-9 was robbed, mainly owing to the carelessness of the guard, the matter had been settled by the payment of R30 as compensation to the plaintiff. No reply has as yet been received from the Durbar in the other case.

20. *Dakaities.*—Fifty cases of dakaiti were reported by the Durbar during the year as having been committed within the Gwalior territory. In these, 1,568 individuals are said to have been implicated, and property to the value of R1,12,430-14-9 plundered. Twelve criminals only connected with these cases are said to have been arrested, and property to the very trifling amount of R148-2-3 recovered. In two cases compensation has been awarded by the Gwalior Durbar.

21. During the year the four marginally named registered accused have been apprehended by the Durbar, of whom three were sent to the Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti at Indore, and one, Rup Singh, bearing General No. 959, to the Political Agent, Bhopal, at Sehore, for trial.

General No. 9551, Godar, son of Ramchand.
„ „ 9564, Kishnâ, son of Unkar.
„ „ 9607, Raisa.
„ „ 959, Rup Sing.

In December 1885 Muhammad Waris, who was deputed by the Thagi Department to arrest registered dakaits, reported the arrest of one Gangaram, who was also sent to the Assistant General Superintendent at Indore as requested by him.

Gangaparshad Singh, Outlaw.—The notorious outlaw Gangaparshad Singh, together with his son, was killed by the Durbar troops in an encounter in Gwalior territory.

Mazbut Singh and Jujhar Singh, Dakaits.—In the Jhansi District there was a great increase of dakaiti during this cold weather. At the head of the dakaits were Mazbut Singh and Jujhar Singh, who with their gangs created quite a terror, and at one time dakaities were very numerous. The discredit which such a state of things brought on the administration was strongly urged on the Durbar, which ere long took active measures for the suppression of these gangs. Special officers were sent to the district with a considerable number of the regular army, and large rewards have been offered for the capture of the principal dakaits. The arrangements made by the Durbar have resulted in the arrest of a considerable number of dakaits, although the leaders, Mazbut Singh and Jujhar Singh, are still at large. Hopes are, however, entertained of their speedy capture.

22. *Poisoning and Infanticide Cases.*—No report has been received of the occurrence of the crimes of strangulation or poisoning during the year, nor have any cases of infanticide been brought to notice.

23. *Irrigation Works in Gwalior Territory.*—No further detailed information under this head has as yet been furnished by the Durbar.

24. *Postal Department.*—From a report received from the Postal Department it would appear that 6,42,976 covers were despatched and 6,77,579 received during the year. The cash receipts (exclusive of sums paid for remittances by money-orders) were R57,319-7-7, and the expenditure amounted to R25,633-1-1.

The sum realized by the sale of ordinary Postage Stamps was R15,249-8, and of service labels R3,942-6-6. The discount allowed on the sale of ordinary Postage Stamps amounted to R286-15-9.

Money-orders.—The amount of money-orders issued by the Gwalior Post Office and its Sub-offices during the year amounted to R5,06,184-4, whilst R2,37,366-6, were paid for orders drawn on. The commission realized on money-orders issued amounted to R5,833-9.

Post Office Savings Bank.—The deposits during the year under this head amounted to R62,701-11-2, and R68,861-7 were withdrawn.

25. *Telegraph Department.*—The usual returns showing the number of messages received and despatched from Morar and Gwalior Fortress, as promised in letter No. 1147, dated 31st ultimo, from the Director-General of Telegraphs, have not as yet been furnished to this office; the statistics under this head have been omitted from the report.

The receipts of the year under the above head amounted to R9,583-14 and the expenditure to R15,603-5-3.

The Telegraph Offices at Morar and the Gwalior Fortress were closed on the 9th March 1886, in consequence of the withdrawal of the troops from the Cantonment and amalgamated with the Gwalior Residency Post Office.

26. *Civil Justice.*—The following statement shows the work done in the District and Small Cause Courts:—

Name of Court.	Pending at close of 1884-85.	Filed during 1885-86.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at close of 1885-86.	Value.			Average cost of conduct.			Average duration of cases.
						R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	Days.
Residency	1	1	2	1	1	3	12	0	0	6	0	1
Morar Civil Court	1	17	18	17	1	7,270	0	0	32	1	1	22
Morar Small Cause Court	2	222	224	219	5	12,929	10	6	4	7	1	
Total	4	240	244	237	7	20,203	6	6	36	14	2	...

The six suits pending at the close of the year in the Morar Civil and Small Cause Court remained unsettled, solely because summonses could not be served on the defendants.

Much improvement has taken place in the despatch of business in these two Courts. The time occupied by each case is still too long, but it is mainly attributable to the difficulty and delay in procuring the attendance of witnesses from Durbar territory.

There was no appeal from the District Court to the Resident. In a civil case one Sitaram plaintiff appealed against the orders passed on the 2nd December 1885 by the District Judge, Morar, with a view to the orders refusing the appellant permission to re-open the case being quashed, but the orders passed by the above Court were upheld.

27. *Criminal Justice.*—The working of the Criminal Courts is shown in the following statement:—

Name of Court.	Pending at close of 1884-85.		Filed during 1885-86.		Total.		Disposed of during 1885-86.												Pending at close of 1885-86.	Number of Witnesses attending.	Average duration of cases.
							Discharged.		Whipped.		Fined.		Imprisoned.		Transferred.		Total.				
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.			Days.
Residency	...	...	9	6	9	6	3	2	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	1	9	6	...	16	1·6
Cantonment Magistrate, Morar	...	...	584	299	584	299	52	27	10	10	467	219	50	40	5	3	584	299	...	337	1·5
Total	...	...	593	305	593	305	55	29	10	10	467	219	54	43	7	4	593	305	...	353	...

The number of cases decided was 299, of which 101 were breaches of Cantonment Rules. No appeal was made to the Resident's Court from the decisions of the Cantonment Magistrate.

A case of culpable homicide amounting to murder was committed to the Court of Sessions by the Cantonment Magistrate, Morar. The accused Mussamat Zainab was not found guilty of the change preferred against her, and was accordingly released.

The two notorious dakaits, Bankaji and Soniju, who were committed to this Court by the Political Assistant, Goona, and referred to in paragraph 20 of last year's report, were tried and sentenced to transportation for life on the 7th April 1885. These convicts were subsequently, at the request of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, made over to it.

The Military authorities made over for trial one Mir Sultan Ali, sepoy of the 7th Native Infantry, on a charge of theft committed by him beyond the Residency Jail on the Etawah road within the limits of the Gwalior territory. He was tried by this Court and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Officer Commanding, Gwalior Fortress, made over for trial Thannai and Sobha Singh for dishonestly misappropriating to their own use certain moneys which had been entrusted to them, an offence punishable under section 403 of the Indian Penal Code. The case was tried by this Court under paragraph 4 of Notification No. 1768I. of 27th June 1883, and the accused Sobha Singh and Thannai sentenced to one year's each rigorous imprisonment.

The Cantonment Magistrate of Morar committed one Lalli to this Court on a charge under section 413, Indian Penal Code. The case was tried and the accused sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

28. Owing to the rendition of Morar Cantonment, the offices of the Cantonment Magistrate were abolished on the 10th March 1886, Colonel Burlton, the Cantonment Magistrate, having been transferred to Neemuch, and the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate to the Mhow Cantonment.

29. *Gwalior Treasury.*—The following return shows the work done in the Gwalior Treasury during the year :—

	R	a.	p.
Balance on 31st March 1885	4,59,879	8	6
Receipts during the year	33,87,505	7	4
TOTAL	38,47,384	15	10
Disbursed during 1885-86	38,47,384	15	10
Balance on 31st March 1886	...		

The Gwalior Treasury was closed on the 2nd March 1886, by order of the Government of India, on the withdrawal of the British garrison, and the cash balance remaining in hand on that date was remitted to the Agra Treasury.

Tributes and Contributions.—The following tributes were received and paid to the Gwalior Durbar during 1885-86 :—

	R.	a.	p.
Tullain rent for Sambat 1941 (in part)	40,000	0	0
Naddigaon tribute for ditto.	13,153	13	6
Sita Mhow tribute	34,320	0	0
TOTAL	87,473	13	6

30. *Road Subsidy.*—The sum of R50,000, on account of road contribution for 1885-86, was paid by the Gwalior Durbar during the year.

31. *District Savings Bank.*—The following is a statement of the transactions of the District Savings Bank for 1885-86 :—

Receipts.

	R.	a.	p.
Opening balance	21,300	7	7
Deposits during the year	6,018	15	7
Interest	61	15	1
TOTAL	27,381	6	3

Disbursements.

Deposits withdrawn	27,380	14	3
Balance on 31st March 1886	0	8	0

32. *Local Funds.*—The accounts of the Residency and Cantonment Local Funds are as shown below :—

Funds.	Balance on 31st March 1885.	Receipts during 1885-86.	Total.	Disbursements during 1885-86.	Balance on 31st March 1886.
Morar Cantonment Local Fund	4,669 14 3	54,930 12 0	59,600 10 3	50,191 11 9	9,408 14 6
Sipri ditto ditto	24,668 8 7	7,373 15 6	32,042 8 1	6,464 14 1	25,577 10 0
Residency Local Fund	1,936 13 1	3,423 2 6	5,359 15 7	4,207 14 6	1,152 1 1
TOTAL	31,275 3 11	65,727 14 0	97,003 1 11	60,864 8 4	36,138 9 7

33. *Roads in Gwalior.*—The report furnished by the Executive Engineer, Gwalior Division, showing the state of the roads in Gwalior, is herewith forwarded in original.

34. *Education.*—The return furnished by the Durbar shows no increase in the number of schools, but a slight one in the number of pupils, the number for 1885-86 being 3,713 against 3,637 last year.

The total expenditure incurred by the Durbar under this head amounted to R2,141. The supervision over these schools is very far from satisfactory.

35. *Handicraft manufactures.*—There are no handicraft manufactures in the Gwalior territory.

36. *Resident on tour.*—I proceeded on tour for the district on the 6th January 1886 and returned to Morar on the 9th February 1886, occupying a period of 35 days. I visited Goona *viâ* Jhansi, Dinara and Karera, and returned from Goona to Morar *viâ* Sipri.

P.S.—I regret to report that just after the completion of this report His Highness Maharaja Jyaji Rao Sindhia died on the evening of the 20th instant. All the circumtances connected with this event have been reported on separately and need not be detailed here.

GWALIOR DIVISION.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT FOR 1885-86.

Dated 1st April 1886.

The buildings and roads under the charge of the Executive Engineer, Gwalior Division, during the official year 1885-86, were as follows:—

I.—Military.

Imperial Buildings in the Central India Horse lines at Goona.

II.—Civil.

Imperial Buildings in the Cantonments of Morar, Jhansi, Sipri and Goona, and the Memorial Cemetery at Jhansi; also the Post Office at Dholpur.

III.—Communications—Imperial.

	Miles.
Agra and Bombay Road from the Ootungun River in 20th mile to the Parbutti River (south bank) in 230th mile from Agra	210
Gwalior and Jhansi Road from new Post Office to Commissioner's Court in Jhansi	64
Jhansi and Sipri Road	61
Fort Road from Morar Bridge to Gwalior Fortress	3½
Red Road from 2nd mile of Fort Road to 71st mile Agra and Bombay Road	3
Post Office Road from 3rd mile of Red Road to 72nd mile Agra and Bombay Road (at Januk Tal Post Office)	1
Agra Loop line from 1st mile Fort Road to 69 mile Agra and Bombay Road (near Old Residency)	5
Sipri Loop line from 6th mile Gwalior and Jhansi Road to the 80th mile Agra and Bombay Road (near 79th mile post)	5

IV.—Communications—Local.

Gwalior and Etawah Road from 1st mile Fort Road near new Post Office to Chambul River	59
The total length of roads in the Division is	411

V.—Archæological Buildings.

Ancient Jain and Hindu buildings in the Fortress Gwalior, the principal of which are the Teli Munder, two Sas Bahu Munders, Mam Munder, and the rock-cut temples and caves.

AGRA AND BOMBAY ROAD.

The 210 miles of this road in the Division are divided for constructive and repair purposes into two sub-Divisions—the *Lushkur* Sub-division and the *Sipri* Sub-division.

The Lushkur Sub-division extends from the Ootungun River (the northern boundary) to the end of the 108th mile near the Mahona Dâk Bungalow, and comprises also the Sipri Loop line and the Red and Post Office Roads.

The Sipri Sub-division extends from the 108th mile post to the south bank of the Parbutti River, and also comprises 19 miles of the Sipri-Jhansi Road from Sipri to the Sindh River.

As regards traffic, the most important section of the road is from the 63rd to 143rd mile at Sipri. There is a considerable traffic in building stone from the Banmor and Malinpur quarries in the 63rd and 68th miles respectively to the Lushkur and the Cantonment of Morar, *viâ* the Agra Loop line. Since writing Report for the year 1884-85, the traffic in grain and seeds has been greatly affected by the opening of the Railway Line from Bhopal to Itarsi, much of the grain to the south and south-east of Sipri having been drawn in the direction of Bhopal. The traffic, however, over the road between Goona, Sipri and Gwalior, is still very considerable, and I have learnt from enquiries made during my last inspection of the road (March 1886) that some restriction has been placed on the free export of grain to Bhopal by the Gwalior Durbar, thus causing its return to the old route. The wear and tear of this excessive traffic is the cause of the continuous breaking up of many miles of the road where durable metal cannot be obtained except at a very high rate. This is especially the case in miles 81, 82, 87, 88, 92, 93, 97, 98, 99, 109, 110 and 111. The general state of the road is, however, greatly improved, and it is hoped that after the ensuing rains the whole road will be in good condition.

The whole of the road from the Ootungun River to Sipri is 12 feet in width, with the exception of miles 73 and 74 which are 15 feet in width. These miles pass through the Lushkur. That portion from 20th to 63rd miles might be reduced from 12 feet to 10 feet in width as the traffic is not now very great.

The Secretary to Agent to the Governor-General has ordered (in his circular letter No. 17-593 of 10th February 1886) that all roads or portions of roads which have hitherto been 9 feet in width be increased to 10 feet, and this order affects the portion of the Agra and Bombay Road from Sipri to the Parbutti 143rd to 230th miles.

The estimate for 1886-87 provides for 10 feet width.

The Rivers Chumbul and Parbutti are unbridged, and during the rains traffic is ferried across. The ferry over the Chumbul River near Dholepur, and the bridge of boats are now maintained by Chet Ram, who in 1883-84 obtained a 3 years' contract for farming the tolls under these conditions. This contract expires in September 1886. Many of the boats are old and rotten, and a few new ones will be required in 1886-87.

The low masonry bridge or causeway over the Parbutti River answers the purpose very well during the dry season from November to June, but the obstruction to traffic during the rains is very great; the kutcha roads which connect both ends of the causeway with the pucca road being partly washed away and rendered impassable by the first high flood. These kutcha roads have to be renewed every year at considerable cost. The local ferry-boat is perfectly rotten and useless. A rough project for improvements to the Parbutti crossing, which will render it passable throughout the year, is under preparation.

GWALIOR AND JHANSI ROAD.

This road, about 64 miles in length, connects the Lushkur and Morar Cantonment with the City and Cantonment of Jhansi, from whence pucca roads extend towards Cawnpore, Saugor and Nowgong and Sipri (the latter partly kutcha) embracing a large extent of grain-producing country. The traffic in grain and seeds is very great between Jhansi and Gwalior, and 11 miles of road near Gwalior has been increased from 12 feet to 15 feet in width with much benefit to the traffic. The greater portion of the road, however, is only 9 feet in width, and provision has been made in the estimates for 1886-1887 to increase the miles which require renewal to 10 feet in width. Three miles of the road from the junction of the Sipri Loop line to the Lushkur carry a very excessive traffic, as a considerable portion of the traffic from the Sipri district passes over them. The whole of this road is naturally dry and difficult to keep in repair, and the only material available for metalling (syenitic quartz) is not of a very durable description.

The ferry over the Sindh River is kept up with difficulty during the rains, as the approaches are very steep, and access to the boats bad. Two new boats were provided during the year 1885-1886, and these will probably be sufficient to carry the traffic throughout the ensu-

ing rains. An additional boat would, however, be of great service, as one of the existing three is now old and worn. The tolls at this ferry have been rented since 1882-1883. The rent obtained in 1884-1885 was R6,125 for the whole year, but this has decreased to R5,530 for the year 1885-1886, owing to the stoppage of work on the Jhansi-Manikpur Railway.

GWALIOR AND ETAWAH ROAD.

This road connects Morar Cantonment and the Lushkur with the North-Western Provinces, and affords access to the important towns of Gohud and Bhind in Sindhia's territory, where drought and scarcity frequently occur. The traffic over this road in ordinary years is not very great, and a 10 feet width of metalling is quite sufficient to carry it. Owing to want of funds in the early portion of the current year the allotment for renewal of metal collection had to be cut down to less than half the required amount, and the road suffered greatly in consequence many of the miles having been completely worn out. A large expenditure will be required during the year 1886-1887 to put the road in fair order. The whole of the road is dry, sandy, and treeless, and the sandstone and kunkur used for metalling does not last long. For many miles (from 39th to 50th) kunkur or metalling of any sort is very scarce, and will have to be brought from long distances and at great cost. A new rate book is under preparation.

Great hindrance is caused to traffic by the steep banks and deep sandy bed of the Koaree river in the 52nd mile (the only river unbridged). A local ferry-boat plies during the rains.

A new pucca Inspection Bungalow at Bhind has been constructed during the year. The temporary hut at Phoop is in a rotten and broken down state, and it is proposed to abolish it if funds are not available for construction of a new building similar to that at Bhind.

JHANSI AND SIPRI ROAD.

This road, about 61 miles in length, connects Jhansi and Sipri, passing the important villages of Ruxsa, Denara and Kurrara; of this length 27 miles are metalled and 34 miles unmetalled. An estimate was sanctioned during the year, but the work was long deferred, and after being commenced in February 1886 was stopped by order of the Agent to the Governor-General. Orders have recently been received to resume work, and it is now being pushed on, and will probably be completed fully (including consolidation) by the end of the rains. The unmetalled portion of the road has suffered greatly by the increased wheel-traffic due to the work on the Jhansi-Manikpur Railway. With railway communication open between Jhansi and Cawnpore, the grain traffic along this road will be heavy. Besides the Sindh river, over which there is a low stone causeway, the traffic is greatly impeded by the Mahowar, river which has a gravelly bed. An estimate has been sanctioned for a causeway or low bridge over this stream, and funds have been allotted for its construction. This work is most necessary, and will be completed before the ensuing rains. There is great scarcity of water all along this road, and if it is to be kept in good repair as a metalled road the sinking of about 20 wells is most urgently required. The soil generally consists of yellow earth boulder and rock, of a soft nature, and each well will cost about R 200.

MINOR ROADS.

The minor roads, including Fort road, Agra Loop line, Sipri Loop line and Red and Post Office roads, are, though short, important line of communication, and the traffic along the three first named is very considerable. These roads have been well maintained during the last 12 months and are in fair order.

The condition of all roads in the division has greatly improved, with the exception of the Gwalior and Etawah road, which has suffered greatly from want of funds.

The grant available for repair work before the rains of 1885 was reduced by 25 per cent., and very little could, in consequence, be done for the Gwalior and Etawah road. Many miles of this road are now quite worn out.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

The Civil buildings within the Cantonment of Morar have passed from the charge of this division on the rendition to His Highness Maharaja Sindhia.

ROBERT EWING,

Executive Engineer, Gwalior Division.

Rainfall Return of the Gwalior Residency for 1885-86.

Months.	Rainfall.	
	Inches.	Cents.
April 1885	...	20
May „	1	33
June „	8	98
July „	6	85
August „	12	3
September „	...	5
October „	...	40
November „	...	...
December „	1	20
January 1886	...	41
February „	...	...
March „	...	...
Total	31	45

P. W. BANNERMAN, *Colonel,*
Resident, Gwalior.

APPENDIX C.

No. 604, dated Bhopal Agency, Sehore, 30th June 1886.

From—Colonel W. Kincaid, Political Agent in Bhopal,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Indore.

I have the honor to submit my Annual Administration Report for this Agency for the year 1885-86, with reference to the States and districts enumerated in the margin.

Native States.

1. Bhopal.
2. Rajgarh.
3. Narsingarh.
4. Khilchipur.
5. Korwai.
6. Maxoodangarh.
7. Mahomedgarh.
8. Basoda.
9. Pathari.

Gwalior Districts.

Bhilsa.
Basoda.
Shujawalpur.
Sonkatch.

Indore Districts.

Zeerapur.
Machalpur.
Gagroni.
Nimawar.

Tonk Districts.

Sironj.
Dependencies.

Dhar and Dewas Districts.

Larawad.
Sarangpur.

Guaranteed Holidays.

1. Soothalia.
2. Tappa.
3. Agra Barkherah.
4. Ramgarh.
5. Kankerkherah.
6. Kamalpur.
7. Dhabla Ghosi.
8. Dhabla Dheer.
9. Dariakheri.
10. Jhalara.
11. Khuree.
12. Hirapur.
13. Khajuree.
14. Jabria Bheel.
15. Patharia.

2. There has been a very severe epidemic of small-pox throughout these districts since the commencement of the cold weather; it is impossible to ascertain the exact number, but at least 3,000 children have died in the city of Bhopal—a ghastly proof of the utter uselessness of the State Hakims as vaccinators, and also of the truth of my former reports as to their inefficiency, but I trust under new auspices Her Highness the Begum may be prevailed upon to consent to the appointment of a proper staff of trained vaccinators. In the year 1876-77 nearly 5,000 children were sacrificed in like manner within Her Highness' capital, and I trust this terrible destruction, including ordinary annual mortality from the same disease of over 10,000 children in 10 years, may move Her Highness and her advisers to exercise merciful considerations upon the most helpless portion of her subjects. There has been no other epidemic during the year.

There have been no deaths among the ruling Chiefs of this Agency within the year.

Name of month.		Rainfall.		
		Inches.	Tenths.	Cents.
April	1885	...	3	2
May	,,	...	1	3
June	,,	14	2	9
July	,,	26	3	...
August	,,	15	9	9
September	,,	1	2	7
October	,,	1	...	7
November	,,	...	...	...
December	,,	6	5	9
January	1886	...	...	...
February	,,	...	...	...
March	,,	...	...	...
	Total	65	9	6

3. The return in the margin shows the rainfall for the year, month by month; it has been 19·3 inches above the average rainfall for the past 10 years, which is 46·6 inches.

4. The wheat harvest has been a good one; it is reported from most districts to have been a 14-anna crop. The note in the margin shows the present price of the principal food-grains at Sehore.

Names of grains.	Government weights.		Remarks.
	Maunds.	Seers.	
Wheat	...	28	Per Government rupee.
Gram	...	30	
Jowar	...	33	
Rice	...	12	

Year.	Area under cultivation.	Remarks.
	Bighas.	
1883	78,734	
1884	77,621	
1885	74,898	

5. In the margin is entered a return of the opium sowings of the year under review compared with those of the two past years.

6. The Indian Midland Railway Company commenced operations towards the construction of their line beyond Bhopal *viâ* Bhilsa in October 1885, and it is expected the earth-works

on the Bhopal-Bhilsa section, 32·739 miles, will be well on towards completion before the 1st of July : the Bombay Firm of Kirby and Thompson are the contractors for this section.

6. The second coat of metalling on the Sehore-Ashta road will be laid and consolidated this rainy season and the road completed.

7. The Sehore-Narsingarh road will have its first coat of metalling this season and will be open for traffic. This will be a valuable railway feeder from the Western States of the Agency.

8. Wullee Mahomed, the Hospital Assistant, who has been in charge of the Prince of Wales' Hospital in the city of Bhopal since its foundation, has retired on his pension after many years' valuable service to the State, and Assistant Surgeon Khooshal Dass Jashi, of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, has been appointed in his place. Her Highness the Begum having in view the greatly increased attendance at the Hospital and extension of medical aid at Jehangirabad and Ashta, has consented to the appointment of an Assistant Surgeon, and already very great benefits have arisen thereby.

9. Her Highness the Begum being desirous to engage a lady doctor to practise in her capital and assume charge of a dispensary for women and children, has made a grant of ₹500 per mensem for this purpose, and has requested the Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund to select a suitable lady for the post; certain buildings close to the Prince of Wales' Hospital are being altered and placed under repair for her accommodation and use. The good to the women and children of Bhopal, which will result from this most liberal charity, will be invaluable.

Her Highness has also subscribed ₹12,000 to the funds of the Central Fund, and ₹4,000 in aid to the Calcutta Branch.

10. The Chiefs, as per margin, had the honor of being presented to His Excellency the Viceroy in Durbar at Indore in the month of November, and the title of Raja was conferred on the Rawat of Rajgarh, and a personal salute of 9 guns granted to the Nawab of Korwai by His Excellency.

1. Raja Balbahadur Singh, Chief of Rajgarh.
2. Raja Partab Singh, Chief of Narsingarh.
3. Rao Umar Singh, Chief of Khilchipur.
4. Nawab Muhammad Najuf Khan, Chief of Korwai.
5. Nawab Amarali Khan, Chief of Basoda.
6. Nawab Hafiz Kooli Khan, Chief of Mohamedgarh.

11. Thirty-four boundary cases have been settled during the past season; both Captain Masters and Lieutenant Davies have been employed on this duty from February until April.

Justice.

12. Three hundred and sixty-eight civil suits, of the aggregate value of ₹24,031-13-3, were disposed of during the year.

13. Four hundred and twenty-one criminal cases were heard in the Courts of the Political Agent and the Superintendent of Sehore; of the 685 persons concerned, 259 were discharged and 426 convicted and punished.

14. The Superintendent and Magistrate of Sehore has carried on his duties satisfactorily.

15. The daily average number of prisoners was 36·6, and the total annual average charge per head ₹48-1-7, being the cost of maintenance *plus* establishment.

16. Seventy-two deeds were registered, and ₹228-8 realized.

Education.

17. There has been a steady attendance at the boys' and the girls' schools, presided over by Mr. and Mrs. Mears respectively; the daily average of the former school has been 299·33 and of the latter 92·7. The Head Master and Mistress and the Assistant Masters have performed their duties with zeal and efficiency.

Public Works.

18. All public buildings have been kept in repair; a note drawn up by the Executive Engineer on the progress of the roads within the Agency under his charge is appended.

19. The Sehore-Bhopal road has been kept in fair repair by the Bhopal State.

20. By your order a new lock-up has been added to the Jail building, and the completion of the Court House and Kotwali placed in the hands of the Executive Engineer. When these buildings are finished a great want will have been supplied.

Hospital and Dispensaries.

1. Sehore.
2. Beora.
3. Bhilsa.
4. Narsingarh.
5. Khilchipur.
   Korwai.
7. Muxoodangarh.
8. Ashta.
9. Jehangirabad.
10. Shujawalpur.
11. Sironj.
12. Khujnair.

21. The marginal note shows the towns wherein dispensaries exist within this Ageney and under the charge of the Ageney Surgeon, and supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

Dispensaries.	Annual cost.	Annual attendance.	Daily average attendance.	Average charge per head.
	R a. p.			R a. p.
Sehore	1,839 9 6	7,402	60·59	0 8 11
Beora	967 2 0	4,082	37·10	0 3 9
Bhilsa	773 11 4	6,056	46·70	0 2 0
Narsingarh	1,164 6 6	7,040	52·70	0 2 7
Khilchipore	648 6 8	3,722	28·10	0 2 9
Korwai	527 10 6	3,767	33·18	0 2 3
Muxoodangarh	606 1 7	2,662	21·10	0 3 7
Ashta	Included in Prince of Wales's Hospital at Bhopal.			
Jehangirabad				
Shujawalpur	Lately opened.			
Sironj				
Khujnair				

22. The statement, as per margin, will also show the annual cost of each institution, the total annual attendance, the daily average attendance, and cost per head.

23. The vaccine operations have totalled 10,759, of which 9,225 or 85·74 per cent. are reported successful.

24. Surgeon Dane's report of the working of the Medical Institutions under his supervision for the past year has already been forwarded; it shows a steady improvement.

25. The Bhopal Durbar employs Hakims as vaccinators, and reports that 16,503 vaccine operations have been performed during the year: this department is not under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon, and the death of so large a number of children from small-pox within the city and suburbs during the last few months is, as already noted, a sad commentary on the efficiency of the staff of Hakims.

Post Offices.

26. New Post Offices in the towns named in the margin have been opened during the year; there are now 44 British Post Offices open within this Agency, and Postage Stamps to the value of R16,663-8 were disposed of during the year.

1. Suthalia.
2. Diwangunj.
3. Sehore town.
4. Pathari.
5. Nazirabad.
6. Bora.
7. Sandota.
8. Chapera.
9. Kotra.
10. Nizirabad.
11. Railway Station, Bhopal.
12. Burkhera.
13. Chandpura.

27. *Mail Robberies.*—There have been two mail robberies during the year, and they have been separately reported upon; property to the value of R739-7-6 was plundered.

Telegraphs.

28. Telegraph Stamps to the value of R2,465-15 have been sold during the year.

Archæology.

29. There is nothing special to report under this head.

Native States.

30. *Bhopal.*—The most momentous events that have taken place in this State have been the removal from power, for maladministration, of the husband of Her Highness the Begum, and the trial by Her Highness' direction and conviction of high officials of the State who were found guilty of heinous crimes.

31. In January Nawab Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., a Native Mahomedan gentleman of Calcutta, of high reputation, was appointed by Her Highness the Begum as Minister, and under his able management and Her Highness' directions many valuable reforms have been instituted.

32. Her Highness paid a visit to Calcutta, after the new Minister was installed, for the purpose of paying her respects to His Excellency the Viceroy, and spent a month at the capital; during this visit Her Highness gained the sanction of the Government of India for the appointment of a European gentleman as Minister of the State, and Colonel Ward, an officer of great experience in the Central Provinces' Commission, has been selected for this post. In this matter of an English Minister Her Highness has been, as you are aware, most firm, and it has given her great satisfaction and gratification that His Excellency the Viceroy has been able to meet her wishes. Supported by Her Highness, an English Minister will be, I hope, able to consolidate reform in every branch of the administration, the more especially in the Revenue Branch, which has suffered so much of late years under the short-sighted policy of the ex-Nawab.

33. Her Highness the Begum has been pleased to free that portion of the Indore-Sehore road which passed through her State from transit dues, but the entire system of levy of dues requires reform as of late years. These have been greatly increased (see statement in the margin) and now form a crushing tax on trade, greatly to the detriment of the traffic of the Bhopal State Railway (of which Her Highness the Begum is sole proprietor), and therefore injurious to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Receipts.	R a. p.
In 1876	1,70,809 6 0
In 1885	5,97,649 11 9

34. The statement below gives a rough estimate of the income and expenditure of the Bholpal State, the first which Her Highness the Begum has ever consented to furnish to this Agency, and also of the receipts under head of customs* of the last ten years, showing the rapid increase of what is a transit tax, pure and simple :—

Receipts.		Amount.		Expenditure.	Amount.
	R a. p.	R a. p.			R a. p.
Gross income on account Land Revenue	28,86,681 14 0			Army Expenditure	5,33,891 10 0
Deduct Jagirs and remissions	59,406 12 3			Forts and Fortresses	68,147 11 6
		28,27,275 1 9		Departments.	
Other receipts.				Workshops, Schools, Public Works, Gardens, Hospital, Sanitation, &c.	2,76,404 1 3
					2,08,131 0 6
Sayrat	5,33,585 13 6			Mohalats, Thanas, and Nizamats	1,90,017 8 3
Excise	63,393 10 3			Sayrat	48,309 10 0
Mint	8,500 0 0			Pensions and allowances	1,10,369 0 0
Khatajat and Stamps	30,000 0 0			Pay of supply-keepers	49,894 5 0
Weighment duties	35,007 0 0			Purchase of supplies at Fatehgarh	96,634 0 0
Ganj Khana	14,092 15 9			Charities	570 0 0
Road cesses	58,572 6 3				
Miscellaneous	45,470 8 6				
	8,38,623 1 3				
Less on account of Jagirs, &c.	14,273 4 0				
		8,2,4349 13 3			
TOTAL RECEIPTS	.....	36,51,624 15 0		TOTAL EXPENDITURE	15,82,369 6 9

* *Customs.*

Fasli year.	Sayer receipts. Amount.	A. D. Year.
	R a. p.	
1283	1,70,809 6 0	1876
1284	2,89,131 2 6	1877
1285	3,71,139 7 9	1878
1286	1,90,248 1 0	1879
1287	1,64,120 10 6	1880
1288	3,30,142 15 0	1881
1289	4,28,344 7 9	1882
1290	3,79,731 3 9	1883
1291	4,46,085 14 0	1884
1292	5,97,649 11 9	1885

35. The statement below gives the comparative statistics of the Bhopal Water Works for the years 1880 and 1885, from which it is evident that the water-supply has been considerably increased. At the present time each unit of the population is allowed 10 gallons per day free, at a cost to the State of 4 annas per annum per head, and water is supplied day and night; whereas in the year 1880 there was a supply of only 8½ gallons per head, at an annual cost of 3 annas 10 pies per head per annum. This reflects great credit on Her Highness's liberality and the judicious management of Mr. D. Cooke, the Superintendent of the Works.

Year.	Population.	Daily total consumption of water in gallons.	Daily consumption of water per head.	Annual cost of supply of water per head.	Number of Hydrants.				Remarks.
					On roads.	In mosques.	Houses.	Total.	
				R a. p.					
1880	50,000	1,62,500	3¼ Gallons	0 3 10	106	72	158	336	Water-supplied only 6 hours a day.
1885	60,000	6,00,000	10 „	0 4 0	122	83	352	557	Water now supplied day and night.

36. *Rajgarh.*—In last year's report I noted that the administration was fairly well carried on, and will continue to be so as long as the Nazim, Hyder Khan is entrusted with authority : this applies equally to the present time. The Raja is a well-disposed young man, but easily led, and there are bad advisers about him, who desire to obtain power and plunder, but so long as the Nazim is supported by the Raja, the administration will not suffer; should he be compelled to leave there is not another official in the State worthy of trust or high office or fit to take his place.

37. *Narsingarh.*—The Chief of Narsingarh, Raja Partab Singh, has taken a bold step and proceeded to England on a visit; he is accompanied by Moulvi Karamat Hossein, his late Minister, and has appointed Mian Hurree Singh, Extra Assistant in the Punjab Commission, to have charge of the State during his absence, under the supervision of the Political Agent.

38. I believe Raja Partab Singh is the first ruling Chief, who is a Rajput of high connection, who has crossed the black water, and doubtless others will now follow his example; he met with the greatest opposition on the part of the brotherhood and his family, and it is surprising that he dared to leave India in the face of the persecution he has been subject to for the last three months since his intention became known.

39. Mian Hurree Singh seems to have gained the confidence of the family and the relatives, and under his experienced hand the administration will, in a short while, be very much improved.

40. The report received from the State forms Appendix No. 2.

41. *Khilchipore.*—The administration of the State is carried on fairly well by the Rao Sahib.

42. *Korwai*—The Nawab of Korwai, Mahomed Najuf Khan, rules his State well, with wisdom and discretion, and is much loved by his people.

43. The Indian Midland Railway will pass through a portion of the State and will be a great benefit to it.

44. The Nawab, as a mark of appreciation of his good administration, has received the grant of a personal salute of 9 guns.

45. *Maxoodangarh.*—The Superintendent and Kamdar Ghoolam Kadir Khan has carried on his duties to my satisfaction. The Raja Raghunath Singh remains in the same feeble state of health in mind and body, and continues unable to attend to public business of any sort.

46. During the last 3 years ₹17,000 of debts have been liquidated, leaving ₹18,000 still due. This will be cleared off in the year 1888-89, when the State will be entirely free from debt.

47. The Superintendent's report for the year under review has been translated and forms Appendix No. 3 of this Report.

48. *Mahomedgarh and Basoda.*—There is nothing special to report concerning these two States.

49. *Pathari.*—The Nawab Mohamed Abdul Kareem Khan administers his small State fairly well.

50. *Soothalia.*—The Maharaja Madho Singh governs discreetly, and the long standing boundary dispute with Rajgarh is now in a fair way to be arranged under the supervision and advice of Lieutenant Davies, 2nd Assistant, Indore, who was engaged on that frontier and adjoining disputes last season.

51. *Pindari Chiefs and Grassia Thakurs.*—There is nothing of importance to report with regard to these guaranteed holders.

52. *Sindhia Districts.*—During the past year replies to this office communications have been received with much less delay.

53. The Prime Minister paid a visit to the Bhilsa and Basoda districts under the Political supervision of this Agency, and has personally examined into and approved of the Revenue Settlement of the Province. The Minister's visits during the last two seasons have had a most beneficial result; dishonest officials have been degraded and dismissed and honest men promoted, and the administration has sensibly improved.

54. His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to make an annual grant for the provision of a Dispensary in the large town of Shoojawalpur, where one was much needed; it is now open and under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon.

55. *Holkar's Districts.*—The administration of the Parganahs in this Agency, belonging to the Indore Durbar, has been carried on without complaint against the local officials.

56. *Dewas District.*—There is nothing of importance to note regarding the administration of the Dewas districts under this Agency.

57. *Tonk District.*—The Amil of Seronj, Sahibzada Mohamed Nazam Ali Khan, continues to administer this wild Parganah with much discretion and honesty; his reforms have already produced marked improvement, and he will, if allowed to remain for a few years, consolidate these reforms and succeed in purging the district from the criminals who, under the former regime, found encouragement and refuge, and the state of the ryot will be an exceptionally favorable one.

58. The Amil's interesting report forms Appendix No. 4.

59. The Dispensary mentioned last year at Sironj has now been placed under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon.

60. *Opium Statistics.*—One thousand nine hundred and thirty-five chests were brought to the scales in Bhopal during the past year; of these 848 were made up at Sehore of opium grown within the Agency limits in the following proportion:—

Rajgarh	14
Bhopal	834
	848

61. The remaining chests have been made up in Bhopal of State-grown opium.

62. There is nothing special to note on local manufactures and irrigation works.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Bhopal Agency Administration Report for 1885-86.

Abstract translation of the Annual Administration Report of the Bhopal State for the year 1885-86.

In accordance with the Political Agent's wishes the recently introduced sanitary arrangements for the town of Sehore have been placed on a permanent footing.

2. In compliance with instructions conveyed in the Agency Yaddasht, dated 9th October 1885, announcing the appointment by Government of Mirza Sharif Husein as news-writer of Bhopal, he was permitted to attend the public meetings and the Durbar, and unrestrictedly to exchange visits with the officials of the State. The Mirza was provided with suitable quarters, and a horse and conveyance were placed at his disposal.

3. From the abstract of accounts submitted by the Superintendent of Sanitation of the city of Bhopal, it was discovered that R18,390-14-3 were expended in the construction of masonry drains, execution of repairs of roads, and sanitation and the lighting of the city. An addition of 224 lamps was made during the year under review as follows:—

From the Railway Station to the Tajmahal	110
From the Tajmahal to the buttress named Damdama close to the Imami Durwazah	48
In the building allotted for the residence of the Nawab Abdul Latif Khan, Acting Minister of Bhopal	55
Dispensary and other places	8
Total	221

4. With a view to ameliorate the condition of the poorer classess, remissions were made from time to time in the customs dues, and the results thereof recorded in the Sanin Mazia Department. The following remissions under the same head have been effected during the year under review:—Tax on yellow earth, amounting to R10-2, remitted on the 23rd Rabiussani 1302 A.H. (9th February 1885); duty on raw tamarind R9-1 abolished on the 7th Jamadiussani (25th March 1885); duty on empty gunny bags used for carriage of food-grain, amounting to R2,000, was remitted on the 12th Rajab 1302 (28th April 1885); duty on Indigo was reduced from 8 annas per maund per coss to 1 anna per maund per coss on the 28th Rajab 1302 A.H., corresponding with the 14th May 1885.

4. Under suggestions from the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, embodied in the Political Agent's Yaddasht, dated 12th January 1886, to Her Highness the Begum, the appointment of an Assistant Surgeon for the Bhopal Hospital, on a salary of R150 per mensem, was sanctioned.

6. The statistics furnished by the Head State Hakim for the year under review show that 18,730 persons were medically treated, 18,067 out of this recovered, 206 died, and the remainder 457 left.

7. From the Report of the Superintendent of the Customs Department it is evident that a remission of R2,540-2 was made to the traders in the Sehore ir.

8. At the request of traders, made through the Bhopal Political Agency, land was granted to them near the railway station Deep, for building shops. On the 24th January 1886 it was notified that whoever erects a house in a village will have only authority to sell, mortgage, or alienate the house and rent the land on which the house is built, though he can take the materials; and whoever takes possession of more land than what is actually given him for building purposes will render himself liable to fine besides paying rent for the same.

9. A grant was made for the construction of a reservoir and dam, &c., to the river below Sehore city.

10. One thousand five hundred and forty bighas and five biswas of land in the Bhopal territory were transferred to the Indian Midland Railway Company for the construction of the railway between Bhopal and Bhilsa, and instructions issued to the Local Officials to render every possible aid to the said Company in purchasing materials at reasonable prices.

11. With a view to please the Agent to the Governor General for Central India as well as the Government of India, the transit duties on the Dewas-Ashta and Sehore Road within the Bhopal territory were abolished, notwithstanding that an annual loss of over and above R62,000 was incurred by the State by this remission. On the 4th Jamadi-ul-awal 1303 (11th March 1886) instructions were issued to the Mohtamim of the Customs Department, that no duty in future was to be levied from traders passing through Bhopal territory with commodities purchased in foreign territories.

12. Owing to great fluctuations in the rate of exchange of copper coins and consequent loss to the Mint contractor, and the shroffs of the Sehore civil station, it was considered most desirable to re-mint the State copper coinage at the fixed rate of 16 gundas per rupee; this measure was carried into effect on the 1st Muharram 1303 A.H. (10th October 1885).

13. Agreeably to the wishes of the Political Agent of Bhopal, conveyed in his Yaddasht dated 7th November 1884, one bigha of land belonging to the Sehore town was given over for the purpose of extending the Sehore and Ashta road.

14. Rupees 16,654-14-9 is reported by Mr. D. Cook, Superintendent of Water Works of Bhopal, to have been spent in the construction of an opium godown and dwelling house for the Assistant Opium Agent, Bhopal; Telegraph building, and Hospital and out-houses. Rupees 12,948 were expended during the year 1885 and R3,706 during the current year. The work is still going on.

15. From the abstract accounts of the Public Works Department it is evident that R2,00,021-14-9 were disbursed during the year under review in the construction of State buildings.

16. Under instruction from Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, a chowkidar was appointed at the State expense to look after the Sanchi topes and ancient monuments connected therewith, and which have been thoroughly repaired at the Government expense. They are magnificent monuments, much admired by European visitors.

17. The Toshakhana return for the year under review exhibits an expenditure of R4,805-8-3 on account of gifts and presents.

18. The State Treasury accounts show that R26,323-9 were spent in gifts and presents during the year under report.

19. Abstract Statement of accounts of the State Kôthâ (store house) shows that R7,380-13 have been expended during the year in feasts and hospitalities.

20. The statement submitted by the Head State Hakim shows that 16,503 children have been vaccinated from the 1st October 1885 to the end of March 1886.

21. The tabular statement of the Masarif Department shows that 37 stipendiaries, receiving Rs. 271-8 per mensem, have been added during the current year to the list of 611 already receiving per mensem an aggregate sum of R3,885-1-6. The total expense, therefore, on this account amounts to R4,156-9-6.

22. From the return of the Manasib Department it is evident that 17 annuitants, receiving an allowance of R210, have been added to the list of 359 persons and 3 elephants, receiving an allowance of R9,252-2 The total annual expenditure under this head now amounts to R1,43,716-5-6.

23. The statistics furnished by the Bakshigari Department of the Mofassil exhibit the following results :—

Old Servants.	Salary.	Dismissed.	Salary.	Entertained.	Salary.
	R		R		R
3,632	23,223	65	258	59	683

The above table shows that an increase of ₹425 has been made during the year to the salaries of the officials of this department.

24. From the return of the Bakshigari Department appertaining to the city of Bhopal, it is manifest that 149 new hands have been entertained at a monthly salary of ₹5,019. During the year under report an increase of ₹5,443 was made to the salaries of new servants. The subjoined statement will show at a glance that 252 new persons in the four different departments have been appointed at an aggregate monthly salary of ₹6,183-8 :—

Department.	Number of persons.	Salary.
		R a. p.
Masârif	37	271 8 0
Manásib	17	210 0 0
4 Nizamats	49	683 0 0
City of Bhopal	149	5,019 0 0
TOTAL .	252	6,183 8 0

25. Enquiry was instituted into the Government mail robbery which occurred near Deep on the 14th October 1884. Copy of a letter dated 6th May 1884, addressed by the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, forwarded by the 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, was received, expressing the approval of the Government of India regarding the satisfactory mode in which the enquiry was conducted by the State.

26. From the Report of the Daflar-i-Kul, for the year ending 13th* of Jamadi-ul-awal 1302, it has been found that the office records, which it was unnecessary to preserve according to the existing rules, were destroyed and the office records were re-arranged.

* 1st March 1885.

27. "Manuals of the Patwaries" were printed in the Hindi and the Persian characters and published in the beginning of the year 1303 A.H. They were distributed among the Patwaries and those connected with the Revenue Department. The "Manual" consists of 9 chapters.

The 1st chapter treats of questions and answers appertaining to the Patwari work.

The 2nd chapter treats of map-drawing.

The 3rd teaches how photographs should be taken.

The 4th how to mix colors for map-drawing.

The 5th how to make colors and Indian-rubber.

The 6th contains a list of Patwari duties.

The 7th shows how Khasras are prepared.

The 8th lays down the duties of the Kanungoes of the Mahal, and explains the relation between the Kanungoes and Girdawars.

28. On holidays and also out of business hours covers used to be received from officials, the disposal of which could, without loss, be postponed for the following day. It was therefore ruled that no official was to submit any papers on holidays or out of business hours unless they were very urgent. In that case the sentence as under should be written on the cover.

"Very urgent; it should at once be personally attended to by the Sarkar."

29. Anonymous complaints against the high-handedness and oppression of the Local State officials having been received by Her Highness, the Political Agent, and the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, it was notified on the 13th Rabi-ul-awal 1303 (21st December 1885, that the complainants should come forward without fear and file their complaints in court, when they would be enquired into and justice done.

30. On the 5th Ziluj 1302(15th September 1885), an order was issued to the Mir Bakshi, Mohumed Hasan Khan, placing him in charge of Her Highness' forces, and informing him that all Sowars, Lance and Koth Duffadars, will in future be appointed on his recommendation, and that he was responsible for the conduct of those under his command; and his recommendation regarding higher posts, such as Jemadar and Subadarships and others, will be considered by Her Hignness and orders passed.

31. On the 1st Jamadi-ussani, corresponding with the 6th March 1886, Her Highness with her suite set out by special train for Calcutta, arriving on the 3rd, where Her Highness met with the usual reception under a salute of 19 guns. On the 5th Her Highness paid a visit to His Excellency Lord Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor General of India. The interview

lasted 5 minutes, during which time the usual conversation took place. On the 6th His Excellency paid Her Highness a return visit and was pleased to stay 40 minutes. On the 7th Her Highness had an interview with Lady Dufferin. On the 8th she was pleased to return the visit. On the 11th Her Highness had a private interview with His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General. The total amount expended on the trip is ₹55,307, as shown below :—

	₹
Subscription to Lady Dufferin's Fund	20,000
Subscription to Mohamedan Society	2,000
,, to Charitable Society	1,500
Travelling, tuition, and other expenses for a Mussalman student while in London	7,200
Railway fare, &c.	31,752
Gifts and charities	2,855

32. The statistics furnished by the Jailor gives the following results :—

Remaining at the end of year.			Admitted during the year.		
Under sentence.	Life convicts.	Under custody.	Under sentence.	Life convicts.	In custody.
157	32	43	414	4	341

Number of Prisoners released.			Remaining in Jail.		
Under sentence.	Life convicts.	Pending trial.	Under sentence.	Life convicts.	Pending trial.
355	9	301	216	27	83

33. The Report submitted by Mr. D. Cook, Superintendent of Water Works, Bhopal, shows that during the year 1885 six lakhs of gallon of water was supplied free to the inhabitants of Bhopal, at the rate of 10 gallons per head per day, and at an average cost to the State of 4 annas per head per annum.

34. It is found from the Return of the Customs Department that 394 cases were disposed of during the year under review.

35. The statistics regarding the working of the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Bhopal, exhibit the following results :—

Out-patients.

Treated.	Recovered.	Absent.	Died.	Under treatment.
23,048	20,303	990	20	1,735

In-patients.

Treated.	Recovered.	Absent.	Died.	Under treatment.
1,073	613	16	44	400

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

In-patients.

Treated.	Recovered.	Absent.	Died.	Under treatment.
109	91	2	4	12

Surgical operations were successfully performed on 1,004 out-patients.

36. The Return of the Civil, Criminal, and Revenue cases filed and disposed of during the year under review exhibits the following results :—

Remaining end of year.	Instituted during year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
4,140	16,081	20,221	15,741	4,480

37. On the 4th January 1886 the Nawab Abdul Latif Khan came to Bhopal, and he was appointed officiating Minister of the Bhopal State on a salary of ₹2,000 per mensem.

Up to the 30th May 1886 he has passed five lunar months, less one day, in the State service, during which period he published 13 journals, giving a detailed account of the work done by him. Their purport may here be given : 43 officials had leave granted to them, 37 were transferred, 7 of these on increased pay, 12 men newly entertained, 3 discharged, 4 suspended, 1 pensioned, 15 officials had other duties entrusted to them, and the designation of their office changed; ₹50 were added to the salary of each of 6 persons, ₹40 to the salary of one, and ₹25 to the salary of each of 4 persons, ₹15 to the salary of one; a Naib Mufti was appointed on a monthly salary of ₹50.

The Minister also published the powers and authority granted to him in accordance with the advice of the Agent to the Governor General in his Kharita of 16th February 1886. He also separated the Police Department from that of the City Magistrate, and the jail was no longer allowed to continue under the supervision of the Magistrate; a new Kazi was also appointed, and free ingress and egress to and from the city (after the gates of the wall were locked) was allowed. He further issued certain orders relative to new appointments, *viz.*, salaries, powers, and instructions to their incumbents. A new man was appointed as Superintendent of Police on a monthly salary of ₹200, but at the end of a month he retired and another named Faridulla, already a servant of the State, was appointed in his place. Twelve of the State officials were appointed as supervisors of the Jails. Their duty was to make enquiries regarding the prisoners. The following returns were ordered monthly returns :—

Returns of pending cases in which the accused were under custody or bail.

Statement of crimes, such as theft, robbery, house-breaking, dacoity, &c., showing the number of offenders arrested, convicted, or released.

Return showing the number of Hawalatis present in Jail, as also the time each man passed in Hawalat.

Return showing the record of number of statements made by plaintiffs and defendants and the witnesses, also number of judgments and findings, including those taken by the head of the office with his own hand, as well as those recorded by his subordinates under his orders.

Statement of service of the officials of Civil Departments of the city of Bhopal as well as the Mofassil. Return showing the names, pedigree, caste, residence, &c., of Mustajars. It was also ordered that a copy of the judgment be at once furnished to the accused on his conviction, or when applied for by him through the Jailor, for the purpose of making an appeal.

Ordered, that no final order be given in the absence of the complainant, the accused, or both. It should be passed when both the parties are present in Court.

Ordered, that the Thanadars should no longer exercise authority in deciding criminal cases. The Thanadars of Jehangirabad and Shahjehanabad ceased to hear civil suits.

38. During the Minister's 5 months' service, as shown in paragraph 37, 56 cases of theft have taken place in the city of Bhopal only, in which property of the aggregate value of over ₹12,000 was lost. The thefts that have been committed in the districts are quite distinct from this : they have been indicated in the monthly returns of Nizamats and Parganas. None of the stolen property has yet been recovered.

39. The Minister, although it is contrary to the general usage of the State, was paid in British Government coin.

40. The subjoined tabular statement shows the revenue collections of the dominion of Bhopal.

Balance for 1292 A.F.	Revenue for 1292 A.F.	Total.	Realized.	Still due.
R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R.	R. a. p.	R.
3,96,084 4 0	27,03,954 15 6	31,00,039	16,53,062 14 9	14,46,977

41. For want of space, and to avoid lengthening unnecessarily the usual annual Administration Report, other unusual proceedings that have taken place during the year under review have been left unnoticed. They will, however, be recorded on some convenient occasion.

Supplementary Report.

42. On the 25th Rumzan 1303 (28th June 1886) Colonel H. Ward came to Bhopal, and on the 1st July 1886 received charge from the Nawab Abdul Latif Khan, the late Minister, and commenced his duties from the 3rd Shawal 1303(6th July 1886), the Kutchery being closed on previous days on account of the Eed festival.

43. At the suggestion of Colonel Kincaid, and to meet the wishes of Sir Lepel Griffin, a Khilat, as noted in the margin, was conferred upon the Nawab Abdul Latif Khan, and his salary was paid in full to the end of Ramzan 1303. He left Bhopal for Calcutta today, the 3rd of Shawal (6th July 1886).

	R.	a.	p
Mandil . . .	37	12	9
Pair of Shawls .	175	0	0
Embroidered cloth .	70	0	0
Gold Sarpech, studded with rubies and emeralds . . .	222	12	0
Garland of Pearls, emeralds, and rubies	841	0	0
Toga embroidered .	640	0	0
Muslin . . .	16	0	0
TOTAL .	2,002	8	9

44. In paragraph 31 of this report mention is made of Her Highness' trip to Calcutta; while there she had the honor of having an interview with Lady Dufferin. During the conversation that ensued Her Highness solicited the good offices of Lady Dufferin to arrange for a Female Hospital in Bhopal: to this request Her Ladyship consented, and Miss Stuart was accordingly appointed as Lady Doctor. On the 3rd June, agreeably to the Agency Yaddasht, R500 were advanced for expenses, and she arrived in Bhopal the beginning of Shawal (July), and at once assumed charge of her duties.

APPENDIX D.

No. 774, dated Nowgong, the 27th July 1886.

From—Major Donald Robertson, Political Agent, Bundelkhund,
To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, Indore.

I have the honor to submit the Administration Report of the Bundelkhund Agency for the year 1885-86.

1. *Officers.*—Colonel Berkeley held charge of the Political Agent's Office from the 1st April to the 14th May.

I arrived on transfer from the Bhopawar Agency on the 18th May, and since that date there has been no change.

Major Dalrymple, the permanent incumbent of the Cantonment Magistrate's Office, was transferred to Mhow on the 10th October 1885, and was succeeded here on the 7th November 1885 by Captain Alexander, the duty meanwhile having been performed by Major Scott of the 11th Bengal Lancers.

Captain Temple was Boundary Settlement Officer from the 1st to the 20th April 1885.

Lieutenant C. Dressner was appointed a Political Assistant on the graded list on the 15th August 1885 and posted to Bundelkhund, but on the 2nd February 1886 his appointment was changed to that of Boundary Settlement Officer and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent: this post he held during the remaining portion of the year.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VISIT TO BUNDELKHUND, THE POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR. &c.

2. Sir Lepel Griffin paid a visit to Bundelkhund, entering the Agency from the Sutna direction on the 24th February and leaving it at Datia on the 9th March: he halted *en route* at Pannah and Nowgong, staying for some days at the latter place, where all important business pending was brought up and discussed. Every Chief of importance was received by the Agent to the Governor General during this tour, and many were thereby afforded an opportunity of personally representing their cases to the head of the Administration.

Starting on my cold-weather tour early in October I marched almost continuously for five months, visiting every one of the 30 States in my Political Charge, excepting Jasso, Goarihar and Jigni. The Bundelkhund Agency comprises such a large area, and is so irregular in shape, that it can with difficulty be covered in one season by rapid marching, and then only by camping *en route* for several days in the bordering British districts. I was very anxious to see as much as possible of the country and people, but soon found that long marches could only be continued to the detriment of current work, which, unless attended to regularly, assumes abnormal proportions. Politically the past year was uneventful, nothing of sufficient moment occurring to create any difficulty which might call for special or coercive measures.

The work of the Agency though heavy, especially now that there are two States under management, (Charkhari and Chhatarpur) requiring close supervision, is varied in character and replete with interest. The people though primitive are pleasant to deal with, and except perhaps in Datia, where local conditions offer temptations to freebooters, are singularly free from violent crime; and though there are States in various degrees of development, some exceedingly backward, others more advanced, bordering on or penetrating into eight different British districts, there is a remarkable scarcity of friction or cases involving references to the Political Agent between British and Native territory.

As an item of general interest I may mention here that a Telegraph Office was opened at Nowgong on the 7th November 1885.

The Seasons.

3. The prosperity of Bundelkhund, inasmuch as the population is almost entirely agricultural, depends wholly on the rainfall, and not only on the sufficiency of the rain, but its opportune distribution. For three years in succession the kharif crop has largely failed, owing to deficient or excessive moisture at a critical time. During 1884-85 the unprecedented amount of 73·07 inches was registered, which proved not only disastrous to the kharif crops, but also affected and retarded the rabi. In the past year the fall was only slightly in excess of the normal

amount (45 inches 78 cents), but here again the rain was so continuous that the mukki, jowar, and "bajera" rotted for want of sunshine and withered: the grass harvest was however excellent, and the rabi, though at one time affected by an early cessation of the monsoon, which practically stopped in August, ultimately yielded, in most places, a crop which was quite above the average. Had it not been for the opportune winter rain, blight which had attacked the wheat, and a voracious bug which was committing ravages amongst the gram, would have occasioned a wide-spread disaster, but with the heavy showers which fell in December prospects at once improved. A crop in this part of India, where the seasons vary unaccountably, can never be wholly relied upon until it has been gathered, and a number of poor cultivators in Chhatarpur and Charkhari, who had weathered the risk of fitful and capricious rainfall, and the inroads of of the blight-insect, were fated to see the produce of their fields destroyed at one fell swoop by hailstorms in March: fortunately the paths of these unwelcome visitors were ordinarily narrow, and the damage was not therefore so extensive as was at one time anticipated. We now telegraph daily the meteorological observations taken under Mr. Mather's superintendence to Simla.

Public Health.

4. 1885-86 was singularly free from severe epidemics. Cholera appeared in some villages of the Pannah State and around Nowgong, but the Durbars are very slow to report outbreaks of this disease, fearful, perhaps, lest they should be called upon to embark on unpalatable sanitary reforms, or the expense which affording medical relief to outlying villages entails; and it is quite possible that there was much more of this form of sickness than was brought to notice. During my winter tour I came across very little, and believe there was much less than usual of the fever prevalent at that season.

The effects of small-pox have, owing to the wholesale system of vaccination in Bundelkhund, introduced by Dr. Stratton, been sensibly mitigated, and though there is no department which flourishes more on doubtful returns, yet the crowds of vaccinated children produced for my inspection at every town or large village afforded ample proof that there is no longer any superstitious feeling against this operation. I hope the States who at present subscribe to keep this department going will continue their payments; it can only be maintained efficiently if adequately supported by punctual contributions, and the fund is, I regret to say, at present in a condition of financial embarrassment owing to unpunctuality in remittances. I have issued a circular letter dealing with the whole question of maintaining a vaccination establishment, informing the subscribers that though I have no wish to compel them to contribute, I hope they may still be induced regularly to support an institution from which so much public benefit is derived.

Political Pensioners.

5. No deaths occurred amongst Political pensioners; there are now 23 on the rolls drawing an aggregate amount of R2,254-5-7 per mensem, and it is estimated that nearly 100 persons are supported from this charity.

Death of Chiefs.

6. Two Chiefs died during the year: Chowbe Tirath Pershad, Jagirdar of Bhaisonda, on the 10th October 1885, and Raja Bahadur Raghbar Dial Singh of Beronda or Pathar Kachar.

The Jagirdar of Bhaisonda was an old man who had been for some time in weak and failing health. The succession of his eldest grandson, a boy of eight years, was sanctioned by the Government of India, and the Khamdar, Gaya Pershad, who is also a member of the family, has been appointed to manage this small estate during the minority of the Jagirdar, who will in a year or so come to be educated at the Nowgong College.

The Raja of Beronda died somewhat suddenly of pneumonia on the 18th December 1885. Though his State, a wild country with a small revenue, was a difficult one to manage, he could never be induced to appreciate his responsibilities, and continuous maladministration in Beronda furnished grounds for some very unfavourable reports from the Agency. He left no son or near relation, and did not exercise his right of adoption; at his death the Chiefship was consequently heirless, the only claimants being very distant collaterals. Proposals for the succession were submitted at the close of the year, and the orders of Government have not as yet arrived.

Local Manufactures.

7. As has been reported on previous occasions, Bundelkhund has but very few manufactures, and there are probably not more than sufficient for local requirements.

Rough arms, spears, matchlocks, &c., are produced in small numbers in Urcha and Bijawar. Rugs, of the same texture and pattern as those made at Jhansi, are woven at Datia; very fair country paper is made at Chhatarpur, and now that the competition of State

paper-making in the jail has been stopped, this industry may possibly expand to the advantage of local traders. With the above exceptions Bundelkhund is singularly barren in manufacturing industry.

There is no indigenous art which is capable of resuscitation, and the people being very poor their wants are practically confined to cloth, slippers, food, tobacco, and rough arms. *Saris* and *dhotis* can be made in England and sold here at a price which renders local competition prohibitive, whilst the Cawnpore Mills appear to do a good trade in supplying cloth from their looms.

Irrigation.

8. Irrigation is not understood and, therefore, I believe, unappreciated in Bundelkhund. The black or *mota* soil does not ordinarily require watering; if the rainfall is sufficient a good rabi crop is assured without irrigation, whilst if the rainfall be deficient, there would probably be but little water in most tanks. On the other hand, there must be a very large area of lighter soil which would, if manured and irrigated, produce good crops, but the produce of which is uncertain on the dry aspect; yet few villagers can be induced to admit that there is any advantage in irrigation. There is a fine tank, which has been recently enlarged, in the Charkhari State, from which I am giving water for nothing, in the hopes that the advantages of watered crops may thus become patent to the villagers and induce them to pay a reasonable water-rate: the experiment cannot at present be said to be successful. Then in the case of the Betwah Canal, though water has been available for several months, neither Datia nor Samthar has as yet shown any desire to make use of its benefits. Whether this is due to the absence of any desire on the part of the villagers for water, I am unable to say; but as water will be sold to the Native States at the same price as is realized for it at each harvest in British Territory, and as they will have to meet the cost of collection and construction of "Rajbahas," they must, in order to make profit out of the transaction, charge their cultivators a higher rate than is paid in British Territory. Before, therefore, committing themselves to the heavy expenditure involved in the construction of "Rajbahas," I imagine both Datia and Samthar will await the results of irrigation in the adjoining districts of Jhansi and Jalaun.

Baoni will probably take all its share of water so soon as the openings and alignments of distributaries are settled: at present the Durbar asks for more openings than the Canal Department can afford to give.

9. Boundary Settlement work has made satisfactory progress under Lieutenant Dressner's superintendence.

At the commencement of the year there were 50 cases on the register; 26 have been added since, making a total of 76 for disposal. Captain Temple settled 6, Lieutenant Dressner 10, and 7 were disposed of directly by the Agency.

During the camping season, but after the close of 1885-86, Mr. Dressner settled 13 cases; of these 5 were demarcations.

Before the commencement of the camping season (in September) a serious disturbance broke out on the Semra-Patna border between the villagers and officials of Pannah and Bijawar, in which 5 persons were killed and 12 received severe gunshot wounds. On hearing of the outbreak, which took place about 90 miles from Nowgong, I at once proceeded to the village concerned, and conducted an investigation on the spot: the affair was the result of an ebullition of the ill-feeling which has existed for some years between Pannah and Bijawar, and I was unable to acquit either Durbar of knowingly and wilfully fostering aggressive and quarrelsome relations. Eventually both States were fined ₹1,000 each by the Agent to the Governor General, and the lesson thus inflicted has had an excellent effect, so much so that Mr. Dressner has had very few difficulties to contend with in his work this year, and the litigant parties have contented themselves with conducting these cases without recourse to the usual obstruction and vexatious delays which form such prominent features in Boundary Settlement work. I settled 4 cases between British Territory and the Chowbe Jagirs with the Collector of Banda. There are a few troublesome disputes still pending with Bijawar, but owing to mismanagement and financial troubles in that State, I have been obliged to suspend Boundary Settlement operations there. The Durbar at present owes ₹2,668-6-7, the expenses of settlements made some time ago, and the chances of an early recovery are, I fear, small.

II. Condition of the Native States.

10. The following States were under management during the year:—

Charkhari.
Chhatarpur.
Sarila.
Gerowli.
Baisonda.

Beronda has practically been under superintendence since the death of the Chief in December. Tori Fatehpur continued to be managed by the late Jagirdar's widow.

11. *Charkari.*—In January last the Earl of Lauderdale retired from the service of Government, and the separate political charge of Charkhari was then abolished, the State becoming incorporated in the Bundelkhund Agency. I have no hesitation in saying that the condition of this Chief-ship at present reflects the highest credit on Major Maitland's (the Earl of Lauderdale) administrative capacity. Every department has been carefully organized; in many cases with an infusion of English ideas, without, however, any radical changes of system or destroying the purely Native character of the several departments; recognizing that there can be no greater mistake than to attempt to engraft our notions in a wholesale manner on to Native institutions.

The revenue from all sources is now ₹6,05,000, and the expenditure ₹5,60,000; a sum of 6 lakhs is invested in Government paper, and there was, when the year closed, nearly ₹60,000 in the treasury. The balance would have been much larger had not the revenue collections, both of the rabi and kharif, been affected by the inclement season and fallen short of the estimate. Much attention has been paid to public works. One and a quarter lakh were spent last year, and we propose to lay out 4 lakhs in this manner during the next two years under the supervision of Mr. Dallas, who is now Executive Engineer for both Charkhari and Chhatarpur. So far as I have been able to judge the people are contented; they are not over-assessed, their complaints are readily listened to, and the outlying tahsils of Chandla and Esanagar would compare well with similar institutions in British Territory. Since the Earl of Lauderdale's departure from Charkhari, the Maharaja's father, Rao Jojhar Singh, has been *Muntazim* of the State, with somewhat similar powers to those ordinarily exercised by a Superintendent. Lord Lauderdale had a very high opinion of the Rao Saheb's character and capacity for work, and my short acquaintance with him certainly confirms this view. As occasions offer and he gains experience, I allow him slightly extended powers; but it is not desirable to relax the direct and immediate supervision to which this State has been subjected suddenly, and all matters of importance come to the Agency for orders. I am glad to say that the Muntazim takes an intelligent interest in the various institutions of the place, and especially in the school which, as usual, under its able and popular Head Master, Pundit Jugul Kishore, acquitted itself with much merit in the last Central India Schools Examination. A girls' school has now been established which numbers 250 pupils—Hindus and Mohamedans; already a few of the girls can read, and we hope to educate some of them up to the standard at which they can join the Agra Medical School under the auspices of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. The young Chief lives at Nowgong, where he is progressing very satisfactorily under Mr. Theodore Morison, the Joint tutor of Charkhari and Chhatarpur. The appointment of this gentleman promises, I may mention here, to afford the happiest results; both of his pupils have already improved in English, and while their mental training progresses, care is taken to induce the development of pleasant and agreeable manners. Every encouragement is given to the Maharaja of Chharkhari to take exercise in riding and playing lawn tennis, and he now is a very fair whip, driving his own four-in-hand himself. There is of course no intention of Anglicizing him too much, or educating him with ideas foreign to his position, a process which must tend to disturb the sympathetic relations which should exist between a Chief and his people. It is rarely safe to prophecy how a young Chief will turn out, but at present there is nothing which would indicate that the Maharaja will not do justice to his training, and I feel sure that no efforts will be wanting on Mr. Morison's part to ensure success.

The average of the past 5 years.

This brief notice of the administration of Charkhari would be incomplete without some mention of the Assistant Surgeon, Babu Madho Sudun Moitra, who not only manages the Dispensary with much ability, but has also charge of the jail and the conservancy of the city.

12. *Chhatarpur.*—Of the management of this State I am afraid there is nothing favourable to report. Munshi Chundi Pershad, who retired from the post of Superintendent on the 1st April, had been in almost absolute charge of Chhaturpur for the past 8 years. Though an able and fairly energetic man, he had but little previous experience of administrative work, and was therefore unable to institute any beneficial measures of reform suitable alike to British Territory and a Native State. Unfortunately, with a misplaced confidence in his knowledge and working power, he was at an early stage of his appointment entrusted with complete authority, which gradually resulted in the effacement of all power or influence which could possibly compete with his own. When I came to Bundelkhund in May 1885 I found Munshi Chandi Pershad entirely autocratic at Chhatarpur, but feeling that the Political Agent was not justified in divesting himself of all responsibility for the welfare of a State under British supervision, and there being no information in my office, I made enquiries on various points

connected with the Settlement, revenue and judicial management, accounts, &c.; my proceedings were tacitly resented by the Superintendent as a species of indictment against his management, and not wishing to deal hastily with an official whom I had known for some years, and had always respected as an able and conscientious worker, it was some months before I could learn how matters really stood. It is perhaps unnecessary here to recapitulate in detail the results of my enquiries and the various reforms instituted. I eventually found that a veneer, or top-dressing of improvements, likely to attract notice at the capital town, had been maintained, but that everything not immediately on the surface was suffering from the effects of mismanagement. The Accounts Department was in dire confusion, thereby rendering peculation comparatively easy. The Settlement, which had been aired as a beneficial measure, likely to increase the revenue and promote the prosperity of the State, was proceeding on utterly unreliable and incorrect measurements to the injury and grave discontent of the people The revenue was collected in a harsh and unsystematic manner, contractors being allowed to fleece and harass their tenants. Judicial work was carried on in a manner which inspired no confidence; public works were prosecuted without adequate supervision, the accounts moreover being kept so privately as to give rise rightly or wrongly to the gravest suspicions; and lastly, some of the beautiful ruins and temples at Khujraha had been robbed of their carved treasures to provide good stone for the Vishwanath Sagar Tank, which Captain Hope referred to in paragraph 13 of his Report for 1883-84—a project of such doubtful utility that, after carefully inspecting the site and calculating the possible revenue advantages, I felt compelled to stop its further progress.

I would not be understood to attribute the whole blame of this extremely unsatisfactory state of things to Munshi Chandi Pershad. Though entirely mistaken as to this officer's administrative talents, I am prepared to admit that he acted according to his lights, mistaken and unfortunate in results though they were. Had he been on better terms with the Chief, I should have been glad to associate myself with him in the work of reform, but the Raja having conceived a violent dislike to the Superintendent, it was felt to be better that the latter should retire in order to make room for a competent Dewan, who could remain on in office, and thereby avoid the risk and probable embarrassment which might be occasioned were any radical change to be made when the young Raja came to rule his State without assistance from the Political Agent.

The new Dewan, Munshi Chaturbhuj Sahai, is an experienced officer, and, though necessarily hampered by strange surroundings, is steadily working onwards; before his arrival, reforms in some departments had been inaugurated, notably in the accounts branch, which is obviously one of first importance; but there is still a great deal to be done before the administration can be as satisfactory as it ought to be.

Financially, the position is now as follows:—

The revenue is about 3 lakhs. There was a balance at the close of the year of ₹1,60,096, and a sum of 7 lakhs is invested in Government Promissory Notes. We hope to spend a considerable sum in public works during the next two years, as the list of requirements at headquarters is very extensive. Additions to the palace, a jail, public offices, stables, and carriage houses are the most urgent. It is intended to complete only a summary Settlement, the foundation of which will be a correct map and *khasrah*, with the assessment based on the present condition of each village, and a general regard to its past history, without attempting minute enquiries which would delay the final process for another 2 years. In Charkhari, Major Maitland's Settlement, the record of which consists merely of what I have noted above, has been found to be sufficiently approximate, and when it is remembered that Native States when left to themselves rarely even measure the culturable area, our proceedings following the precedent in Charkhari, and combining economy with practical sufficiency will probably be considered appropriate and adequate to the occasion. The taxation in the town of Chhatarpur has been carefully revised. A number of petty and harassing imports, which required 17 men on absurdly low salaries to collect them, have been abolished, and an Octroi, which is the most agreeable form to the tax-payers of realizing a Municipal revenue, has been introduced. Throughout the State the establishments have been re-organized, on the principle that it is preferable to employ a limited number of capable officials on sufficient salaries rather than a crowd of underpaid men, who, not being all required, are lazy and useless, and who necessarily eke out the miserably small salaries they draw (some writers receiving ₹4, ₹5, and ₹7 per mensem only) by contributions from the people.

The functions of the Police have been re-arranged, and the Civil and Criminal Judicial powers which they had been allowed to exercise withdrawn.

On the whole there is every reason to hope that before Chhatarpur is handed over entirely to the administration of its Chief, the various departments may be found to be working satisfactorily, the Settlement completed, and good progress made in the matter of public works.

As I have mentioned, the Raja is reading at Nowgong with Mr. Morison. All his life this young Chief has been labouring under the disadvantages of a weak constitution and delicate health, and these have naturally favoured studious pursuits to the neglect of riding and out-door exercises. His early training, too, was in some ways unfortunate, but he is not wanting in ability, and, I think, is now commencing to recognize what is before him, and to exhibit the firmness of character necessary for the efficient government of a State. He comes to me twice a week when I receive petitions, and I occasionally send him easy cases for an opinion: in this manner he is gradually acquiring some knowledge of official work. Mr. Morison is to take both his pupils for a tour through India in November next, and I have no doubt they will both, and the Raja especially, benefit by the change and the varying experiences of travel.

13. *Sarila.*—Like Charkhari, this small State is also managed by Rao Sambhar Singh, the father of the young Chief. The Naib Muntazim, Abdul Zabar, who was on bad terms with the manager, resigned in August, and since then the latter has carried on the administration unaided. In my tour I visited Sarila and found it necessary to take exception to various features of the management, such as the manner in which the accounts were kept, the absence of any list of the Toshakhana contents, and the generally harsh and parsimonious character of Rao Sambhar Singh's proceedings, but it is perhaps better to maintain the present regimé in the hope that its defects may gradually be remedied than to appoint an outsider as Muntazim.

The young Raja Pahar Singh has improved considerably at the College here, and is now a bright, pleasant, and well-mannered boy; he rides very well, and is a general favorite.

Sarila has now one lakh invested in Government paper, and there is a yearly saving of R8,000.

14. *Gerowli.*—This jagir is administered by Pundit Damodhar Dass, late Naib Mir Munshi, carefully and satisfactorily. There are still debts amounting to R35,871, which must be paid off, but this can be done in 6 or 8 years, and as the jagirdar is still an infant, his estate will probably be returned to him, not only free from debt, but in a flourishing condition.

15. *Bhaisonda*—I hear very little about; the Kamdar Gaya Pershad is an intelligent and respectable man, and this small estate may safely be left to his management. The distance from Nowgong, and difficulty of communicating, render supervision from the Agency practically impossible.

16. *Tori Fatehpur.*—I visited Tori Fatehpur in the camping season; the administration does not call for any special remarks. The young jagirdar is at college here, where he is getting on very well, and improving, I am glad to say, in general health.

States administered by their own Chiefs.

17. *Urcha or Tehri.*—There is nothing of a prominent character to chronicle in the administration of this State for the past year. Maharaja Pertab Singh has as usual ruled his territory carefully and well, and is a worthy leader of the Chiefs of Bundelkhund. Though belonging properly to the events of the current year, I cannot efrain from noticing in this place that the Government of India have recently conferred on this distinguished Chief the title "Saramad-i-Raja-hai-Bundelkhund" as a heriditary distinction. The Maharaja has long wished to receive this title, and no Chief is more deserving of special honor.

18. *Datia.*—There is some room for improvement in the administration of this State. The recent repressive arrangements in Gwalior Territory drew attention to this form of crime, and the enquiries of officers in the Thagi and Dakaity Department have established beyond doubt not only the complicity of many Thakurs as leaders of these bandits, but also the fact of their having received encouragement and assistance at the hands of State officials, notably (in Bundelkhund) those of Datia and Kaniadhana. I hope, however, now that Goshain Garib Dass has been taken seriously to task on this subject, the frequent complaints which have been made will cease.

There is a slight improvement in the relations between the Durbar and the Beroni Thakurs. The major points of disagreement were recorded and discussed in my presence, and mutual concessions and stipulations were made which may affect some permanent improvement; but an ancient feud of this nature is not easily eradicated, and all we can do is to advise mutual forbearance, and to intervene occasionally when the misunderstanding becomes acute and dangerous. Some good would perhaps be done were the Maharaja to deal directly with the Thakurs instead of through his officials; the former are proud of their family, which is at least as distinguished as that of the Chief, and resent the slights which it is some times attempted to put on them and the undue elevation of influential State servants.

19. *Samthar.*—The chief event of importance during the year was the removal of Ali Bahadur and his insane father from the Amra Fort to Sami. The Durbar had previously obtained possession of the Amra Parganah, and the transfer of the Fort to the Maharaja

completed the revised arrangement connected with the assignments of the village of Sami. I am afraid, however, that Ali Bahadur and his brother the Maharaja are hopelessly estranged

On two occasions I visited the lunatic ex-Raja and found him in failing health; he was quite unaffected by the move to Sami, notwithstanding Ali Bahadur's gloomy prognostications, and, when questioned by me, declared that he liked his quarters there very much.

The allowance of ₹3,000 per mensem made by the Maharaja for the support of his father is, considering the style in which the latter is maintained by Ali Bahadur, ample, and the Agency official who superintended the removal to Sami estimated that the ex-Raja's expenses are under ₹500 per mensem.

The Maharaja of Samthar is a shrewd and calculating ruler who governs entirely himself, having all his officials well in hand; he affects but little style, and his energies are mostly directed towards accumulating money, in which pursuit I understand he has been very successful. One of the branches of the Betwah Canal runs close by the town of Samthar, and the Maharaja laid much stress on retaining jurisdiction over this work. Considering its proximity, about half-a-mile from the town, and the absence of any fence or enclosing protection, it would doubtless have occasioned much ill-feeling had this jurisdiction been refused, and the Government of India have now been pleased to accede to the Chief's request as a tentative arrangement.

20. *Punnah*.—There is no Chief in Bundelkhund who is more enlightened or more pleasant to deal with personally than the Maharaja of Punnah. My relations with him have invariably been friendly and cordial, and my advice, when offered, has generally been followed. I am afraid that signs are not wanting of a renewal of the disagreement between the Chief and his brothers, but I hope an open rupture may be avoided. Some of the Maharaja's officials are inclined to be aggressive in boundary matters, but there was a marked improvement during the past season, which will, I trust, continue.

21. *Bijawar*.—There is little to say about this State that has not been said a good many times already. Personally, my relations with the Maharaja have always been most friendly, but as he himself admits he has never attempted to grapple seriously with the administration of his State, and it is now doubtful whether he will ever do so. He was absent from Bijawar for about 4 months, travelling with only a few followers, ostensibly to various places of pilgrimage. Unfortunately he decided on taking all his jewels on this journey, though as he had but a small retinue and was travelling privately, this step was alike unnecessary and unwise. In returning to Bijawar *viâ* Gwalior, his baggage was booked by the train in which he was travelling from Agra, and some person or persons, who had evidently an accomplice amongst the servants, changed the label on the box containing, it is said, one lakh of jewels and precious stones, substituting for the Gwalior label one for the next station out of Agra. The thieves got out at the first stoppage, when the only box booked to that Station was delivered to them, and putting it on to an ekka which was in waiting, evidently by appointment, they drove back to Agra. The box which had been substituted for the Maharaja's box of valuables was opened before delivery was taken at Gwalior, the theft having been discovered as soon as the luggage van was emptied, and from the contents, as well as evidence of the ekka-driver, who was soon traced, the Agra Police gained a clue which pointed with tolerable certainty to the guilty parties; but as no trace of the stolen property could be found, it was wisely, I think, considered desirable not to arrest the suspected persons. No portion of this valuable property has as yet been recovered, notwithstanding the offer of a large reward. The theft was only rendered possible by ther gross carelessness, or collusion on the part of the Maharaja's servants, and the East India Railway Company naturally denied all liability for the loss of a box which, though booked as containing wearing apparel, was really a large jewel case. The Maharaja was much chagrined at this serious loss, but though sympathising with him in his distress, I feel that he has chiefly himself to blame; it is difficult to protect any one against the results of such careless indifference as contributed to this theft. Before his departure and during his absence matters steadily drifted from bad to worse; the Thakurs were discontented; the people had no means of obtaining redress; servants were unpaid; the treasury was at a very low ebb, and the Chief had some difficulty in raising enough money to continue his journey. I visited Bijawar in March, and was compelled shortly after to recommend that the Maharaja's full criminal powers be withdrawn. He has now appointed Rai Bahadur Ram Lal to be Minister of the State, agreeing to abide by his advice, to restrict the personal expenditure, and to abstain from all interference in money matters. If this arrangement is allowed to continue I have strong hopes that the State may be rescued from its present difficulties, but everything depends on the firmness of the Chief and his ability to resist the evil advice which intriguing persons will doubtless offer him.

22. *Ajaigarh.*—I encamped for some days at Ajaigarh in November, and have met the Maharaja on two occasions since; his State gives very little work to the Agency, and there is no more agreeable Prince in India, or one who is more anxious for some opportunity to prove his loyalty and attachment to the British Government.

23. *Baoni.*—The young Nawab is ruling his State industriously, and, I believe, successfully. Unfortunately the produce of his land is wholly influenced by the rainfall, which in northern Bundelkhund is often precarious, and it is only by the most prudent management that he can make both ends meet.

At Kadaura, the capital town, in December, I endeavoured to effect a reconciliation between the ex-Nawab (whose residence is at Ekona on the Jumna, eight miles off) and his son, the present ruler, but my effort failed. In this, as in most quarrels, there were faults on both sides, but on the whole I am inclined to think the father more to blame. Though glad to escape from the trouble and worry of managing a difficult State and the importunity of poverty-stricken relatives, he still coveted and endeavoured to retain the dignity and position which accompanies that office, imagining himself insulted when any special honor accorded to his son was denied to him. Two Chiefs in a small State like Baoni could not under such circumstances exist on peaceful terms, and as the ex-Nawab had insisted on surrendering full power, I rather encouraged the suggestion, which he put forward by way of marking his feelings of injured dignity, that he should migrate to Lucknow. He has now removed all his property from Ekona and is living at Lucknow, a step which has afforded sensible relief to his son.

24. I have nothing of interest to record regarding the minor States.

III.—Judicial.

25. *Civil Justice.*—No original civil suits are instituted in the Court of the Political Agent. Appeals lie from the decisions of the Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong in civil cases beyond the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes. No appeals were presented during the year 1885-86.

26. *Criminal Justice.*—The Tabular Statement B appended to this Report contains particulars of the criminal cases disposed of by the Political Agent. There were two cases of murder instituted during the year, and one was pending at the close of 1884-85 which was tried by Colonel Roberts, the then Political Agent, Charkhari; the murderer was sentenced to transportation for life. Monthly Returns are prepared by the Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong, showing the judicial work done in his office during each month. These Returns, as well as the prescribed annual Tabular Statements, have been forwarded through the Political Agent to the Central India Agency.

27. No instances of Sati, Samadh,* or Jalparwa† were reported during the year, nor were there any cases of kidnapping girls for immoral purposes.

* Being voluntarily buried alive when suffering from hopeless disease, such as leprosy.

† Being voluntarily drowned under like circumstances.

28. *Dakaiti.*—Six cases of dakaiti were reported, of which 2 occurred in Urcha, 1 in Datia, 1 in Samthar, 1 on the Pannah and Ajaigarh boundary, and 1 in Gerowli. The most serious cases were those which occurred in Urcha and Samthar; the former in Mouza Mustapur of Urcha on the house of one Sukh Singh Baqqal, where property worth about ₹15,000, gold and silver ornaments, &c., was carried off by 40 dakaits after killing 1 and wounding 7 men; and the latter took place in Kasba Maharajganj Dehri, Parganah Maharajaganj Sesa Ilaya Samthar on Gyasi Baqqal's house, where property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, amounting to ₹5,949-8, was carried away. The dakaits concerned were 50 in number, and killed 1 man and wounded 6 men. The amount of cases reported in any one year cannot, I fear, be accepted as a correct indicator of the state of crime; it is, for instance, unreasonable to suppose that only 6 dakaitis occurred in Bundelkhund in 12 months, nor would the returns touch those persons who, using these States as a starting point, go and loot elsewhere. The recent expeditions against dakaits by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, supported by the Bhopal Battalion, will probably have a good effect.

29. *Thagi.*—No cases of thagi, either by strangulation or by dhatura poisoning, were reported during the year.

30. *Robbery of cash in transit.*—No cases of this nature were reported.

31. *Robbery of Government Mails.*—No cases of mail robbery occurred within the limits of the Bundelkhund Agency during 1885-86.

32. *Female Infanticide.*—To judge by the absence of reports, this crime would appear to be non-existent in Bundelkhund. The register of births and deaths for the year among the Parihar Thakurs of Jigni shows the following results :—

	Males.	Females.
Total births	185	149
Deaths	86	76
	99	73

The Kachwaha Thakurs of the Birota village of Chhatarpur suspected of resorting to female infanticide are kept under surveillance. Their number, including men, women and children at the close of the year, was 88.

33. *Professional Criminals.*—The Sanorias in Urcha and the Chandrabedis in Datia are the only classes registered in the States under this Agency.

The following statement shows the strength of the classes at the close of the year to which this report relates :—

Statement of Sanorias and Chandrabedis at Orcha from 1st April 1885 to end of March 1886.

Tribes.	Returned at the close of 1884-85.	Rejoined during 1885-86.	Total.	Absconded during 1885-86.	Died during 1885-1886.	Total.	Remaining at the colse of 1885-86.	Remarks.
Sanorias	48	1	49	...	2	2	47	
Chandrabedis	94	...	94	...	...	...	94	
TOTAL	142	1	143	...	2	2	141	

IV.—Revenue.

34. As the States send in no annual reports, I have no information regarding their actual revenue and expenditure.

The Government tribute amounts to ₹27,194-5-6, of which ₹24,856-6-10 were realised during the year and paid into the Nowgong Treasury from the following States :—

	R	a.	p.
Pannah	9,955	0	0
Charkhari	8,583	9	6
Ajaigarh	4,675	13	4
Beehut	1,400	0	0
Paldeo	242	0	0
TOTAL	24,856	6	10

The remaining ₹2,337-14-8 was realized from Ajaigarh on the 3rd May 1886.

35. *Succession Nazarana.*—No sums were recovered on account of nazarana during the year under report, but ₹4,558 is due from the Gerowli State, and will be liquidated in 2 instalments, as the State is too poor to pay in one sum.

The details of revenue and expenditure of the Nowgong Cantonment Fund, and of the Bundelkhund Agency Local Fund, and of the Raj Kumar College at Nowgong, are given in the tabular statements appended to this report.

V.—Education.

RAJ KUMAR COLLEGE AT NOWGONG.

36. We may, I think, fairly claim that this institution has not been allowed to stand still during the past 12 months. At the commencement of the year we had 7 boys studying there; at its close the number of pupils was 12, the two principal ones being the Raja of Sarila, and the Dewan of Tori Fatehpur. I have received promises of an addition of 6 more to our strength as soon as extra accommodation can be provided.

One great want at the College has been a boarding-house conveniently situated, in which some of the boys could be carefully looked after. Three boarding-houses, to accommodate 2 boys each, were commenced in August, and though delayed by an inefficient contractor, are at last approaching completion. These buildings are small, but pretty structures, entirely in the Native style, and will be very useful for those boys who at present live wherever they can find shelter in the bazar. In the Agency limits all the important States have small bungalows, and these are generally available as residences for College boys; the new boarding-houses will be used by the smaller States.

The main building has been altered and greatly improved by throwing the two centre rooms into one, raising the roof and providing for light and air by clere-story windows; the large centre room thus formed is now well furnished and comfortable; the class rooms have been re-roofed and protected from flies by wire-gauze-doors, and the encircling verandahs cleared of obstructions, by which ventilation has been assisted, and flagged with Pannah stone. Our efforts are steadly directed towards making the College and its surroundings a fit place of study for Native gentlemen, and, by providing a pleasant resort for recreation; gradually to lead the pupils to prefer cheerful and healthy quarters to the miserable accommodation which, even amongst well-to-do persons, is considered good enough in Bundelkhund :—holding that a young Prince or Thakur, who rarely cares to work for the sake of acquiring knowledge, requires some aids which appeal directly to the eye and the imagination, and can derive but little advantage from a course of study, however carefully imparted, held in a dingy and uninteresting house. In the centre room, which is now the library, we have photographic albums, large and illustrated editions of Books of Travel, Natural History, recent Campaigns, &c, and the boys come of an evening and examine these pictures with much curiosity and interest. The compound in which the College stands is being laid out afresh, and we are putting down a large lawn which will be available for cricket, hockey, or lawn tennis. Attention is paid to the physical training of the boys, and they are regularly taught riding in an enclosed school where safety is practically assured, and also gymnastics, by trained instructors from the XI (P. W. O.) Bengal Lancers.

Mr. Mather, the Principal, is indefatigable in his attendance and exertions to promote the welfare of the College, and he has a kind manner with the boys, whilst retaining at the same time sufficient authority over them.

During the vacation time, which lasts about two months, and has been fixed so as to include all the important ceremonies at which attendance is obligatory in Bundelkhund, the Principal goes round and inspects the more important State Schools. The following extracts are selected from his report :—

"*Datia.*—The percentage of attendance is very bad indeed. It is, in fact, the worst percentage I have known since I first examined the school in 1879. It shows, I think, very clearly how much the school has gone down and how little it is appreciated by the inhabitants of Datia.

"The Datia School used at one time to be the best school in Bundelkhund. I am afraid now it would only rank about fourth or fifth."

"*Samthar.*—There were 11 boys' names on the rolls of the Hindi Department. On the day we examined the school we found 67 present."

"The only school in the State is at Samthar, as there are no village schools. The Samthar School is perhaps a little better than when I first saw it in 1879."

"*Tehri.*—There are five classes in the English Department. I was very much dissatisfied with my examination. Only the boys of one class acquitted themselves well, and one of the most intelligent of these was the son of Rao Bahadur Sheo Dyal Sinha.

"I had the girls brought up before me and examined them myself; 23 girls were present out of a total of 25.

"I would also suggest that the girls be taught sewing. In the Mohamedan Girls Schools at Chhatarpur the girls had turned out some very creditable work, considering the time the school has been in existence.

"At the Maharaja's request I examined his two sons. They have been taught by Lala Durga Prasad. I heard them read, gave them words to spell, asked the elder questions in grammar and parsing, and also gave them some sums to do. I consider that they have both made a great deal of progress, and that Lala Durga Prasad has done his work conscientiously and well."

"*Alipura.*—This school has fallen off greatly in numbers and efficiency; neither of the departments can be said to have done at all well. The school requires looking after, and the teachers require to be roused."

"*Ajaigarh.*—This school has suffered greatly from not having had a permanent Head Master. Changes are continually being made in the masters. The present Head Master has only been about two months in the school. He seems to have done his best in the short time he has had charge of the school.

"At the Maharaja's request I went to the palace, and in his presence examined his two sons, his son-in-law, two sons of Koer Dulip Sinha and three others. I spent about three

hours in examining them. The teacher is Chuni Lal Panre, B.A. I consider that he has got them on very well. He seems to have a good influence over his pupils, and keeps them up to their work well."

"*Pannah.*—The average number on the rolls for the twelve months (November 1884 to December 1885) was 134, and the average daily attendance 92 or 98·6 per cent. The number of boys is greater than last year by 46, and the percentage of attendance has improved nearly 6 per cent.

"I was very much pleased with my examination of the school. I told the Maharaja, when he came to distribute the prizes, that I considered that very good work had been done during the past year, and the credit of the whole was chiefly due to the Head Master."

"*Chhatarpur.*—There were 126 boys present in all the departments, out of 145 on the rolls. Of this number 37 are in the English Department, 67 in the Sanskrit and Hindi, and 41 in the Persian and Urdu. The average number on the rolls for the twelve months (November 1884 to December 1885) was 126, and the average daily attendance 82, or 65 per cent. The percentage of attendance might, I think, be a little better.

"I was very much pleased with my examination. This school, not taking Charkhari into account, is by far the best of the Native State Schools in the Agency.

"Girls' School.—Accompanied by Pundit Makund Lal Shastri I examined this school in the afternoon of the 2nd of December. We found 62 girls present out of a total of 80 on the rolls. I had, in company with the Raja, examined this school in the hot-weather. I was glad to find that considerable progress had been made since my first visit."

"*Bijawar.*—There were 60 boys present out of a total of 67 on the rolls. Thirty-six boys were in the Hindi Department and 31 in the Persian and Urdu.

"The school, judging from the examinations I held in former years, has improved very much. The remark-book was lost, I am informed, by the former Dewan. I therefore could not refer to it."

"*Charkhari.*—I was glad to see that Pundit Gugal Kishore had been confirmed in the post of Head Master after having officiated so long. I think he fully deserves his promotion. He seems to be liked by his pupils and the masters under him, and a great part of the credit for the excellent state of the school is due to the conscientious and able way in which he has worked, and given satisfaction to all the officers who have held the post of Political Agent and Superintendent of Charkhari."

VI.—Public Works.

37. The Executive Engineer, Nagode Division, has supplied me with the following figures, shewing the work done and expenditure incurred during 1885-86.

	R
Original works, Civil	313
Repairs	1,192
Original works, Communications	32,779
Repairs	21,079
TOTAL	55,363

Amongst the original communication works was the causeway over the Ken river on the Nowgong-Punnah Road, the expenditure on which amounted to R6,331. This project is one of the most useful which has been undertaken for some years; about two-thirds of the work has been completed, and, when finished, it will enable traffic to cross the river unimpeded at all times of the year except during heavy floods. The present ferry crossing is dangerous unless the river is full, as there are a number of rocks irregularly placed which require the most careful steering, when, as is usually the case, they are only just enough covered with water to be dangerous; boats cannot cross after dark, and traffic is often much delayed: all this will be remedied when the causeway is finished.

The other work of importance, on which R20,566 were expended, was the Sagar and Banda Road, which seems to have made good progress. This work will doubtless prove valuable, not only for movement of troops, but also as a railway feeder. Baboo Ashutos Mitter, the Executive Engineer, has on many occasions given me valuable assistance and advice, which I am glad to take this opportunity of acknowledging.

VII.—Railway.

38. Very little progress was made in Bundelkhund during 1885-86. The Government stopped work on the Jhansi-Manickpur line; and after the formation of the Indian Midland

Company they took some time to organize their staff and to settle down generally before commencing operations. The following is a copy of such information as I have been able to obtain from the Agent and Engineer-in-Chief :—

"The works on the Jhansi-Manickpur State Railway were stopped during 1885-86, but were resumed under the auspices of the Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited, in January 1886. Some progress was made between Manickpur and Kirwee with the heavy works near Manickpur, involved in getting down from the Manickpur plateau to the Kirwee plain."

39. *Betwah Canal.*—The progress made on this project seems to have been highly satisfactory. As I have already mentioned, none of the Native States concerned—Datia, Samthar, Baoni, and Beri—have as yet taken water. The effect of canal irrigation in these parts is admittedly experimental, and though the cultivators would probably take water if brought to their fields, the Chiefs who have to arrange and pay for the construction of *Rajbahas* do not see their way clearly as yet to any material advantage. I have discussed the question with all of them on various occasions, but, seeing that the canal has been constructed by Government mainly for the benefit of its own districts, and that the supply of water which is limited can be all used advantageously in British Territory, I have not attempted to induce the States to embark on an undertaking the result of which cannot be foreseen, though they are well aware that Government has consented to allow them the same privileges in respect to the amount of water available for distribution as is enjoyed by its own subjects.

I met Major Corbett, the Superintending Engineer, last month at Datia, and a draft agreement was prepared in presence of the State representatives, providing for the exercise of jurisdiction on the canal and sundry other questions involved in its administration. This draft is now in course of circulation to the Durbars for any further remarks they may wish to make before it is submitted to higher authority for approval. The following extract from a report by Mr. Hawkins, the Executive Engineer, gives an account of the progress made on the canal works.

"At the end of September 1885 about 300 miles of the Betwa main canal, branches, distributaries, and minor distributaries were opened for the irrigation of the rabi fasl. The water was eagerly taken, as the rainfall in September had been scanty, and the Kabar soil too hard for ploughing. The opportune shower of the 22nd of September did a very great deal of good to the country, and eased the great strain on the canal for water for the first ploughing preparatory to the putting in of the seed. The winter rains proved to be heavy, and thus it was that the area actually watered did not exceed 13,000 acres, falling short of the forecast by no less than 27,000 acres. At the end of March 1886 there were about 120 miles of branches, distributaries, and minor distributaries under construction, which in all probability will be ready for opening in October 1886. The country has been prospected, surveyed, and levelled for the alignment of another 80 miles of distributaries and minor distributaries which, it is hoped, to open by the end of March 1887.

"The end of March 1887 will thus see the Betwa Canal practically furnished with an aggregate mileage of 500 miles.

"The total expenditure up to the end of March 1886 on the Betwa Canal has been 36¼ lakhs of rupees, of which 5¼ lakhs were spent in the year under review."

Native States Public Works.

40. The Returns supplied exhibit an expenditure of ₹3,87,610 on works of public utility. The figures, however, can only be considered approximate.

Local Fund Public Works.

41. The Agency Local Fund expended ₹604-4-1 on original works and repairs. The Nowgong Cantonment Fund shows an expenditure of ₹6,464-14-8 on original works and repairs.

VIII. Miscellaneous.

42. *Post Office.*—There were 15 Post Offices opened during the year, *viz*:—

Kamta Cawnpur Division—

Sutna Division.
- Ajaigarh.
- Alipura.
- Bijawar.
- Chhatrpur.
- Gulguny.
- Nowgong.
- Pannah.
- Rajanagar.

Jhansi Division.
- Tehri.
- Tori Fatehpur.
- Samthar.
- Kadaura.
- Datia.
- Charkhari.

The tabular statement I contains information as to the number of letters, newspapers, &c., received at some Post Offices, but only receipts and disbursements in others. It will be seen that portions of three postal districts are comprised in the Bundelkhund Agency. In some respects this is a disadvantage, though as the population is poor and mostly illiterate, the inconvenience which the geographical position of Bundelkhund may perhaps render inevitable is not so strongly felt as it might be in a more forward province.

43. *Military.*—The strength of the Military force at Nowgong is given below, the garrison received an addition of 206 men of the Devonshire Regiment to its strength when the Cantonment of Morar was abolished and the Fortress of Gwalior restored to Sindia :—

European Force.

	Strength.
Artilery C-4 R. A.	170
Infantry Detachment, 4th Devonshire Regiment	397

Native Force.

Cavalry Head-Quarters and 1 Wing 11th (P. W. O.) Bengal Lancers . . .	480
Infantry Head-Quarters and Left Wing 10th(P. W. O.), Bengal Infantry . .	437

Health of Troops at Nowgong-Bundelkhund for 1885-86.

Troops.	Average strength.	Total admission to Hospital.	Percentage of admission to strength.	Average of period in Hopital of each admission.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to strength.	Cause of death.	Remarks.
No. C-4 Battery R. A. . .	183	195	141·15	12·06	1	·72	Abscess of liver.	
Detachment 4th, Battalion, Devonshire Regiment . .	193	248	125·90	10·48	2	1·03	Gunshot wound. Phthisis pulmonalis	
11th Bengal Lancers . . .	347	407	117·	8·9	3	0·86	Dysentery 2. Diabetes 1.	
Left Wing, 10th B. N. I. . .	453	477	104·85	13·22	2	·44	Bright's disease 1. Tubercle of lungs.	
	1,131	1,322	116·88	10·95	8	0·70		

The health of the troops was good throughout the year. The number of deaths was 8, *viz.* 3 among the Europeans and 5 among the Natives.

44. *Dispensaries*—The charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Nowgong was held by Surgeon Hunter up to 15th July 1885. From that date to the end of the year Surgeon-Major MacDonald of 11th (P. W. O.) Bengal Lancers hold charge in his capacity as Agency Surgeon. As is always noticeable, when the Officer in charge is not only skilful, but takes a keen interest in his work, the attendance increased, the returns showing 4,800 admissions and 22 deaths against 3,833 admissions and 20 deaths in the previous year.

Dr. MacDonald's report shows that the ailments most prevalent were fever, rheumatism, and diseases of the eye. The number of major and minor operations were 42 and 163 respectively; of the major operations 27 were for calculus, 5 for removal of large tumors, 4 on the eye, 5 paracentesis abdominis, and 1 reduction of dislocation.

There is unquestionably a large field for useful medical work, and especially surgery in Bundelkhund, but the Agency Surgeon has not only his regimental duties to attend to, which are ordinarily light, but, in addition, owing possibly to a misconception of the terms of the post, he is burdened with the work of a Station Staff Surgeon, which involves attendance on Military Staff subordinates and casuals. This portion of the appointment is not only irksome and occasionally unpleasant, but it ties the Agency Surgeon effectually to Nowgong, and prevents the exercise of a supervision over the dispensaries of Native States, or at least some of the easily accessible ones, which would be of immense value. At present some of these institutions drag along an unprofitable existence uncared for by the Chief, because of the incapacity or unsuitable character of the Hospital Assistant in charge, and distrusted by the people who have heard tales which may or may not be true of mistakes with unpleasant terminations; or it may be that a Hospital Assistant is a Court favorite, and is maintained in a position for which he is unfit to the common injury and the disrepute of our system of medicine.

Charkhari Dispensary.—The Dispensary was in charge of Assistant Surgeon Madhu Sudan Maitra throughout the year, who has a good reputation as a skilful practitioner. There were 12,926 admissions and 9 deaths against 12,877 admissions and 10 deaths of the past year.

The Assistant Surgeon is also the Superintendent of Vaccination. The number of vaccinations was 3,438, of which 2,746 are said to have been successful. The number of major operations was 16 and of minor operations 514.

Chhatarpur Dispensary.—This Dispensary is also in charge of an Assistant Surgeon, Babu Kirpa Shanker, son of the famous Dr. Makund Lal of Agra. He has hardly been long enough in the appointment to show what he is capable of, but he seems to be very intelligent and to take an interest in his profession. The figures given for 1885-86 and 1884-85 are :—

	1885-86.	1884-85.
Admissions	3,232	2,645
Deaths	15	17
Major operations	24	3
Minor operations	151	53

There, too, the Assistant Surgeon is Superintendent of Vaccination.

Native State Dispensaries.

Thirteen State dispensaries were open during the year, excluding those at Charkhari and Chhatarpur. Of these some were in charge of Native Hospital Assistants, while the others were looked after by Baids and Hakims. The total number of admissions is given as 18,533, and deaths 100, and the cost of maintenance is said to have been R8,701. I have already remarked on the absence of any supervision over these dispensaries, and the figures given can hardly be considered reliable.

45. *Vaccination*—Continues to be under the control of the Native Deputy Superintendent, Rajab Ali Khan, who had 11 assistants and 60 vaccinators working under him throughout the year. The cost of maintaining these operations, *viz.*, R8,080-3-6 per annum, is borne by Native States ; 28,084 persons were vaccinated, and of these operations 23,150 are said to have been successful. It would not be safe to accept the latter figures otherwise than with a liberal reduction, but I fully believe the department does very fair work and meets a distinct want.

Statement showing the number of days the Political Agent was on tour in 1885-86.

Name of the Officer.	Number of days the Political Agent was on tour in the month of										Total.
	June 1885.	July 1885.	August 1885.	September 1885.	October 1885.	November 1885.	December 1885.	January 1886.	February 1886.	March 1886.	
Major Donald Robertson .	6	12	5	3	18	30	31	31	28	31	195

D. ROBERTSON,
Political Agent, Bundlekhund.

APPENDIX E.

Annual Report of the Baghelkhand Political Agency and Administration of the Rewah State for the year 1885-86, by MAJOR D. W. K. BARR, *Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah.*

BAGHELKHAND POLITICAL AGENCY.

General Remarks.

1. *Season and Crops.*—The rainfall during the monsoon months (June to October) was below the average, 33 inches 63 cents being gauged at Sutna, as compared with an average of 52-11 inches. The rain ceased with the beginning of the month of September, and the weather was hot and dry until November, when the cold season commenced. The kharif crops were on the whole good, though the rice crop was scanty, and on high ground *jowar* and *kodu* suffered from the dry weather of the early autumn months. The prospects of the *rabi* crops were by no means favourable until the middle of December, when a timely and very general fall of rain, measuring 4 inches 57 cents at Sutna, gave opportunity for sowing a large area of land which would otherwise have been too dry for wheat, gram, barley and arhur. But the rain in December, followed as it was by further falls in January and February, was most beneficial to the *rabi* crops throughout the Agency, and although some damage was done by hail in March, the harvest was everywhere excellent and the outturn of crops far above the average; as the year closes a harvest is being reaped, which exceeds both in quality and quantity of grain the outturn of many preceding years. Prices have been easy throughout the year, and although there was a tendency to rise during February and March, the large stores of grain in the Agency from the *rabi* crops must amply supply the demands of local markets and leave a large balance available for export.

2. *Health.*—Cholera was very prevalent throughout the rains and autumn months, and almost all the States of the Agency, but particularly Rewah, suffered from this disease. In other respects public health did not suffer much, fever being less prevalent than usual, and small-pox almost entirely absent.

3. *Public order and tranquillity.*—Very little crime was reported in the States of the Agency during the year under report, and there was a marked immunity from highway robbery and dakaiti.

4. *Political Agent's tour.*—I commenced my tour early in November, and remained in camp until the beginning of March. During this period I visited each of the States of the Agency, spending some days at Maihar, Uchera, Kothi and Sohawal.

Native States of the Agency.

5. *Nagode.*—I regret to say that the affairs of the Nagode State have undergone no improvement during the year under report. The Raja has shown no inclination to stir himself in the administration of his State, and has allowed matters to drift much as usual. The arrears of pay due to his servants and officials have not been discharged, and I fear that debts have increased rather than diminished during the year. The Raja suffers from ill-health, and is generally unable to attend to business. When I visited Uchera in January, His Highness was seized with dysentery and fever, and was not well enough to receive my visit, or to afford me any information regarding the affairs of his State. His illness continued for some weeks, and at one time assumed such alarming proportions that fears were entertained of his life; he recovered however during March, and is now said to be in better health. But little information reaches my office of the manner in which the administration of Nagode is conducted. The Raja, though living at a distance of only 12 miles by rail from Sutna, has not visited me during the year, and I have experienced great difficulty in obtaining replies to references made by my office, and in obtaining information from the Nagode Durbar. The State is nominally administered by Bundhu Singh Raghunandan Singh, Hunooman Singh and Girwar Singh; but as the Raja does not allow these Sardars to control expenditure, or to exercise any real authority in the State, their hands are tied, and they can do little to promote the reforms which

are so urgently needed. Lall Biseshur Singh, who was associated with the administration, is now in disgrace with the Raja, and is not allowed to take any share in the work of the State. The revenue of Nagode is given as ₹82,832-11-1, but I regret to say that little trust can be placed in the correctness of these figures.

6. *Maihar.*—The Raja of Maihar continues to administer his State wisely, and no complaints have reached me during the year. I visited Maihar early in January, and had several interviews with the Raja, who has also frequently came to Sutna to see me during the year. The Raja visited Delhi during the camp of exercise and was present at the review of troops on 19th January; he afterwards made a tour to Hurdwar, Allahabad and Benares, returning to Maihar about the middle of February. The Dewan of Maihar, Baboo Dina Nath Ghose, has maintained his character as an intelligent and capable Minister, and I believe has given much assistance to the Chief in the revenue and judicial branches of the administration. An important boundary dispute between Maihar and Rewah was taken up by Lieutenant Dressner, Boundary Officer in Bundelkhund, during the month of March, but I have not yet been informed of the decision arrived at.

The revenue of Maihar is given as ₹70,964-13-3.

7. *Sohawal.*—The chief event of importance in this State during the year under report was the submission of the Thakur of Raigaon to his Chief. The Raigaon Jagir was attached in October 1883, under the orders of the Government of India, owing to the contumacy of the Thakur, and his refusal to comply with the demands of the Raja of Sohawal in matters of jurisdiction and the payment of cesses, and for two years all efforts to bring about a reconciliation, or rather to induce the Thakur to submit to the Raja; proved unavailing. In August 1885 the Agent to the Governor General directed that the attached revenues of the Jagir should be confiscated by the Raja for the period of attachment, and this measure had the desired effect upon the Thakur of Raigaon, who at once began to show signs of submission. To further this desirable end I used all my influence with the Raja and the Thakur, and at length succeeded in bringing about a meeting between them. The terms of submission were drawn up with my intervention, and, after considerable delay and many negotiations between the parties, were signed by the Thakur of Raigaon in my presence on 23rd November 1885 and accepted by the Raja of Sohawal. These terms provide for the due performance of all those acts of obedience and submission to his Chief, which the Thakur had so long refused to perform, and lay down distinctly the lines upon which the relations between the Jagir and the State are to be observed in future. The Raja of Sohawal immediately restored the Raigaon Jagir to the Thakur, and I am hopeful that there will be no further cause of dispute, though I fear that the tension in the relations between the Raja and his Jagirdar has been so great, and their quarrels have been so bitter and prolonged, that it is unlikely that any cordiality between them will be established; but, for the despatch of work in the Agency, the settlement of this long-pending case is very satisfactory, for, during the past ten years, the quarrels between Sohawal and Raigaon have formed the principal feature in the official duties of the Political Agent, and have given endless trouble to all concerned with them. The Raja of Sohawal has managed his small State well, and his people are quiet and contented. I visited Sohawal in January, and the Raja has frequently called on me during my stay at Sutna. The revenue of the State is given as ₹38,000.

The Raja has repaid during the year two instalments, aggregating ₹ 7,341-10-8, of the loan of ₹20,000 he obtained from the Government of India in May 1884.

8. *Kothi.*—I have very little to report about this small State, the affairs of which are well administered by the Chief, aided by his Dewan Ram Kishen Patuk. No complaints have reached me from Kothi, and there has been nothing to disturb the peace and tranquillity which generally prevails in the State. I visited the Raja in February, and afterwards, accompanied by his Dewan and by officials of Sohawal, marched to Mujhgawan, where I settled, to the satisfaction of both parties, a long-standing boundary dispute between the States of Kothi and Sohawal.

The revenue of Kothi is given as ₹37,000.

The State is free of debt, and its general condition is prosperous.

9. *Sitpura.*—Lall Trivikrum Singh, Obaridar of Sitpura, has during the year resided at his village, and has learned something of the work of managing his small estate. With the sanction of the Agent to the Governor General I have entrusted the young Thakur with the administration of his holding, which, during the past 13 years, has been under the direct control of this office. The Nagode State has some claims upon Sitpura for enhancement of the *obari* or quit-rent paid by the Thakur. I hope to settle this matter before I go on furlough.

The following is a statement of the accounts of Sitpura for the year under report:—

	R	a.	p.
Opening balance	3,159	12	4
Receipts	7,179	8	6
Total	10,339	4	10
Expenditure	8,367	4	11
Closing balance	1,971	15	11

10. *Civil Justice.*—No suits of civil nature are brought before the Political Agent's Court.

Name of Offence.	Number of Cases.	Number of persons implicated.
1. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	1	1
2. Theft	2	2
Total	3	3

11. *Criminal Justice.*—The statement in the margin shows the number and nature of cases brought before the Political Agent's Court.

The number of cases tried was 3, involving 3 persons as against 4 involving 4 persons in the preceding year. The 3 persons brought to trial were convicted. The average duration of cases was 15·3 days as against 8·5 in the previous year. The punishment of whipping was not inflicted during the year. There were no cases of Sati or Sumadh.

12. *Police.*—The Agency Police (strength 48 men, costing R5,998 per annum,) conducted their duties well. The health of the men was good.

13. *Education.*—The schools at Nagode, Maihar, Sohawal and Kothi have been fairly attended. The one in the Sutna Bazar is progressing very well under the new Head Master, who has exerted himself much to raise its efficiency.

Public Works.

14. *Military.*—Petty works under R200, and annual repairs were done to the military buildings at Sutna, costing R545.

Civil.—Annual repairs, and petty works under R200 were done to the Civil buildings at Sutna, costing R2,068. The sum of R869 spent by the Rewah State on account of annual repairs to the Agency bungalow at Sutna, for the previous two years it was under the State Engineer, was refunded by the Public Works Department.

Communications.—IV and V Sections of Nowgong-Sutna Road; I and II Sections of Great Deccan Road, and 15 miles of Kallingar Road were maintained.

Petty works have been carried out on both these roads.

Post Office.

15. The following return shows the work done by the Post Offices in this Agency:—

Division.	Number of letters, papers, books, parcels, &c., for despatch.	Number of letters, papers, books, parcels, &c., for issue.	Total.	Cash receipt.	Cash disbursement.
				R	R
Sutna Division	390,862	362,793	753,655	9,005	7,412

There was no mail robbery during the year.

Military.

16. The strength of the British Military force within this Agency is noted below:—

	Cavalry, Native.	
	Number.	Strength.
Troop of the line	2nd B.C.	63

Civil.—Annual repairs and petty works.

Dispensaries.

17. The following table shows the work done in each of the dispensaries in the Native States under this Agency; the Rewah dispensaries being separately reported on in the chapter on the administration of Rewah :—

Name.	Remaining on 1st April 1885.	Admitted during the year	Total treated during the year.	Result.				
				Cured.	Relieved.	Absented or discharged.	Died.	Remaining on 31st March 1886.
Nagode	87	3,290	3,377	3,238	...	46	34	59
Sohawal	15	2,125	2,140	2,109	...	...	1	30
Total	102	5,415	5,517	5,347	...	46	35	89

Note.—No returns received from Marhar.

18. *Vaccination.*—The following return shows the work done by the vaccination establishment in the States of Nagode, Sohawal and Kothi. The work done in Rewah has been reported on separately in the chapter on the administration of Rewah :—

Season.	Primary vaccination.				Re-vaccination.				Percentage of successful cases in primary vaccination, excluding unknown.
	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	
1885-86	1,683	187	255	2,125	10	3	9	22	90

The number of vaccinations was 2,147 as compared with 2,303 in 1884-85.

The actual expenditure was R390, giving 3 annas and 8 pies as the cost of each successful case.

Boundaries.

19. The following figures show the number of cases disposed of during the year :—

Disputes on file at close of 1884-85	5
New cases in 1885-86	...
Total	5
Settled	2
Made over to the Boundary Settlement Officer for settlement	2
Disputes left at end of the year	3

The usual annual returns are enclosed.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE REWAH STATE.

General Observations.

20. *Season and Crops.*—The rainfall during the months (June to September) was rather scanty, 42 inches 7 cents being measured at Rewah, as compared with an average for those months of 45 inches. The *kharif* crops were however fairly good and yielded an average outturn. The prospects of the *rabi* were at first indifferent owing to the dry, hot weather of September and October, but in the Rewah State, as in other parts of the Agency, the copious fall of 4 inches 93 cents of rain in December amply compensated for the deficiency of the monsoon and removed all cause for anxiety. A very large area was sown with wheat, gram, linseed, barley and arhur, and the *rabi* harvest, reaped as the year closes, is exceptionally good. The land revenue has been collected in all parts of the State without any difficulty; the supply of food-grains has been ample, and the condition of the people and cattle good throughout the year.

21. *Health.*—Cholera visited all parts of the State in an epidemic form during the hot weather and rains, and lingered well into the cold weather. The disease was very prevalent in the town of Rewah, where, between 12th May, when the first case occurred, and 8th December, when it finally disappeared, there were 721 cases and 333 deaths. All parts of the State suffered more or less from cholera, but it was particularly severe in the Ramnagar and Rewah Tehsils. The country was comparatively free from fever after the rains, and there was no epidemic of small-pox during the year.

22. *Public order and security.*—The State has been particularly quiet and peaceful during the year under report. No cases of dakaiti or highway robbery have been reported, and violent crime of every description has been of rare occurrence. None of the clans have given any trouble; the Sengors of Mowgunj have been perfectly tranquil, and no sort of disturbance or opposition to the authority of the Durbar has been reported from any part of the State.

23. *His Highness the Maharaja.*—Dr. Goldsmith's report on His Highness the Maharaja (Appendix A) will show that good progress has been made. The Maharaja has enjoyed excellent health, and has been attentive to his studies. Owing to the outbreak of cholera at Rewah, His Highness spent the hot weather and rains at Sutna, where the course of his studies was pursued without interruption.

It is most satisfactory to notice the steady improvement in the Maharaja's manners and attainments; he is an exceedingly well-behaved child, amenable to discipline, and anxious to do well. The class of Sardars' sons studying with His Highness is maintained at its full strength, and the results of associating the Maharaja with boys of his own age have been all that could be desired. Dr. Goldsmith has been constant in his attendance on the Maharaja, and has carefuly supervised his education and training.

24. *The Maharanis.*—I am glad to say that the relations between the Maharanis and the Administration have been of the most satisfactory nature. In all matters connected with the movements of the Maharaja, and the measures taken for gradually increasing the system of control and discipline, the ladies of the *zenana* have not only offered no opposition nor obstruction, but have, on the contrary, expressed their satisfaction and consent. Dr. Goldsmith's duties therefore as tutor to His Highness have been carried on without difficulty, to the great advantage of the Maharaja and the class of Sardars' sons.

The Maharanis have refrained from interference in the administration, and seem to repose more confidence in the good faith of those who are entrusted with the government of the State.

25. *Council and Sardars.*—I have received much assistance from the Council of Sardars. The members of the Council have been regular in their attendance and diligent in the discharge of their duties. During the year the claims of 73 Sardars of the State for jagirs or cash allowances, of which they were deprived in 1876, have been investigated and reported on by the Council. I have lately submitted a report (No. 370, dated 16th April 1886,) to the Agent to the Governor General on these claims, and have recommended that cash allowances should be renewed to 43 of the claimants who appear to have established their right to receive the grants they enjoyed prior to 1876. Thirty-five cases of a civil nature, in which the Maharanis were concerned, were settled by the Council during the year, and they also disposed of many references made by me in matters affecting State custom and usage. There has been no change in the *personnel* of the Council during the year.

26. *The Dewan and Durbar officials.*—The work of the State has been efficiently carried on in all its branches. I am indebted to Pundit Het Ram, C.I.E., for the careful and zealous discharge of his duties, and for the assistance he has at all times willingly rendered me. With each year of the administration the extent and scope of the Dewan's influence increase, and I cannot too highly praise his devotion to his work and the tact and patience with which he performs the responsible duties of his office. Pundit Mukund Rao, assistant to the Dewan, has successfully completed the revenue survey and assessment of the Mowgunj Parghana, and is now employed in the measurement of village areas in the Huzur Tahsil. He has worked with much diligence, and deserves great credit for the manner in which he has conducted his duties. The Dewan has brought to notice also, the good work done by his other assistants Buldeo Sahai, and Rughubur Singh, Superintendent of Customs. Munshi Kalka Persad, an old servant of the State, who was employed as Magistrate of Rewah, has retired on pension, and has been succeeded in the appointment by Devi Persad, Tahsildar of Bardi, an energetic and trustworthy official, who is fully qualified for the post.

Principal events of the year.

27. The year has been peculiarly uneventful so far as any occurrences to break the regular and peaceful administration of the State are concerned. There have been no disturbances

of any kind; all the clans, and particularly the Sengors of Mowgunj, have been quiet and well-behaved, and routine work has been carried on without any let or hindrance. The revenue has been collected without difficulty, and there have been no serious complaints from any part of the State.

28. *Loyal offer of services to the Government of India.*—In March 1885, when there seemed a probability of war with Russia, the Sardars and Maharanis, on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja, wrote a letter conveying sentiments of loyalty and devotion to the British Government, and offering to place the entire resources of the Rewah State at the disposal of the Government of India. I had the honor of presenting this address to His Excellency the Viceroy at Allahabad, and the gracious acknowledgment of Her Majesty the Queen Empress was subsequently received and communicated to the Durbar.

29. *Indian National Association.*—The Maharanis and Sardars took a very keen interest in the scheme for affording medical aid to the women of India inaugurated under the auspices of Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin. Meetings were held at Rewah, at which the objects of the Indian National Association were explained by the Dewan Pundit Het Ram, C.I.E. Subscriptions amounting to R8,966 were collected at Rewah, all the Maharanis, the Dewan and 56 Sardars contributing handsomely to the Fund. I am now endeavouring to secure the services of two trained women to instruct classes of women at Sutna and Rewah, and as the Maharanis have so warmly espoused the cause of extending skilled medical aid to the women and children of the State, I have every hope that the scheme will be carried out successfully.

30. *Tour through the State.*—I went into Camp in November, and during the cold season I visited the Ramnagar, Sitalha, Mowgunj and Huzoor Tahsils, examining the records of the Revenue Offices and Civil and Criminal Courts, and generally supervising the work of the Tahsildars. I went to Umeria in December, and was at the coal estate during the inspection visit of the Hon'ble T. C. Hope, when the management of the Colliery and Railway was transferred to the Central Provinces Administration.

31. *Financial condition of the State.*—The following statement gives the annual account for the year under report as compared with the estimate:—

Revenue.	Estimate for 1885-86.	Actual for 1885-86.	Expenditure.	Estimate for 1885-86.	Actual for 1885-86.
	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance on 1st April 1885.	8,730 0 0	4,30,648 15 0	Revenue Department	1,66,760 0 0	1,90,452 10 8
Land Revenue	6,86,400 0 0	7,23,970 11 4	Army	2,77,404 0 0	2,75,056 8 4
Sayar	3,04,500 0 0	2,93,430 8 10	Public Works	1,18,780 0 0	3,07,554 5 3
Abkari	32,000 0 0	87,846 10 11	Law and Justice	14,436 0 0	14,490 8 0
Law and Justice	12,200 0 0	29,782 14 3	Police	51,588 0 0	56,620 4 8
Miscellaneous	2,000 0 0	6,795 13 6	Educational Department	10,020 0 0	9,238 11 9
Interest	2,240 0 0	2,431 11 8	Political Charges	33,600 0 0	34,963 14 0
Public debt	32,000 0 0	14,351 14 6	Customs	50,460 0 0	50,797 2 7
Dijawun			Religious and Charitable grants	93,986 0 0	96,882 8 11
Refund of Coal expenses	51,388 0 0	.....	State Charges	1,65,434 0 0	1,82,398 14 10
			Old debts	1,00,000 0 0	14,623 9 10
			Miscellaneous	7,000 0 0	24,913 13 5
			Other expenses	.....	18,620 15 3
			TOTAL EXPENDITURE	10,89,468 0 0	12,76,613 15 6
TOTAL RECEIPTS	11,22,728 0 0	11,58,610 5 0	Balance on 31st March 1886	41,990 0 0	3,12,645 4 6
GRAND TOTAL	11,31,458 0 0	15,89,259 4 0	GRAND TOTAL	11,31,458 0 0	15,89,259 4 0

The actual receipts exceeded the estimate by R35,882-5-0 and the expenditure was R1,87,145-15-6 in excess of the estimate. The details of the difference are given below.

Receipts—Land Revenue.—The amount shown as actually collected includes R14,000 on account of Patwari cess (which should be shown under the head of Public Debt), and R23,570 recovered on account of arrears.

Abkari.—Increase is due to the sale of surplus opium produced in the Rewah State to the Deputy Opium Agent in Malwa.

Refund of Coal expenses.—The income estimated for was received in 1884-85 just after the submission of the Budget Estimate to the Agent to the Governor General's Office, and no receipts were received during the year 1885-86.

Expenditure.

Revenue Department.—Increase on account of cutting timber in the Rewah Forests.

Public Works.—Increase on account of sanitary and garden improvements in the Rewah city, and additions to buildings reported on separately.

Police.—Rupees 4,050 expended during the last year on account of maintenance of life-prisoners of the Rewah State transported to the Andamans were not entered in the Budget Estimate for the year 1885-86, hence the increase.

Religious and Charitable Grants.—Increase is due to the expenditure on account of Purusn-charun (Hindu religious ceremony) performed on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja.

State charges.—The increase is due to the contract of camels hired for five months to carry the office records, &c., with State officials on tour, and to the contingent charges incurred by some of the State officers, provision for which was not made in the Budget Estimate.

Miscellaneous.—Increase on account of grants-in-aid of marriage ceremonies performed by some Sardars, for which provision was not made in the Estimate.

Other expenses.—The expenditure under this head includes contributions of ₹2,000 towards "the Countess of Dufferin's Fund," of ₹5,000 towards the Rajkumar College at Indore, and other extraordinary charges.

Settlement operations.

32. Major Barr has written so fully on this matter in his printed report (pages 74 to 81) of five years' administration of the Rewah State submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General in April last, that there is nothing further to add here. The settlement work in the Mowgunj Parghana was completed during the year, the result has been a net increase of revenue of ₹26,466-9-8. Work has been started and is progressing unmolested in the Huzur Tahsil.

Public Works.

33. Mr. Harris, Executive Engineer, to whom the best thanks of the Rewah administration are due for the skill and care with which he has managed the Public Works of the State, went on 18 months' furlough to Europe in May 1885. Since his departure Babu Gunga Pershad has been in charge as Supervisor, and has completed several important works to Major Barr's entire satisfaction. Mr. Harris will return to Rewah in October 1886, when there will be sufficient funds to enable him to commence other important works still required. The works at present in hand are a Serai and General Hospital at Rewah, a Palace for the Maharaja at Sutna, certain additions to the Jail at Rewah, and the construction and repair of roads in different parts of the State. The Supervisor's attention has been drawn to repairing the metalled and country roads and ghát roads, the clearing of drains and waterways, the spreading and consolidation of metalling, and to the protection of bridges and culverts. An establishment for the execution of necessary works for the sanitation of the Rewah city has been employed under the supervision of the Dewan and the Supervisor, Public Works Department of Rewah. Certain works have been done on plans and estimates drawn up by the Supervisor and sanctioned by the Superintendent.

Forest.

34. Mr. McKee's connection with the Rewah State ceased from 1st April 1886, when he reverted to employment under Central Provinces administration. He deserves the warmest thanks and acknowledgments of all who have the welfare of Rewah at heart, for the excellent work he has done in the State during the past six years.

He has put the State Forest Department into thorough good working order, and has laid the foundation for a large revenue in the future; and although he has had to meet with many difficulties in his dealings with all the different classes of people in the State, holding real or supposed, rights in forest land, and all of them strictly opposed to any scheme of forest conservancy or of deriving a State income from forests, he has exercised such good temper and quiet tact and patience that he has been enabled to assert all the rights of the Durbar without causing the slightest disturbance among the people.

Arrangements for the working of the State Forest Department were made by Mr. McKee before he went, and a Code of rules for the guidance of subordinates of the department was

framed and circulated. The executive charge devolved on Israr Hussein, Inspector of Forests, who is thoroughly capable and trustworthy, and, having been trained during the past six years under Mr. McKee, understands the system which has to be followed.

Two of the young Thakurs of the State, Rundamon Singh and Jugbundon Singh of Chouboddi, are now studying at the Forest School, Dehra-Dun, for Rangers' certificates. The Forest Reserves at Kuthulia, Mokundpore, Majholi, Bandhogurh and Son have been demarcated and mapped, and the survey of the Govindgurh forest has nearly been completed. Rules have been circulated, and necessary establishments entertained for the management.

The receipts from timber work in the Mokundpur forest have amounted to R6,954 against an expenditure of R4,947, including R758 expended on building sheds for stacking the sawn timber, an engine-house, enlarging the out-post, and building new houses for the forest officials.

A large number of sleepers were rejected owing to the knotty character of wood from which they were made, but little loss from this is apprehended, because most of them can be cut up and sold to the colliery at a rate which will nearly, if not quite, realize the sum obtained from the Public Works Department.

The whole income from timber transactions during the year has been R41,594 against an expenditure of R17,593.

The lac crops have been scanty, and have not this year yielded more than half the quantity produced last year. There has been no improvement in the prices obtained for the raw material.

The total profit on lac transactions is R23,595-3-6. The financial results are as follows:—

	R	a.	p.
Receipts	1,06,102	12	4
Expenditure	77,376	7	2
Surplus	28,726	5	2

The small surplus is altogether owing (1) to the extremely poor lac crop, combined with the low selling rates obtained for this article; and (2) by a considerable amount of receipts on account of sleepers, timber and lac, remaining unrealized at the close of the year: on account of the former, the statement attached shows that timber and bamboos, valued at R24,123, are in stock in different depôts, all of which will probably be sold by an early date. In 1886-87 R17,214 worth of lac remained unsold in our godowns. This latter amount will certainly be realized before next rains. For account purposes the value of this stock in hand, which has resulted from the expenditure debited to the year under report, must be considered and added to the above actual surplus, when it will be seen that the results of the year have been better than the above financial statement would imply.

Statement showing the receipts and charges of the Rewah Forest Department for 1885-86.

No.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.	No.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
		R a. p.	R a. p.			R a. p.	R a. p.
I	To balance	.....	15,306 15 4½	I	By Establishment charges—		
II	Cash from Treasuries—				1. Salaries	24,959 8 6	
	1. Cheques	49,086 1 2			2. Contingencies	519 10 0	
	2. Requisitions	25,643 11 11			3. Travelling allowances	1,302 10 3	
			74,730 8 1				26,781 12 9
III	Forest Revenue—			II	By Working charges—		
	1. Timber and bamboos	41,594 7 5½			1. Timber and bamboos	17,593 6 3½	
	2. Minor forest produce	8,972 6 0			2. Lac	28,537 8 8½	
	3. Lac	54,783 12 9			3. Demarcation	998 13 8	
	4. Annual commutation dues	568 14 0			4. Arboriculture	2,876 2 ½	
	5. Miscellaneous	183 4 1½			5. Miscellaneous	588 11 9	
			1,06,102 12 4				50,594 10 5½
IV	Advances recovered	.....	86 0 0	III	Lodged in Treasury	.....	1,11,734 14 10
V	Deposits	.....	622 4 6½	IV	Deposits repaid	.....	1,000 11 5½
				V	Balance	.....	6,736 6 10
	TOTAL	.....	1,96,848 8 4½		TOTAL	.....	1,96,848 8 4½

N. C. MARTELLI,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

Judicial.

35. *Criminal Justice*—The following return shows the work done in the different Criminal Courts during 1885-86 as compared with the statement for previous year:—

Nature of Offence.	Superintendent.				Dewan.				Magistrate of Rewah.				Deputy Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates.				Total.			
	1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.
1. Murder	2	2	4	4	...	...	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	9	11
2. Abetment of murder	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
3. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
4. Dakaity	...	...	1	3	4	36	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	36	3	7
5. Criminal breach of trust	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	9	14	19	30	3	9	23	34	12	23
6. Theft of cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	13	31	7	14	4	7	12	28	17	38
7. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	9	10	7	10	15	21	5	15	24	31	14	29
8. Theft of property	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	10	20	46	240	415	241	395	249	425	262	442
9. Assault or criminal force	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	5	2	6	35	38	276	334	38	43	279	391
10. Wrongful restraint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	41	70	60	142	42	71	62	146
11 Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	6	41	21	37	31	44	127	196	773	1,241	596	1,192	810	1,326	744	1,425
Total	2	2	5	7	12	81	33	57	62	88	180	307	1,130	1,829	1,185	2,144	1,206	2,000	1,403	2,515

Of 2,515 persons brought to trial, 1,299 were convicted and 1,216 acquitted. The statement shows an increase in the number of cases of violent crime: there were 9 cases of murder involving 11 persons during the year under report, as compared with 2 cases and 2 persons in the previous year. Of the 11 persons brought to trial for murder, 4 were convicted and 7 acquitted. In the number (7) of persons convicted of dakaity are included Runjore Singh and Rughunundan Singh, Sengur Thakurs, who, dissatisfied with the settlement operations carried on in the Mowgunj Parghana of the Rewah State, took to plunder with a view to disturb the public peace and thus compel the Durbar to withdraw the operations in question. They, accompanied by a large number of followers, committed 5 dakaities in the Mowgunj Parghana, for each of whose arrest a reward of R200 was offered. These outlaws were, by the exertions of the Dewan and his subordinates, arrested and brought to trial and all sentenced to transportation for life.

There were 56 appeals from the sentences passed by Deputy Magistrates. In 34 cases the decisions were upheld, in 2 reversed, 3 remanded for revision, 15 modified, and 2 appeals were pending at the close of the year.

There were 24 appeals from the Magistrates' decisions to the Dewan's Court. In 11 cases the sentence was upheld, 11 reversed, 1 modified, and 1 remained pending.

There were 7 appeals to the Superintendent from sentences passed by the Dewan's Court, in all of which the decision of the lower Court was upheld.

36. *Civil Justice.*—The following statement shows the work done by the Civil Courts during the year under report as compared with last year's return:—

Name of Court.	1884—85.					1885—86.				
	Cases pending on 1st April 1884.	Filed during the year	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1885.	Cases pending on 1st April 1885.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining on 31st March 1886.
1. Dewan	33	182	215	193	22	22	217	239	226	13
2 Civil Judge	46	417	463	448	15	15	259	274	271	3
3. Deputy Magistrates	93	2,724	2,817	2,672	145	145	3,523	3,668	3,488	180
4. Honorary Magistrates	104	509	613	461	152	152	679	831	697	134
Total	276	3,832	4,108	3,774	334	334	4,678	5,012	4,682	330

There has been an increase in the number of cases filed during the year (4,678 as compared with 3,832 in 1884-85). Suits pending at the end of the year were reduced from 334 on 31st March 1885 to 330 on 31st March 1886. The work disposed of during the year comprised 2,962 regular suits, 1,242 applications for execution of decree, and 478 miscellaneous cases.

There were 230 appeals to the Civil Judge at Rewah from the awards of the Honorary and Deputy Magistrates: 133 decisions were upheld, 30 upset, 36 remanded for further enquiry, 3 compromised, 18 modified and 10 pending. One hundred and thirty-one appeals were made from the Civil Judge's Court to the Dewan of Rewah: 51 decisions were upheld, 55 upset, 17 remanded for further enquiry, 6 modified and 2 transferred.

Of 41 appeals from the Dewan's Court to the Superintendent, the decisions in 32 cases were upheld, 1 upset, 1 modified, 1 remanded for further enquiry and 6 appeals were pending at the close of the year.

The following return shows the total value of suits disposed of in the different Civil Courts:—

	Total value. ₹
Honorary Magistrates	16,612
Deputy Magistrates	70,450
Civil Judge	25,062
Dewan	1,02,903
TOTAL	2,15,027

37. *Court-fees*—The income realized from court-fees was ₹20,283 as compared with ₹21,965 in the previous year.

38. *Jail.*—The following statement shews the number of prisoners in the Rewah Jail at the close of the year as compared with the return for 1884-85. There was no disturbances of any kind in the Jail. Cholera broke out in October 1885 and 12 prisoners died. In order to have the place less crowded during the prevalence of the disease, 63 prisoners, who were on account of old age and bad health unfit for hard labour, were released before the expiry of the term of their sentence. The prisoners, besides manufacturing carpets and other jail industry, are employed by the State Public Works Department, and for doing such work as is required for their own comfort in the Jail.

YEAR.	LIFE PRISONERS.			TERM PRISONERS.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1884-85	9	1	10	201	28	229	239
1885-86	3	...	3	199	11	210	213
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease	6	...	7	2	17	19	26

39. *Schools.*—The following table shows the average attendance of boys as compared with the return for the previous year:—

Name of School.	Description of Class.	Average daily attendance. 1884-85.	Average daily attendance. 1885-86.
Rewah School	English, Urdu, Sanscrit and Hindi	183·03	163·52
Tahsil Schools (10)	Urdu, Persian and Hindi	394·18	406·94
	GRAND TOTAL	577·21	570·46

The decrease in the number of attendance in the Rewah School is due to the outbreak of cholera which was prevalent in the city for 7 months.

There has been an increase in the number of attendance at the village schools.

During the year one boy after passing the University Entrance Examination went to Agra to study the F. A. Standard. Twelve boys appeared in the Central India School Examination, of whom 8 passed, some getting certificates of honor, and some obtaining degrees of merit.

A Girls' School in the Rewah Palace, and a Maharaj Kumar class in the Rewah School, have been opened during the year.

The progress of education in the schools is good, and this result is due to exertions on the part of the Head Master, Babu Sarnath, and the teachers of the village schools.

Dispensaries.

40. *Dispensaries.*—The following statement shows the working of the 12 dispensaries maintained by the Rewah State during the year under report :—

Name.	Remaining on 1st April 1885.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated during the year.	Result.				
				Cured.	Relieved.	Absented or discharged.	Died.	Remaining on 31st March 1886.
Agency Hospital, Sutna .	31	1,424	1,455	1,347	26	42	10	30
Sutna Bazar Dispensary .	150	7,007	7,157	6,267	37	570	28	255
Rewah In-patient do. . .	257	8,698	8,955	7,190	63	1,028	335	339
Do. Out-patient do. . .	138	6,353	6,491	5,233	...	1,024	37	197
Do. Jail Hospital . .	12	1,462	1,474	1,416	...	1	42	15
Do. Military Hospital .	15	619	634	593	...	5	2	34
Mungaoan Dispensary . .	38	2,108	2,146	1,918	...	170	4	54
Sitlaha do. . .	97	3,380	3,477	3,260	...	148	1	68
Burdi do. . .	124	4,871	4,995	4,825	...	11	...	159
Chandia do. . .	110	4,121	4,231	3,904	...	160	52	115
Ramnaggar do. . .	57	4,228	4,285	3,899	...	132	204	50
Sohagpur do. . .	60	2,154	2,214	2,111	...	60	2	41
Total .	1,089	46,425	47,514	41,963	126	3,351	717	1,357

The total number treated was 47,514 as compared with 41,769 in the previous year. The total number of deaths is given as 717 as compared with 83 in the previous year. The increase is due to outbreak of cholera in the Rewah State.

41. *Vaccination.*—The following return shows the work done by the vaccination establishment in the Rewah State :—

Season.	Primary Vaccination.				Re-vaccination.				Percentage of successful cases in primary vaccination excluding unknown.
	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	
1885-86 . .	25,211	2,417	2,308	29,936	293	74	77	444	91·3

The percentage of successful cases is 91·3 as compared with 88·1 in the previous year.

The vaccination work has during the year been carried on upon a new system. The Agency Surgeon attempted to protect the populous parts of the country rather than to vaccinate about one-third of the infant population uniformly throughout all parts, and to leave the sparse population of the scattered jungle hamlets without vaccination. The result of this system had been a diminution in the total amount of work, but is believed to be the efficient protection from small-pox of the central and populous parts of the different States. Owing to the non-arrival of lymph ordered from England, and the failure of the first supplies obtained from the North-Western Provinces, the work was not started until December, during a fortnight of which month almost continuous rain occurred which interfered with the vaccinators' work.

The cost of each successful case was R0-3-4. The vaccinators have, as a body, worked fairly well.

N. C. MARTELLI,

Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Supdt. of Rewah.

No. 203, dated Sutna, the 1st April 1886.

From—Surgeon-Major S. J. Goldsmith, Surgeon to the Baghelkhand Agency and Tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah,

To—Major D. W. K. Barr, Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah.

I have the honor to forward my annual report as tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah for the year ending 31st March 1886 for your information.

Annual Report of SURGEON-MAJOR S. J. GOLDSMITH, *Tutor to His Highness* VINKATESH RUMMUN RAMANUG PERSAD SINGH, *Maharaja of Rewah, for the year ending 31st March 1886.*

In the report submitted last year all particulars relating to the Maharaja's health, education, and mode of living were related in so full detail that I have very little to add to what I then wrote, as a history of this year's events may be said to consist merely of a continuation of the regimé which was fully described in my former report. The Maharaja's steady improvement in physique and in knowledge has quite reconciled the inmates of the zenana to the established state of affairs, especially as care has been taken to consult their wishes in all matters in which their conservative instincts or religious prejudices were likely to be alarmed.

The Maharaja's health.—This has been uninterruptedly good throughout the year, so much so, that I have not had to administer a single grain of medicine with the exception of a few doses given during the malarious season of the year to ward off attacks of fever. He is both constitutionally stronger and stouter than he was a year ago, and has not suffered once from his old complaint, diarrhœa: this is due partly to the supervision which His Highness' mother, the Chandelin Maharani, exercises over his diet, but chiefly to regular open air exercise which has caused a healthier tone of his digestive and assimilative organs. The Maharaja now leads a healthy, cheerful life, such as a boy loves, among other boys of his own age, and he has plenty of occupations and interests to prevent that listlessness which is so often seen in oriental children.

Maharaja's character and disposition.—I have little to add to what I mentioned in last year's report. His great failing is an unwillingness to take trouble either in work or play; he has plenty of ability to accomplish anything to which he gives his mind, but he is easily discouraged on meeting with any difficulty. Special attention has been paid to the correction of this fault. I have noticed that severity always makes him worse, and that when he has failed in one lesson he will continue to do badly for the rest of the day, unless, by special kindness and encouragement, he is patiently helped over his difficulties and so put into a hopeful frame of mind concerning his own abilities.

His Highness is affectionate and obedient to those set in authority over him, and, though perhaps a little spoiled by having had all his wishes too easily gratified from his earliest infancy, this is not to be wondered at when one considers that there are 6 Maharanis, each of whom looks upon him as an only son, and endeavours to retain his affections by, probably injudicious, kindness.

I must, however, do justice to the Chandelin Maharani in saying that she is an exception to the other ladies, and whenever her son has not done well in school, shows her displeasure by the exercise of a wholesome amount of maternal severity. Whenever, on the other hand, the Maharaja leaves off at the top of his class he at once runs off into the zenana, and going round to each Maharani in succession makes a salam, and askes for and receives their congratulations.

Maharaja's morals and manners.—Unfortunately the moral tone of the atmosphere in which His Highness passed his earlier years was not very good. Constant pains are now taken to impress upon him and his class fellows what a disgraceful and cowardly thing it is for any one, but more especially for a Rajput, to tell lies or do anything mean and underhand. As the natural dispositions of boys are most easily discovered during play-hours, I have made a point of frequently joining in their games in order to exert my personal influence towards fostering a spirit of frankness and straightforwardness amongst them. I am happy to be able to say that I have found the boys apt to learn, and am hopeful that by constant practice truth and high-mindedness will become habitual with them. In manners and good breeding I found the Maharaja to be distinctly more deficient than the other boys. I have consequently invited him frequently to my house simply to teach him how to behave like a gentleman, and I think that he has now learned to exercise those little personal restraints, the non-observance of which is so disapproved of by refined and educated people.

Pundit Purun Mul has given me the greatest satisfaction from the manner in which he has performed his duties. In school-hours he is painstaking, strict, and impartial in his dealings with the boys; in play-hours he is constantly with them, leading their games and seeing that everything is done fairly. The constant presence and example of this gentleman have had a most beneficial effect, not only upon the Maharajah and the other boys, but upon all Sardars and others who have access to the palace. He has managed to keep himself clear of all local quarrels and intrigues, so that even the Maharanis have learned to entrust the Maharaja to his care with perfect confidence, which is a great contrast to the suspicion and dislike with which they regarded him on his first appointment.

For instance, in former days they were never happy if the Maharaja left the palace in the charge of any one but Sardar Kalian Singh or myself; now they are quite content to allow His Highness to go anywhere in the company of Purun Mul.

The class.—The work of the class has been steadily carried on throughout the year; six weeks' holidays were given in the hot weather, beginning from the middle of May, and during October the boys were sent to their homes for a month owing to the prevalence of cholera at Rewah. With the above exception there has been no interruption in the studies; but individual boys have been allowed to go home for a few days at a time to share in ceremonies connected with domestic occurrences in their families, exclusion from which would have caused a good deal of heart-burning.

The conduct of all has, with one exception, been most exemplary. I have been quite surprised at the few instances of breach of rules and bad conduct. The one boy who misbehaved was sent home in disgrace for the remainder of the session.

I have been gratified to notice the less frequent occurrence of "a ready lie" to screen themselves from blame on the part of many boys, and am constantly on the watch to encourage them to be honest and true. The boys are all, including the Maharaja, most amenable to instruction; when told of faults they appear grateful rather than sulky; and I most sincerely hope that we may be able to confirm them so strongly in good habits that they may remain superior to any home influence that may be of a debasing tendency.

As regards studies, the boys of the first class have been most diligent and anxious to get on; the order in the class has generally been as follows:—

Janadhun Singh, Madho Singh	1st or 2nd.
His Highness the Maharaja	3rd.
Ram Pertab Singh, Kashinath	4th or 5th.

It is very creditable to the Maharaja that he is able to take a fair place among the other boys, none of whom are at all wanting in natural ability: for, whereas His Highness is less than 10 years old, Janadhun Singh is 16, and Madho Singh and Ram Pertab Singh are over 15, an enormous difference for boys who are in the same class. During school-hours no special favour is shown to the Maharaja, but he is privately coached by Pundit Purun Mul for half an hour every day, during which he is made to revise any lesson that he may have found specially difficult.

The following is a list of the studies carried on by the 1st class during the year:—In *English* they have gone through the whole of Mathura Persad's "IInd and IIIrd Readers". The lessons in the above include the translation of English into Hindi, and the learning by heart of the meanings and spelling of the words met with in the daily lessons. They also are daily exercised in dictation, into which care is taken to introduce new words that have occurred in the Reading lesson. They have begun to learn also English Grammar systematically, but they found the technical terms with which it is loaded so difficult of comprehension, that I have suspended the Grammar lesson for a time, and merely let them learn such of the rules, instances of which may chance to occur in the Reading lesson. English copies are written almost daily. Exercises in the translating of easy Hindi sentences into English are also frequently given, and I often make the boys carry on conversations with me in English; the ludicrous mistakes that they make in both of these exercises show how very necessary it is that they should be constantly practised. In addition to the above regular lessons, the boys have access to a number of children's illustrated story books which they are encouraged to spell out for themselves in leisure hours.

Geography is a very favourite subject; they have gone through the maps of India and Asia and can point out the principal capitals of Europe and the chief towns in England. In *Arithmetic*, in which most of the boys display much accuracy and quickness, they have gone as far as the multiplication of vulgar fractions. The Maharaja is rather slow at figures, but if allowed time, can work out a sum fairly correctly.

Hindi.—The boys of the 1st class read daily from Shiva Persad's "History of India", in which they have progressed as far as the reign of Akbar: this book is written in good Urdu, but in Hindi character; so that it is a most useful means of teaching them their own vernacular tongue grammatically. Pundit Purun Mul has taken great pains in improving the boys' pronunciation of Hindustani, and in making them employ good Urdu when talking to one another instead of the local patois. From the example of the boys many of the Sardars, and, I understand, the Maharanis also, have begun to try and improve in the art of conversation, and to use the language of educated Natives instead of the rugged and uncouth local dialect.

The boys are daily exercised in Hindi dictation, and there is a plentiful supply of Hindi newspapers and story books, which, I am glad to say, often find their way into the zenana to be read over to or by the Maharanis. I am only too happy to encourage any interest that the ladies may take in the progress of the school work. The boys of the second class are not nearly such eager workers as those of the first, and not one of them has been in danger of

impairing his dignity by too much work. The causes of this are twofold: in the first place the second class was originally formed of those boys who were naturally dull and superlatively ignorant; and secondly, Purun Mul's chief care and attention are given to the first class; still this class has made moderate progress during the year, and beyond a little idleness I have no complaint to make against the boys, who are good natured and free from vice.

The class consisted of the following boys:—

Radha Keshwar Persad Singh.
Rada Kishun Persad Singh.
Suraj Bali Singh.
Birkodar Singh.
Narayan Persad.
Rung Deo Singh.

In English they have gone through Mathura Persad's "Reader, No. 1", and can do easy dictation fairly well. They are also practised in writing English copies daily.

In Arithmetic they have mastered the first four rules; while in Geography they know the Map of India fairly well.

In Hindi they have finished the Vidyankur, and can do easy dictation.

Note.—Birkodar Singh and Suraj Bali Singh join the 1st class for the Hindi and Arithmetic lessons.

Physical training.—When in the play-ground the boys are almost as carefully supervised as when in school.

The play-ground forms part of a large garden which contains plenty of shady trees and bright flowers, and is open to every breeze that blows. The work of laying out the grounds with flower beds and shrubberies has gone on uninterruptedly: a large aviary has recently been erected in the garden, and no expense is spared in providing rational amusement to the Maharaja and his companions. I hope that by this time all who come in contact with His Highness have learned to prefer the cheerful and healthy surroundings in which they now live to the dark, semi-decayed, and evil-smelling dwelling of which they used to be so fond.

As a rule the play-ground is thronged on five evenings in the week, the other two being passed in the riding school. The Maharaja's garden has become a favourite resort for Sardars during the evening hours, and several of them join in the games and exercises. The Maharaja rides very fairly for a boy of his age; he has plenty of courage, and is acquiring a firm and graceful seat.

I have been teaching several of the boys to row; but make it a rule not to allow any of them to enter the boat who cannot swim. I propose to teach the Maharaja this accomplishment during the ensuing hot weather.

A Havildar belonging to the Rewah Infantry (but who came originally from the Bhopal Battalion) was ordered to attend twice a week to drill the boys. At the special request of the Maharaja, who seems to take a particular interest in military affairs, the Havildar now attends daily and puts the boys through their drill every evening when the other games are over. All the boys are much improved in physique by their daily exercise, and seem to be as happy as it is possible for boys to be.

Maharaja's movements.—His Highness remained at Rewah until the latter end of May when the session was closed: he then, on the breaking out of cholera at Rewah, went to Sutna, where he remained until the end of September. At the beginning of October he returned to Rewah, but the spread of cholera in those parts of the town nearest to the Kothi assumed such alarming proportions that I thought it advisable to break up the class for a time, His Highness going to Sutna and the other boys to their several homes. It was not until after the middle of November that the class again settled down to steady work in their usual Rewah quarters.

I hope that when His Highness next goes to Sutna his new house there will be ready for occupation.

Purascharu.—The tenth year of the Maharaja's life began on 23rd July 1885; this year had been declared by the astrologers, whose business it is to constantly keep a watch over the royal horoscope, to be one full of dangers to His Highness, as the influences of all the planets with the exception of the moon would be more or less adverse to him. The Maharanis accordingly made a formal request that special religious ceremonies might be carried on throughout the year, in order that the threatened dangers might be averted.

Although the grave consideration of this request seemed to be more appropriate to the dark ages of Native rule than to the present matter-of-fact days of British administration, yet the Superintendent of the State thought that a refusal to humour local prejudices would

cause an amount of discontent and uneasiness that it was not worth while incurring; as if any illness, however slight, had happened to the Maharaja, its importance would have been nervously magnified, and its occurrence put down to the unappeased anger of the planets.

Major Barr accordingly directed me to arrange for the performance of the necessary Purascharun ceremonies throughout the year. This I have been doing since last July. I append in tabular form a statement showing the names of the various Purascharuns, for which I have made arrangements, and the names of the planets and the various impending evils against which each is supposed to be efficacious: the list is sufficiently alarming.

REWAH,
The 1st April 1886.

S. J. GOLDSMITH, *Surgeon-Major,*
Tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah.

Statement showing the Purascharun and other religious ceremonies to be performed during the 10th year of the Maharaja's life, i.e., *from 23rd July 1885 to 22nd July 1886.*

Names of Purascharun.	Duration of Purascharun.	Names of Planets for which Purascharun is performed.		Effect upon the Maharaja which each Planet, if not appeased, would produce.
		English.	Hindi.	
Maha Mirtunjai . . .	Forty-eight days, beginning from 26th July, divided as under.	.....	.....	
Ditto . . .	16 days	Mercury. .	Budh . .	Various abdominal diseases.
Ditto . . .	14 ,, ...	Venus . .	Shukr . .	Diseases arising from chill and dangers from foes.
Ditto . . .	18 ,, ...	Mars . .	Mungul . .	Fever, boils, and blains.
Suraj Narayan	105 days, from 12th September 1885.	Sun . .	Suraj . .	Headache and ophthalmia; loss of understanding and wealth.
Vishnu Sahisranam . . .	53 days, from 27th December 1885.	Saturn . .	Sanicher. .	Pains in abdomen and ear; loss of understanding.
Bardhara and Sahisra Chandi .	1st April 1886 to the end of the Maharaja's 10th year.	Jupiter . .	Brihasput .	General diseases of the body and limbs; fever and vomiting.
Grah Jag.	.....		Collectively. All the planets	.....

REWAH,
The 1st April 1886.

S. J. GOLDMSITH, *Surgeon-Major,*
Tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah.

Appendix F.

Report of the Western Malwa Agency for the year 1885-86.

I relieved Colonel H. Buller of the charge of the Agency on the 11th April 1885 on my return from furlough.

2. The year has been healthy and free from epidemics, and peace has been well maintained. The rainfall was unusually uneven, decreasing towards the Meywar border, where the districts suffered from want of water. At Agar the average of 34·22 inches was gauged, but as only 30 cents fell in September and 86 in October, our wells have been unusually dry, and this has been a general complaint. Grain crops have been good and the price of food cheap, but owing to the partial rainfall the hay crop was insufficient.

3. *Jaora.*—My attention was immediately directed to the affairs of this Principality which showed no financial improvement, though a new Minister had been appointed.

Jaora is a compact estate with rich, well-cultivated lands, and enjoys an exceptional position in that very little is alienated in jagirs, and that little for life only. As is usual in most of the small States, the parganas are farmed for short periods to small contractors. It is not an ideal system, but it has its advantages: the revenue if not too highly assessed is certain, and owing to competition contractors are satisfied with a small profit, while the expenses of administration are insignificant. The Munsif of the pargana, who is sometimes a relative on a small salary, sees to the fulfilment of the contract, and helps the contractor, when necessary, to realize the revenue, while restraining him from being oppressive. The contractor advances seed and helps the cultivator in other ways, and rarely recovers all that is owed him by the end of the year. In bad times he may not be punctual in his payments, and it is necessary to show him some forbearance, but he usually pays up, though temporarily out of pocket himself.

The revenue of Jaora in round numbers is 10 lakhs, and, deducting the contribution to Government of about 2 lakhs, the nett revenue is eight lakhs in Salimsai currency.

I visited Jaora four times, staying several days on each occasion. On the first occasion I went thoroughly into the accounts with His Highness, and together we framed a Budget for the year commencing 1st June 1885, showing a surplus of a little over 2 lakhs. The relatives and servants were 12 months in arrears, and altogether there was a debt of 14 lakhs. The treasury was empty and no revenue was expected till September. A report was made to the Government of India and temporary assistance solicited, which, with the usual liberality, was granted to the extent of 2 lakhs Salimasai for two successive years. His Highness gave his consent to the arrangements necessary to extricate him out of his difficulties, and a treasurer was appointed responsible to the Agency, who was instructed not to allow any expenditure not sanctioned in the Budget. Beyond the necessary restraint of adhering to the Budget, His Highness is perfectly free to administer his estate as he pleases. The revenue arrangements were at the same time examined. One contractor was found to be indebted to the extent of ₹1,23,001, and considerable pressure had to be put upon him to prevent his evading payment. He lived at Indore and was quite beyond the control of His Highness. It has all since been realized except ₹29,337-9-9, which are payable according to agreement in August. This money would have been lost but for the assistance of the Political authorities. I am glad to be able to say, at the time of writing this report when the financial year has expired, that His Highness has kept his expenditure within the grants and that the last instalment of the revenue is coming in. Owing to the fall in the price of opium, to a scarcity of water and to the recusancy of the Mulharghur Thakurs, the contractors have realized the revenue with difficulty, and it has been necessary to show them some forbearance; but all but a few thousand rupees is expected to be realized by the end of July. In the best seasons there are some arrears. In August I hope to be able to distribute about 4 lakhs among the creditors, of which 2 lakhs will be the result of economy, the other moiety being the Government loan.

The Budget for 1886-87 has been prepared with the approval of His Highness and the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, and it is hoped a saving of 2 lakhs will be again effected. In framing the Budgets ample provision was made for all the services of the State, including His Highness' personal expenses on a liberal scale. I should like to have done more but only attempted what His Highness willingly agreed to. For the year under review

annuities and wages have been regularly paid, and it is proposed to pay four months of the arrears during the ensuing year, thus clearing them off in three years. If His Highness will continue to give his support, six years should see him free of debt. He has already 13 children, and I have explained that he will require all his resources to provide for so large a family. There is an improvement in the general administration of justice which I am glad to record.

I hear that 8 out of 11 of the Guaranteed Mulharghur Thakurs have quietly come to terms and re-occupied their villages, and I hope the remaining three will now do so. As a matter of precaution the neighbouring States where they were living had been asked to take security for their good behaviour. A want of consideration had been shown to the Thakurs who were handed over to the mercies of a rapacious contractor, and in consequence these and others not guaranteed, 24 in all, threw up their villages, and His Highness has suffered considerably in revenue by the mistaken policy pursued. As soon as the matter became known to the Agency, no time was lost in making a proper representation to His Highness, who has since been anxious to see them settled, and has offered the Guaranteed Thakurs leases for 30 years on far more liberal terms than they accepted 64 years ago, though there is no comparison with the productiveness of their villages now and then. As the Thakurs who are not guaranteed show a readiness to pay their rents, they will be assisted in re-settling.

4. *Rutlam.*—I have nothing in particular to notice regarding this Principality. His Highness manages his affairs so well that the Agency has little to do, and no interference in any way is necessary.

I have endeavoured to arrange a periodical meeting of the Kamdars of this State and of Sailana, to arrange mutually the many small disputes arising between their respective villages.

His Highness has one son and one daughter. He lost his wife in 1882, and last March married again into the Dhrangdara family.

5. *Sailana.*—It has always been necessary to see that an efficient Minister was appointed in this State owing to the physical incapacity of the Chief. This year His Highness took what appeared to be an unreasonable aversion to the Minister, who is one of his own subjects, and had been appointed several years ago by himself with the approval of the Central India Agency, and whose administration had been successful. His wishes, however, were acceded to, and another Minister who has the confidence of the Central India Agency has been engaged by His Highness. The State debts are less than a year's revenue, having been much reduced under the late administration. It causes no inconvenience, and it is hoped it will be paid off in a few years.

A complaint came from Meywar that light copper coin was being imported in large quantities, and it was found that a manufactory paying a royalty to the State had been long established at Sailana, prepared to make any copper coin to order, but without the necessary supervision. The manufacture of any coin but that used in Sailana was accordingly stopped.

6. *Sitamau.*—The late Chief, Bhowani Singh, died on the 28th May 1885. He left no son and had not adopted one, but at the prayer of the Ranis, principal Thakurs, and inhabitants, the succession of Bahadur Singh, the second cousin once removed of the late Chief, was acknowledged by the British Government. He is 31 years of age, and was installed by Sir Lepel Griffin on the 8th December 1885. By the rules the Chief should have paid one year's net revenue as a nazarana, but owing to the proverty of the State half was remitted. This succession is notable as the first instance in Malwa in which the British Government has exercised its right to nazarana, and of course it created a little sensation. It is only in distant collateral, not in direct, successions that nazarana is demanded, and no tax could be fairer or more in accordance with custom. The Chiefs of India are apt to forget that they are indebted to the British Government for the security of their estates, not only from enemies without, but from disorder within; nothing therefore is more reasonable than that they should pay a succession duty towards Imperial expenses. I should like to see the rule further extended where no Treaty rights would be infringed.

The principality is in debt but it is being paid off, and a few years' prudent management will see it liquidated. No State is so handicapped as this is by the enormous tribute it has to pay to Scindia in proportion to its revenue.

7. *Gwalior.*—My relations with the Soubah of Agar and with Sir Soubah of Malwa have been pleasant, but the transaction of business might be more prompt. Centralisation has been perfected to such a degree that even the smallest statistical information of interest, not in the least inquisitorial, cannot be obtained locally. Every request of the kind is referred to Gwalior, where it is either shelved, or only given after the interest in it has passed away. There is the most unreasonable jealousy of the Political Officer, who might be an enemy instead of a friend,

though interference in internal affairs is avoided as much as possible. As I have observed before, too much thought is exercised in accumulating money and so little is spent on such important objects as communications, education, and hospitals, that it almost amounts to *nil*. Even Jails are expected to be self-supporting.

8. *Indore.*—A number of old standing claims of other States have been settled during the year; but there might be more promptitude in the transaction of business. Attempts have been made between Gwalior and Indore for the mutual surrender of criminals without the intervention of the Agency, but they failed, and ended in recrimination owing to want of confidence in each other.

9. *Jhalawar.*—My business relations with the four Parganas of Dug, Awar, Puchpahar and Gungrar are only of an inter-criminal character and have been quite satisfactory. It is not often that dakaitis committed in Holkar's territory are reported, but one occurred by Pathans in the village of Burkhaira; they were pursued into Jhalawar, where the Police joined in pursuit, and after a fight, in which one policeman was killed and others wounded, the Pathans were secured and tried at the Agency and sentenced to transportation for life.

One of the necessities of the time is a continuation of the metalled road from Agar to connect Jhalrapatan with the terminus of the railway at Ujjain. The length is about 60 miles, 12 of which, in Jahalawar territory, are ready, only 48 remaining to be done. It would pass through such prosperous towns as Susnair, Sohait and Raipur. No large bridges would be required, and the work might be done comparatively cheaply if the States of Gwalior (particularly), Indore and Tonk could be persuaded to take an interest in the matter.

10. *Dewas States.*—My business with the outlying districts of Ringnod, Allote and Gurgucha is of the usual inter-criminal character, and has been satisfactorily conducted during the past year.

11. *Guaranteed Thakurs.*—The rights of these Thakurs, 17 in number, have been maintained during the year according to the Book of Treaties, and for the new edition the names of several who hold Sanads from Sir John Malcolm or his immediate successors, but had omitted to produce them, have been recommended for insertion. There were a few instances in which the Suzerain States tried to make deductions on various pretexts, but they were disallowed.

12. *Pirawa.*—My relations with this small Pargana of Tonk are of the same nature as with Jhalawar, and have been satisfactory.

13. *Neemuch Cantonment.*—Lieutenant-Colonel Grant was the Cantonment Magistrate during the year. The usual report of the magistracy is enclosed. There were five civil and four criminal appeals. In the civil appeals the judgments of the District Court were upheld, and in the criminal appeals 2 were admitted. There were two appeals from orders of the District Court, of which one was admitted. Two cases were committed to the Sessions, one of which, for defammation, was compounded, the other being for attempt at poisoning a child.

14. *Annual Tour.*—During the cold season I made an extended tour, visiting Sitamau, Neemuch, Jaora, Sailana, Rutlam and Mehidpur, and stayed several days at each place transacting business. In the districts around Neemuch there was a great scarcity of water. I saw beautiful land in the Mulharghur district, usually rich in crops from irrigation, lying fallow for want of water. The Mehidpur Cantonment was a dismal sight, the bungalows being in a state of decay.

15. *Communications.*—No new roads have been begun during the past year. Those most required in the Agency are (1) from Agar to Jhalrapatan, 48 miles unfinished; (2) Agar to Sarangpur on the Agra and Bombay road, 30 miles; (3) Rampura to Neemuch, 36 miles.

16. *Postal.*—The mails and parcels have been carried with perfect safety. The Post Office is being steadily extended, new ones being established at Sitamau, Piploda and Namli.

17. *Boundary Disputes.*—There are 100 cases remaining unsettled and new ones are being added to the list. On the Begu-Meywar, Nundwas-Indore border a serious affary took place, in which five of the Begu people were shot by Indore sepoys and wounded, but no one fatally. It formed the subject of a special report.

18. *Dispensaries.*—New dispensaries have been opened by the Gwalior Durbar at Mundesore and Barnagar, but many more might be established with advantage; for at all times, and especially during epidemics, the people are without vaccination or treatment, and, putting aside all feelings of humanity, what a loss of wealth there must be to the State in the mortality which might be prevented.

19. *Suicide.*—Thirteen cases (four men and nine women) were reported to the Agency, principally from drowning or opium, but the larger States make no reports.

20. *Moghias.*—The work of settling this criminal tribe is making slow progress, but it cannot be expected to be accomplished without sustained effort, for the task is not only to

reclaim the tribe, but to persuade the States to sustain their efforts in settling them. They have not given up their evil ways, though, no doubt, crime among them has been reduced. There is another criminal tribe which might with advantage be added to the supervision of the Superintendent of Moghias, *viz.*, Pathans. I have no hesitation in saying that they are a standing menace to the peace of Central India. They and the Mekranis created all the disturbance in 1857, and they will do so again whenever the state of foreign affairs necessitates troops being withdrawn from Central India. They are to be found scattered in Central India, Pertabghur, Banswara, Meywar and Tonk, and where one settles, his hungry brethren follow. If it is not possible to maintain the prohibition to employ these classes and see them sent out of the country, they should at all events be registered so that we may know all about them. It would thus be possible to keep down their numbers, and it would be a good reason for making the office of Superintendent permanent. In the dakaity I have alluded to above, the own brother of a Native Officer of the Punjab Force was implicated.

21. *Studs.*—There are two Arab stallions and one Arab pony stallion located at Goona, and two Arab stallions and two Arab pony stallions at Agar; 232 mares have been covered during the year. Two stud-bred stallions, nearly 20 years of age, were returned to the depôt and replaced by 2 Arabs selected by the Superintendent of Horse-breeding Operations.

22. *Agar Fair.*—The annual fair was held in March 1886, being earlier than usual to avoid sickness. One hundred and twenty-one mares and 108 young produce, principally by the Government stallions at Agar, were shown to the General Superintendent, and 16 remounts were purchased by the 2nd Central India Horse. Rs. 614 were given in prizes.

23. *Public Garden.*—This has been established since 1872 and now forms the nursery from which people all around come to buy fruit-trees. In this way it is conferring a great benefit. Good mangoe, fig, orange, peach, loquot and plantain trees are being extended, and the jack fruit, which was almost unknown, is being cultivated largely. It has also encouraged a taste for garden culture.

24. *Military.*—Infantry has been finally withdrawn, but a squadron has been added to the Central India Horse. A separate report on this regiment will be found in the Appendix.

25. *Irrigation.*—There have been no works of this nature, nor are they required, as drought has never been known. All irrigation is from wells near the surface.

26. *Native handicraft.*—Copper utensils, dyed cloth called chunris, and ivory bangles, are made at Rutlam.

APPENDIX G.

No. 686, dated Camp Maupur, the 30th July 1886.

From—CAPTAIN A. P. THORNTON, Political Agent, Bhopawar,

To—SIR LEPEL H. GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General for Central India, Indore.

I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1885-86.

Major H. Wylie, C.S.I., who was in charge of the Agency in the beginning of the year, was relieved by Captain Robertson on the 21st April 1885, and the latter having been posted as Political Agent in Bundelkhund, was relieved by Major Burne on the 11th May 1885. Major Martelli, who was Superintendent of Moghia operations at Neemuch, took charge of the Agency from Major Burne on the 1st July 1885, and held it until the 3rd May last, when I relieved him. This report has consequently been compiled from materials supplied by Major Martelli, and from correspondence in my office.

CHAPTER I.

General observations.

2. *Political.*—The only event of political importance which took place during the year was the investiture, in January last, of His Highness Rana Indurjit Singh of Burwani, with administrative powers in his State in accordance with the orders of the Government of India. The conditions on which the investiture was made, and the details of the arrangement for the future administration of the State, will be found under Chapter III—"Native States."

In November last His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General paid a visit to Indore, and held a Durbar on the 13th, at which His Highness the Maharaja of Dhar, as well as the Raja of Jhabua, the Rana of Burwani and the Chief of Jobut, the Thakurs of Multhan, Kachi, Baroda, Bukhtgurh and Dotria, were present.

The good work done by Thakur Jowan Singh, as Superintendent of the Ali Rajpur State, having been brought to the notice of Government by the Agent to the Governor General, His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to present the Thakur with a "Khillut" at this Durbar in recognition of his services.

3. *Health.*—The general health of the public was good throughout the Agency, with the exception of Burwani, where 51 cases of cholera occurred during the month of September, of which 24 proved fatal. Some few cases also occurred in the towns of Dhar and Budnawar during April and May, but the disease was of a mild type and did not spread.

4. *Crops.*—The yield of kharif crops above the Ghauts was nearly equal to the average, but in the hilly tracts it practically failed owing to deficient rainfall. The outturn of rabi cereals sown in the black soil of Malwa was equal to the average, but in the Anjar Pargana of Barwani, and the Kookshi Pargana of Dhar, and, generally speaking, in all districts lying below the Ghauts, this crop failed to a greater or less extent. Owing to a scanty monsoon, opium was sown over a smaller area than usual, and the yield was not good. The cultivators thereby undoubtedly sustained a considerable loss and the Land Revenue suffered accordingly.

5. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall during the year under report has been very scanty as shown below:—

	Inches.	Cents.
Dhar	17	·41
Jhabua	19	·78
Barwani	7	·55
Ali Rajpur	23	·02
Jobut	21	·73

As a natural consequence the supply of water in wells and tanks ran very short as the hot weather advanced, especially in the hilly portions of the Agency where the Bhils suffered great hardships in procuring water for drinking purposes. The Native States did their best to render assistance by digging temporary wells and by issuing rations of grain to their Bhil subjects. In Malwa the water-supply was sufficient for the actual needs of the population, but it became very impure as the pools dwindled.

6. *Judicial.*—The judicial work of the Agency has been as follows:—

Civil.—Eighty-seven suits, involving a total value of R2,356-5-5, were disposed of in the Political Agent's Court, and three cases remained pending at the close of the year.

Twenty cases, involving a total value of R453, were settled by the Deputy Road Superintendent, and two remained undecided at end of the year.

Criminal.—The following table shows the result of criminal administration of the Agency for the year:—

Offences.	No. of cases.	Persons implicated.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Transported.	Imprisoned.	Miscellaneous punishment.	Pending at end of the year.	Remarks.
Murder, and attempted murder	3	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	
Culpable homicide	9	11	9	2	1	8	...	...	
Dakaiti	3	13	2	8	...	2	...	3	
Highway robbery	3	3	2	1	...	2	...	...	
Cattle-theft and ordinary thefts	18	46	18	14	...	12	6	14	
Miscellaneous	38	53	27	18	...	11	16	7	1 transferred.
Abetment of rebellion	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Total	75	130	60	45	3	35	22	24	

7. *Bombay and Agra Road.*—The following statement shows the traffic that passed on this road:—

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.		Remarks.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Mds.	R	Mds.	R	Mds.	R	
Opium	...	...	456	1,09,440	456	1,09,440	
English manufactures	240	12,000	75	3,750	315	15,750	
Country „	690	27,600	615	27,675	1,305	55,275	
Raw Cotton	4,395	57,136	30	390	4,425	57,526	
Brandy	...	75	...	...	...	75	
Coin	3-2	9,760	64-21	2,06,480	67-23	2,16,240	
Fireworks	...	375	...	...	...	375	
Grocery	8,715	75,755	17,760	1,38,765	26,475	2,14,520	
Timber	1,365	1,365	14,940	22,410	16,305	23,775	
Brass and copper vessels	510	16,320	315	10,080	825	26,400	
Grain	5,475	8,925	12,350	20,371	17,825	29,296	
Total	21,393-2	2,09,311	46,605-21	5,39,361	67,998-23	7,48,672	

The collections from opium dues on this road, which are distributed among the Native States concerned, amounted to R2,475-14. After deducting the fixed cost of the Road Police, *viz.*, R2,460, a small balance of R15-14 only remains, which will be carried to next year's account.

8. *Malwa and Guzerat Road.*—The amount of traffic that passed over this road during the year is shown in the following table:—

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.		Remarks.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Mds.	R	Mds.	R	Mds.	R	
English manufacture	570	56,738	9	700	579	57,438	
Country „	14	1,460	2,344	74,074	2,358	75,534	
Cotton	...	...	30	300	30	300	
Mhowa fruits	27,816	98,654	233	176	28,049	98,830	
Tobacco	10,090	52,295	112	771	10,202	53,066	
Grocery	16,714	76,591	14,346	94,769	31,060	1,71,360	
Timber	49,809	35,311	...	...	49,809	35,311	
Grain	3,678	5,672	23,591	38,517	27,269	44,189	
Miscellaneous	19	2,800	16	1,737	35	4,537	
Total	1,08,710	3,29,521	40,681	2,11,044	1,49,391	5,40,565	

The collections for the year amounted to Shah Alum Shahi ₹12,385-6-5, and the balance which accrued, after deducting the cost of management, was distributed to the co-sharers, each share coming to S. S. ₹44-3-1 as compared with ₹54-10 in the previous year.

It has already been reported by my predecessor in this office letter No. 1389, dated 9th November 1885, that this line of road is badly in want of repair, and he proposed that the repairs required should be defrayed from the income available after paying cost of establishment, &c. The sum of ₹3,000 was estimated as being required to carry out the more urgent repairs. Of this amount, the sum of S. S. ₹429-15 was spent during the year, leaving a balance of S. S. ₹2,515-10, which will be utilized during the current year.

9. *Jhabua Road.*—The total receipts, after paying the cost of management, amounted to S. S. ₹363-14-3 against ₹384-13-4 in the previous year.

10. *Dhar and Sirdarpore Road.*—This road was opened for traffic during the year, but a good deal remains to be done in the way of metalling and consolidation. It is expected that the work will be completed this monsoon. The first five miles of the road between Dhar and Tirla have hitherto been maintained by the Durbar, but it has now been arranged to hand over this portion of the road to the Public Works Department, the Dhar Durbar and the Tirla Bhumia contributing annually ₹800 and ₹200 respectively to cover the cost of maintenance.

Since received *vide* Appendix B.

11. *Telegraph.*—I am unable to report under this head owing to the non-receipt* of the required information from the Director-General of Telegraphs.

12. *Local Funds.*—The Incorporated Funds under the Agency are :—

I.—Indore Agency Road Fund.

II.—Manpur „ „

III.—Manpur School Fund.

The receipts and expenditure of these Funds are shown below :—

Indore Agency Road Fund.

	₹	a.	p.				₹	a.	p.
Cash balance in Treasury on 31st March 1885	9,706	7	2	Expenditure during the year			25,271	6	3
				Balance on 1st April 1886			43,833	7	2
RECEIPTS.				Government securities—					
				Opium dues for distribution	15	14 0			
Realised by sale of Government paper for ₹50,000	48,653	2	0	Balance proper	43,817	9 2			
Other receipts	10,745	4	3		43,833	7 2			
TOTAL	69,104	13	5	TOTAL			69,104	13	5

Manpur Road Fund.

	₹	a.	p.		₹	a.	p.
Balance on 1st April 1885	250	1	6	Expenditure during the year	255	0	10
Receipts for the year	232	5	7	Balance on 1st April 1886	227	6	3
TOTAL	482	7	1	TOTAL	482	7	1

Manpur School Fund.

	₹	a.	p.		₹	a.	p.
Balance on 1st April 1885	278	8	7	Expenditure for the year	164	2	4
Receipts for the year	164	6	7	Balance on 1st April 1886	278	12	10
TOTAL	442	15	2	TOTAL	442	15	2

A portion of the money realized from the sale of the Government paper, in which the surplus of previous years had been invested, has been spent on certain works of public utility, as shown in detail at foot of the detailed statement which will be found in the appendices to this report.

13. *Boundary disputes.*—No officer was deputed for the settlement of these long standing disputes, owing, I believe, to the scarcity of duly qualified men available for the purpose. The same number of unsettled cases shown last year, *viz.*, 90, are therefore still pending. It is a matter of urgency that one or more officers should be detailed for this work as early as possible after the close of the rains this year.

The Ex-Treasurer, Chogmal Nathmal.—The assets at Manpur are being realised, and a further dividend of one anna has been paid to his creditors.

15. *Mail Robbery.*—No mail robbery occurred during the year.

16. *Irrigation.*—No works of irrigation worthy of mention were undertaken during the year. The accompanying statement will show the amount of money spent by the Native States on constructing new wells and repairing old ones.

17. *Settlement of Moghias.*—The last report made by the Superintendent of Moghias shows that the Moghias in this Agency, 238 in number, have been granted 2,743 bighas of land for cultivation on easy terms. The Thakur of Kachi Baroda has not done so much as his neighbours for this tribe, and Major Martelli addressed him on that subject in strong terms which will, it is hoped, have had a salutary effect.

18. *Dispensaries.*—A new Dispensary was opened at Tirla belonging to the Bhoomia of Nimkhera in December last, but the number of dispensaries in the Agency remains the same, the Dispensary at Ranapur in Jhabua having been abolished on financial grounds.

The Agent to the Governor General has sanctioned the construction of a new Dispensary at Sardarpur, and the cost of its maintenance will be met from the Agency Road Fund. This institution will, it is believed, be much appreciated by the people of the station and surrounding district, the want of proper accommodation and of the necessary funds having hitherto crippled the efforts of the Medical officer in charge.

19. *Chickli Police.*—The arrangement proposed by my predecessor, and mentioned in last year's report, has received the sanction of the Agent to to the Governor General, but the difficulty of organizing a really efficient corps on the line sanctioned is so great that I propose to furnish a separate report to the Agent to the Governor General on the subject.

20. *Native Industry.*—There is nothing to be mentioned under this head, the States under this Agency having done nothing to promote this cause.

21. *Post Office.*—No addition was made to the number of Post Offices in the Agency, but the Imperial Post Office at Amjhera has been withdrawn, the Gwalior Darbar having established its own Post Office.

22. *Inspection Tour.*—Major Martelli visited all parts of the Agency during the year, remaining for four months under canvas, and travelling nearly one thousand miles. In September he made a trip to Manpur. In October he visited Ali Rajpur and Jobut. In the beginning of November he proceeded to Indore in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's visit to Indore. From this place he went to Budnawar, Multan, Kachi, Baroda and Bukhtgurh. In December he again visited Manpur in order to arrange the preliminaries to the survey of the Parganna. Having done this, he proceeded to Bagode, Mahesir and Mundlesur. In January he went to Burwani, and, having invested the Rana with full powers, inspected all the hilly districts south of that State. Having returned to Burwani, he proceeded to Ali Rajpur, and from thence to all the important districts of that State. Passing through Bhabra and Ranapur, he went to Jhabua in the middle of February, and returned to Sardarpur on the 21st of that month. During this tour Major Martelli visited a large number of Bhil villages lying adjacent to his route, and made himself acquainted with their circumstances.

CHAPTER II.

Manpur (British) Pargana.

23. The revenue and expenditure for the year have been as follows :—

Receipts.	1884-85.	1885-86.	Expenditure.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	R	R		R	R
Land Revenue	5,438	5,827	Land Revenue	1,195	1,165
Sayer & Miscellaneous	4,106	3,767	Public Works	2,850	2,742
Abkari	2,180	2,811	Law and Justice	1,395	1,312
Stamps	632	524	Education	1,024	972
Law and Justice	185	168	Forest establishment	1,323	1,391
			Miscellaneous	10	40
Total	12,541	13,097			
Balance of last year	4,255	2,706	Total	7,797	7,622
			Cash remitted to Indore Treasury	5,500	3,000
			Book debit for grass supplied to Mhow Commissariat	793	1,489
			Cash balance at the end of the year	2,706	3,692
Grand Total	16,796	15,803	Grand Total	16,796	15,803

The receipts for the year show an aggregate increase of ₹556, which was due to the increase under "Land Revenue" and "Abkari." The increase under Land Revenue is attributed to full rental having been realised from Bhils, to whom land was given free of rent in the previous years. The decrease under "Sayer Miscellaneous" was due to fuel and timber having been exported in a lesser quantity than the preceding year. The increase under Abkari was, owing to greater competition, among the bidders at the auction sale of the contract.

None of the items of expenditure call for an explanation, the discrepancies being inconsiderable.

24. *Survey and Settlement*—The term of the present settlement expires on 31st March 1887. An accurate survey of the Pargana in view of a fresh settlement under a revised assessment has been sanctioned by Government, and is now approaching completion.

The present settlement was made in 1867 and has been worked on the Malguzari system. No regular revenue survey was made, and consequently much revenue was lost, and the assessments then fixed were based on data which have now been proved most inaccurate. The new settlement cannot fail to result in a large increase of revenue, however liberal may be the rates finally approved and levied. These matters will form the subject of separate references as occasions arise, and a final report will be submitted when the settlement is complete.

25. *Rainfall and Crops.*—The rainfall at Manpur was registered 34·65 inches against 43·60 of the preceding year. Although the fall was nearly equal to the average, it was not equally distributed; and consequently the kharif crops suffered a good deal. The outturn of rabi crops was, however, equal to the average. As the rains stopped as early as September, the supply of water in wells was scanty, and consequently the opium and sugarcane crops were sown to a smaller extent than usual.

26. *Education.*—There are four schools in the Pargana, *viz.*, at Manpur, Khurdi, Shirpur and Kolani. The average attendance for the year was 101 instead of 99·60 in the previous year. The cost of maintaining these schools was ₹1,281-7-1. None of the scholars in the Manpur English School was able to go up for the annual examination of the Malwa Schools.

27. *Judicial*—

CIVIL.

Suits remaining at close of 1884-85	9
Filed during the year 1885-86	81
TOTAL	90
Disposed of during 1885-86	87
Pending at close of do.	3
Total value of suits disposed of	₹2,356-5-5
Average cost of suits	₹2-3-10

CRIMINAL.

	No. of cases.	Persons implicated
Receiving stolen property	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	20	29
Miscellaneous offences	46	58
TOTAL	66	87

Of the persons convicted, 53 were fined and 4 was imprisoned.

28. *Forest.*—As already arranged, one compartment was cut during the year, and the price realized by sale of the timber was ₹135. The arrangements made for the conservation of the Pargana Forest are working well.

The quantity of grass supplied to the Commissariat Department at Mhow was 1,066,194lb, and the profit, ₹1,599-4-8, will appear in the form of a book debit in the accounts for the current year.

29. *Public Works.*—The sum of ₹2,742-8 spent on public works during the year was thus utilised:—

	R.	a.	p.
Repairs to buildings	478	12	6
„ to Pargana roads	566	11	3
„ to wells	682	9	0
New wells	1,014	7	3
TOTAL . .	2,742	8	0

The last named sum of ₹1,014-7-3 was spent on sinking and building a well at Khurdi, Seetula and Kolani.

30. The Kamasdar, Assad Khan, performed his duties with zeal and intelligence. As soon as the new settlement of the Pargana is made the revenue will increase, and admit of a more experienced and better trained revenue officer being appointed on a higher salary.

CHAPTER III.

Native States.

DHAR.

31. The receipts from all sources amounted to ₹7,63,200 against ₹7,77,174 of the preceding year, and the expenditure to ₹7,46,551 against ₹7,31,388 of the previous year. There was thus a surplus of ₹16,649.

32. *Health.*—A few cases of cholera occurred in Badnawar and Dhar in April and May, otherwise the general health of the State was good.

33. *Crops and rainfall.*—The rainfall at Dhar was 17·41. In the Kukshi Pargana it was only 12·07, consequently the kharif crops suffered heavily. The yield of rabi crops in Malwa, where the soil is rich, was almost equal to the average; but, owing to deficiency of water in wells and tanks, opium could not be cultivated to usual extent.

34. *Judicial: Civil.*—His Highness the Maharaja is alive to the injustice and inconvenience which is caused by the dilatoriness of his Civil Courts, and has promised to take steps to remedy the evil. The number of civil suits that were filed during the year was 4,811, their total value being ₹2,58,468. The number of cases disposed of was 3,261, leaving a balance of 1,550 for settlement.

Criminal.—The number of cases that came up for trial was 941, of which 910 were disposed of during the year, leaving 31 cases pending at end of the year.

35. *Jail.*—Including the prisoners remaining in Jail at beginning of the year, the number admitted was 215, of which 125 were released and 4 died, leaving a balance of 86 at close of the year. The health of the prisoners was good. The number that came under medical treatment was 248, of whom 4 died. The new Jail which was commenced last year has been completed at a cost of about ₹21,000. The prisoners are being taught to weave Durries.

36. *Education.*—The number of schools maintained by the State has been increased from 19 to 22, and the cost of maintaining them was ₹7,495. The average daily attendance of the male schools was 736·21, and that of girls' school 20·00. Hitherto the girls' school was under a male teacher, but His Highness the Maharaja intends to appoint a female tutor. This arrangement will certainly be a great improvement. The High School at Dhar sent up four candidates for the Entrance Examination, but only one came out successful. The State has at its own expense sent five scholars to Poona and Bombay, in order to study the arts, engineering, and medicine.

37. *Dispensaries.*—The number of patients who received medical aid in the State dispensaries during the year was 21,787, of whom 17,658 were cured, 3,653 left before completely cured, and 147 died, leaving a balance of 329 at end of the year.

The number of dispensaries in the State has increased from 5 to 6, a new Dispensary having been opened at Kesur in the Dhar Pargana.

The number of vaccinations performed was 182, of which 109 cases proved successful. Vaccination is evidently not popular in Dhar territory as the above numbers testify.

38. *Irrigation.*—The amount spent on works of irrigation by the State was ₹6,970 against ₹9,067 in the previous year. Of the above sum ₹260 was spent on new wells, and ₹6,710 in repairing and deepening old wells and tanks.

39. *Forests.*—Some approach to a system of Forest Conservancy has been introduced in the Pargana of Nimanpur, which possesses valuable timber. Major Martelli proposed that the Durbar should work this forest on the British system, but hitherto nothing has been done owing to the difficulty of obtaining the services of a qualified officer.

JHABUA.

40. The results of the financial administration of this State for the year are as follow:—

Receipts.	Actuals.		Expenditure.	Actuals.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.		1884-85.	1885-86.
	R	R	Ordinary.	R	R
Cash balance of last year . .	2,925	2,972	Administration charges .	83,623	88,597
Receipts from all sources . .	1,31,379	1,34,412	Khasgi or personal expenses of the Chief	35,000	38,010
Debts incurred . . .	...	5,000	Total .	1,18,623	1,26,607
			Liquidation of debts .	12,709	15,659
			Total Expenditure .	1,31,332	1,42,266
			Cash balance .	2,972	118
Total .	1,34,304	1,42,384	Total .	1,34,304	1,42,384

The increase under the receipts is due to a rise in the Abkari contract. The expenditure of the year under report shows an increase of R7,984 as compared with the preceding year. This was due to an increased expenditure under "Khasgi," and the expenses connected with His Highness the Raja's visit to Indore and Oonkar Mandhata in November last. In order to meet this increased expenditure, the State has had to borrow a sum of R5,000 shown on the credit side.

The Chief's Khasgi allowance has been fixed at R35,000, but it is to be regretted that he does keep within that sum. The resources of the State are thus crippled, and the Dewan Narain Rao Bhikaji, who holds his post only with our support, is unable to reduce the burden of the State debt as much as he would otherwise have been able to do had the Chief been less extravagant.

The State debts now amount to R91,223-7-1, and if the Chief does not exceed his allotment or incur fresh debts, the Dewan will, it is hoped, be able to clear off the liabilities of the State in the course of from eight to ten years. The Chief is surrounded by evil advisers, and and the Dewan who guards the interests of the State with great care and attention finds much difficulty in carrying on the business of the State.

41. *Judicial: Civil.*—There were 283 cases pending at beginning of the year, and 664 were filed, making a total of 947. Of these, 519 were disposed of and 428 remained unsettled at end of the year. Although no complaints have reached the Agency, the above statistics prove that the Durbar Courts are dilatory and careless in the administration of justice.

This matter will be strongly represented by me to the Durbar.

Criminal.—The following table shows the work done by the Durbar Courts in the Criminal Branch of the Department:—

Offences.	Pending at close of the year 1884-85.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at close of 1885-86.	Remarks.
Murder	5	1	6	6	...	
Culpable homicide	2	2	4	3	1	
Robbery	2	11	13	11	2	
Dakaity	3	2	5	2	3	
Arson and mischief	1	1	2	1	1	
Suicide	2	4	6	6	...	
Miscellaneous	181	668	849	485	364	
Total .	196	689	885	514	371	

The number of criminal cases pending at close of the year is very unsatisfactory, and the increase in crime, as compared with the previous year, is indicative of defective Police arrangements. These defects are in great measure attributable to the apathy and incapacity of the Maharaja.

42. *Dispensaries.*—It is to be regretted that one of the three dispensaries in the State, *viz.*, that at Ranapur, which is the head-quarters of a Thana, had to be closed in November last for want of funds. The Durbar has, however, applied for the services of a pensioned Hospital Assistant on a reduced salary, and as soon as such a man can be found, the dispensary will be re-opened. The two dispensaries at Jhabua and Thandla are useful institutions. The number of persons who availed themselves of these dispensaries was 10,917. Of these, 10,174 were cured, 478 left before recovering, 48 died, and 217 remained under treatment at end of the year. The number of major and minor operations performed at the dispensaries was 16 and 611 respectively.

43. *Health.*—The public health of the State was generally good, the usual malarious fever, which is prevalent during October, November and December, having been of a milder type than in the previous year.

44. *Education.*—The ten Bhil boys mentioned in last year's report are progressing fairly in these studies. The average daily attendance of the schools for boys in the State was, 155·00 and of that for girls 15·00. The education imparted by the State schools is of an elementary kind.

45. *Vaccination.*—The number of vaccinations performed during the year was 166 only, as compared with 536 in the previous year.

46. *Rainfall and Crops.*—The rainfall during the year was only 19·33 inches. It was, however, favorable to the Mucca crops, the outturn of which was abundant. This was a great relief to the Bhil population of Jhabua, as had this crop failed it would have aggravated the distress experienced later in the year very considerably. The outturn of rabi crops was far below the average, there having been no winter rains in this portion of the Agency.

ALI RAJPUR.

47. *Finances.*—The subjoined table shows the results of the financial administration of the year :—

Receipts.	Actuals.		Expenditure.	Actuals.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.		1884-85.	1885-86.
	R	R		R	R
I. (1) Land Revenue	46,088	42,317	I. Land Revenue	8,271	8,361
Arrears of Revenue	1,164	155	II. Treaties and Engagements	10,580	10,800
(2) Sayer and miscellaneous	6,811	9,787	III. Law and Justice	10,442	9,110
(3) Abkari	15,582	14,439	IV. Police	15,519	15,686
Arrears of Abkari	178	144	V. Education	1,159	1,064
III. Customs	13,293	12,940	IV. Political Charges	1,500	1,500
IX. Law and Justice	3,190	2,464	VII. Pensions	3,584	3,358
XV. Miscellaneous	2,843	2,527	VIII. State Charges	11,919	13,249
			IX. Miscellaneous	3,296	6,068
			E. Public Works	1,657	5,047
			G. Interest	...	...
Total Receipts	89,149	84,773	Total	67,927	74,243
Cash Balance	35,064	42,005	H. Public debts	14,281	829
			Extraordinary	...	...
			Total Expenditure	82,208	75,072
			Cash Balance on 1st April 1886.	42,005	51,706
Grand Total	1,24,213	1,26,778	Grand Total	1,24,213	1,26,778

The receipts from all sources amounted to R84,773 as compared with R89,149 in the preceding year, thus showing a decrease of R4,376, which is chiefly attributable to remissions made to certain Bhils of the Chuktalla Pargana, where the land was of an inferior quality, and also in other parganas where the crops had failed owing to deficient rainfall. The increase under sayer and miscellaneous was due to the exportation of timber and mohwa in

larger quantities than usual. In order to relieve the distress caused by the failure of their crops, the Bhils were allowed to cut timber from the State forests for sale in Dhar, Ratlam and Bavnagar, where good prices are realized for timber of all dimensions.

There is a slight falling off under the heads of Abkari, Customs, Law and Justice and Miscellaneous, but the receipts from these sources are liable to fluctuation, and do not call for an explanation.

The three items of expenditure under which there was an increase are Public Works, State Charges and Miscellaneous.

Under Public Works there was an increase of ₹3,390. This was chiefly due to the construction of a thana at Sorwa, and collection of materials for building a thana at Chandpur. The increase of ₹1,330 under State Charges is attributed to expenses in connection with the marriage negociations of the daughters, and also to the late illness of Maharana Waje Singh.

The increase under Miscellaneous was ₹2,772. Of this, ₹1,000 was paid as donation to the Daly College at Indore; ₹1,200 paid for a carriage and a pair of horses purchased for the Maharana; ₹300 paid as subscription to Her Excellency Lady Dufferin's Fund; and the remaining sum of ₹272 spent on account of travelling allowance, &c.

48. *Land Revenue.*—Major Martelli, my predecessor, visited during his tour all the Parganas of the Ali Rajpur State, except Walpur, Amba, Dabri and Takarbara. In consideration of the loss the Bhil cultivators had suffered owing to a bad season, a general remission of revenue, amounting to one anna in the rupee, was made in all the Parganas. In the Chuktalla Pargana a remission of two annas in the rupee was allowed in all cases where the land was found to be of an inferior quality. In the village of Kilana, Pargana Jherun, where the land was inferior and the rate of assessment as high as ₹12 per plough, a permanent reduction of two rupees per plough has been made. Similarly, in some villages of the Chuktalla Pargana, where the land was found to be very hilly and unproductive, a permanent reduction in the rate of assessment has been made at a cost to the revenue of ₹410-8 per annum. It is probable, however, that these reductions will induce the Bhils of the neighbouring country to settle in Ali Rajpur territory to the future advantage of the State. The rate of assessment at present obtaining in Ali Rajpur ranges between ₹5 and ₹12, and Major Martelli found that the rates were lighter than those existing in all the neighbouring States except Burwani.

49. *Abkari.*—The three systems of leasing the Kalali contracts, mentioned in previous reports, have worked well and the Bhils are contented. There does not appear any reason at present to make any change in these systems.

50. *Forest.*—No change has been made in the management of the State Forest. Owing to a bad season, the Bhils, who have no other means of maintenance, were allowed to cut and sell timber from the State Forest.

51. *Phulmal Estate.*—The revenue of this Pargana has not improved during the year. This is attributable in part to a bad season. The number of ploughs in the preceding year was 325, but this has been reduced by ten ploughs.

52. *Crops and Rainfall.*—The total fall of rain in Ali Rajpur was 23·20 inches, while in the previous year it was 49·50. Had the fall been equally distributed over the season it would have saved the kharif crops. The rabi crops also failed in this territory owing to want of water.

53. *Health.*—Malarious fever was prevalent, as is usual in this part of the country, from October to December, but otherwise the health of the State was good.

54. *Schools.*—There are four schools in the State, *viz.*, Rajpur, Nanpur, Bhabra and Sorwa. The daily average attendance was 124 against 136 of the previous year, and 25 boys belonging to the Bhil and Bhilala class also attended the schools. A new school was opened at Sorwa, which is well attended by the children of Bhilalas. The Superintendent is doing his best to open schools for Bhil children, and his efforts have met with some success.

55. *Dispensary.*—The number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 2,774, of whom 2,692 were cured, 64 left before recovery, and 18 died.

56. *Jail.*—The daily average of prisoners was 34, and the average cost per head was ₹51-10-8 for the year.

57. Thakur Jowan Singh, the Superintendent, has been very favorably reported on by my predecessor, who styles him "the right man in the right place." He has made himself very popular among the Bhils, over whom he has great influence. The Superintendent is exerting himself to the best of his power in bringing to an end the negociations which are

going on for the marriage of the three daughters of the late Rana Rupdeo. Sufficient money has been provided for the purpose from the current year's Budget.

The Suddar Amin, Ramkrishnapaut, who is the executive official under the Superintendent, and performs all the judicial work, continues to give satisfaction.

58. *Debts.*—The liabilities of the State amount to ₹84,951-3-5, of which ₹69,375 is due to Government on account of nazarana on the succession of Waje Singh. In order to meet these debts there was a balance of ₹51,706 in the State Treasury. In case the marriages of the daughters take place during the current year, a sum of about ₹ 45,000 will be required, but even if this expenditure is incurred, it will not be difficult to pay up the first instalment of the nazarana due this year, the forecast of the current year's finances being a favourable one.

BARWANI.

59. *Finances.*—The following statement shows the financial statistics of the year under report:—

Receipts.	Actuals.		Expenditure.	Actuals.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.		1884-85.	1885-86.
	₹	₹		₹	₹
Land Revenue	59,240	46,769	Land Revenue	9,904	9,963
Sayer	9,228	7,675	Customs	4,906	4,545
Excise	18,386	23,749	Law and Justice	14,673	13,018
Law and Justice	7,786	6,007	Public Works	45,430	49,174
Customs	40,082	33,364	Police	21,605	22,009
Miscellaneous	6,968	6,809	Education	4,577	4,438
Interest on Government paper	14,275	15,375	Political charges	6,309	6,455
			Pensions and Charity grants	5,617	6,310
Total	1,55,965	1,39,748	State charges	23,189	21,819
Balance of last year, including Government paper for ₹2,50,000.	2,90,435	2,97,645	Miscellaneous	12,545	12,924
Grand Total	4,46,400	4,37,393	Total	1,48,755	1,50,655
			Balance Cash and Government paper for ₹2,50,000.	2,97,645	2,86,738
			Grand Total	4,46,400	4,37,393

Receipts.

There was a large decrease of ₹12,471 under the head of Land Revenue. This sum represents the arrears of Land Revenue which could not be recovered owing to a bad season and failure of crops. It was deemed advisable to postpone the recovery of these arrears until next year, when the money will be realised in two instalments.

The decrease under sayer is due to several causes, and the sources from which this income is derived, are liable to fluctuation.

The large increase under excise is the result of greater competition at the auction sale of the contracts.

The large falling off under customs is attributed to decrease of traffic in grain, timber, cloth and other articles, owing to a bad year.

Expenditure.

The decrease as compared with the previous year under Public Works is owing to reduced expenditure on the Hindolbara road.

The decrease under State charges was due to the absence of any extraordinary expenditure, such as the purchase of a carriage and horses in the previous year.

The total receipts for the year were ₹1,39,784, and the expenditure ₹1,50,655. There was thus a deficit of ₹10,907, which was met from the surplus of last year. Had the Land Revenue been realised in full the deficit would have been avoided. The financial condition of

the State is, however, satisfactory, as the State Treasury contained ₹36,738 in cash, and ₹2,50,000 in 4 per cent. Government securities at the close of the year.

60. *Installation of His Highness the Rana.*—His Highness Rana Indurjit Singh, having shown by his successful management of the Anjar Pargana that he was capable of ruling his State, was invested, under the orders of the Government of India, by my predecessor Major Martelli on the 16th January last with extensive administrative powers, subject to certain conditions which were explained to and accepted by the Rana. These conditions comprise the administration of the finances of the State in accordance with an approved Budget Estimate; the right of initiative of the Dewan in all State business, and the protection of the rights and privileges of the Bhil population of the State.

61. The Dewan nominated by the British Government is Pundit Sham Narain, whose services have been lent by the Government of the North-Western Provinces for a period of 2½ years, and who brings a high character for zeal and ability. I trust that His Highness the Rana, with the assistance and advice of Pundit Sham Narain, will be enabled to rule his State satisfactorily. I have also to record the lamented death of Khan Bahadur Mohamed Najuf Khan, the late Dewan, to whom the Barwani State is deeply indebted for its present prosperity. The Khan Bahadur retired on a pension on the 31st July 1885.

62. *Crops.*—The rainfall at Burwani was 7·55 inches, but the average for the whole of the State was 10·65 inches. At Anjar, which is the richest Pargana in the State, the fall was so inopportune that the outturn of wheat and opium was almost nothing, and hence the land revenue has fallen into arrears. The kharif crops did not suffer so much as the rabi.

63. *Health.*—A few cases of cholera occurred in three villages to the west of Barwani in September last; otherwise the public health was good.

64. *Education.*—The average daily attendance at the 13 male and two girls' schools, maintained at a cost of ₹4,438, was 561·49 against 543·35 of the previous year. Six boys competed at the annual examination of the Malwa Schools, but the result is not yet known.

65. *Dispensary.*—The Dispensary at Anjur has not yet been opened for want of a suitable building which is now under construction. The number of patients treated in the three dispensaries now existing was 19,034, of whom 18,796 were cured and 58 died. The cost of maintaining these dispensaries was ₹3,802-11-6.

66. *Jail.*—The number of prisoners admitted during the year was 85, the daily average being 17. The cost offeeding each prisoner was ₹39-4-5 for the year.

The Jail building which was commenced last year has been finished at a cost of ₹18,261-4.

JOBAT.

67. *Finances.*—The financial result for the year has been as follows:—

	₹
Cash Balance on 1st April 1885	4,902
Receipts from all sources	19,016
TOTAL	23,918
Expenditure.	
Ordinary	18,160
Liquidation of debts	1,300
Extraordinary (funeral obsequies of Ratan Koorba)	429
TOTAL	19,889
Cash Balance on 1st April 1886	4,029

68. *Health.*—The sickness caused by malaria was greater than usual, but on the whole the public health was good.

69. *Crops.*—Owing to a scanty rainfall the kharif crops suffered heavily. The rabi crop raised in this part of the country is usually very small.

70. *The Rana.*—Rana Sarup Singh, who is now in his nineteenth year, was allowed to leave the Indore College. He now resides at Ghora and associates with the Kamdar, with a view to learning the work of administration. He is a well-behaved lad, and should he continue to give his attention to the business he will soon become acquainted with the affairs of his small State.

71. The Kamdar, Wamon Rao Bapuji, performs his duty satisfactorily.

MATHWAR.

72. Rana Ranjit Singh is carrying on the affairs of his small estate satisfactorily.

KATHIWARA.

73. Thakur Bahadur Singh manages his estate well.

RATANMAL.

74. The dowager Thakurani Indurba is managing this petty estate under the orders of this office. Her son, Dhirap Singh, is now 7 years of age.

BAGODE PARGANA (DEWAS).

75. The receipts from all sources were ₹8,909-0-7, and the expenditure ₹4,273-6-11. The surplus, *viz.*, ₹4,635-9-8, was paid to Dewas State as usual.

76. The Dispensary opened at Padlia last year is doing good work. The number of patients who availed themselves of this institution was 1,262, of whom 1,257 were cured and 5 died.

77. The Kamashdar Kishanlall is doing his best to improve the land revenue of this Pargana.

GUARANTEED THAKURS.

MULTHAN.

78. A Commission, consisting of Deep Singh, Thakur of Charawad (Gwalior), and Wamon Rao Bapuji, Kamdar of Jobut, was appointed to enquire into the liabilities of the Thakur, and it has been found that the debts amount to ₹1,03,603-14-9. My predecessor summoned the Thakur to Sardarpur in August last, and explained to him the result of the Commission. He accepted the amount of liabilities as correct, and signed an agreement, promising to pay off all debts, except that of the principal creditor, a Rutlam merchant, within twelve months from the date of the agreement. Ten months have since elapsed, but the Thakur has done nothing towards clearing his debts. Complaints have been received from several creditors of the Thakur regarding the non-payment of the debts owed by him for the last four years. He has been repeatedly pressed by successive Political Agents to put his house in order, but nothing definite has yet been effected. The affairs of this Thakurate are fast approaching a crisis.

KACHI BARODA, BUKHTGARH, AND DHOTRIA.

79. There is nothing calling for special remarks regarding these Thakurates.

GUARANTEED BHUMIAS.

80. The Bhumias of Jamnia, Mota, and Chota Burkhera, Gurhee and Rajgurh, have managed their estates well. Several complaints have been received against the Bhumia of Nimkhera, Dariyao Singh, who bears a bad character.

BHUMIAS UNDER MANAGEMENT.

KALI BAORI.

81. *Finances.*—

	₹	a.	p.
Balance on 1st April 1885	243	4	8
Receipts for the year	5,747	7	6
TOTAL	5,990	12	2
Expenditure.			
Ordinary	4,797	6	1
Liquidation of debts	0	0	0
Interest	0	0	0
Taccavi advances	0	0	0
TOTAL	4,797	6	1
Balance on 1st April 1886	1,193	6	1
GRAND TOTAL	5,990	12	2

All the debts which were due by the estate at close of the preceding year have been paid off since the close of the year under report, and consequently they are not shown in the above account.

82. The Bhumia Sher Singh seems well able to manage his affairs, and a recommendation will shortly be made that he be given full authority over his estate.

BHARUD PURA.

83. *Finances*—

	R.	a.	p.
Balance on 1st April 1885	16	10	4
Receipts for the year	4,934	11	11
TOTAL	4,951	6	3
Expenditure.			
Ordinary	3,468	8	3
Liquidation of debts	500	0	0
Extraordinary	980	12	6
TOTAL	4,949	4	9
Balance on 1st April 1886	2	1	6
TOTAL	4,951	6	3

The liabilities of the estate amount to R758-15, and owing to marriages and deaths in the Bhumia's family, the liquidation of debts is much hampered.

84. The Bhumia's brother Dowlut Sing, who is charged with dakaity and escaped from custody in the previous year, is still at large.

85. Finance.

KOTIDEH.

	R	a.	p.
Balance on 1st April 1885	500	10	3
Receipts for the year	1,167	1	11
TOTAL	1,667	12	2
Expenditure.			
Ordinary	1,666	7	1
Payment of debts	0	0	0
	1,666	7	1
Balance on 1st April 1886	1	5	1
TOTAL	1,667	12	2

The debts due by the estate on the same date were R350.

86. CHIKTIABAR.

	R	a.	p.
Balance on 1st April 1885	18	1	6
Receipts for the year	801	6	2
TOTAL	819	7	8
Expenditure.			
Ordinary	636	12	3
Liquidation of debts	181	1	5
	817	13	8
Balance on 1st April 1886	1	10	0
TOTAL	819	7	8

The liabilities of the estate on the same date were R226-15-11.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing number of wells and tanks, and expenditure incurred thereon by Native States in the Bhopawar Agency during 1885-86 for purposes of irrigation and drinking.

	WELLS.						TANKS.						TOTAL OF BOTH.	
	DEEPENING OLD ONES.		NEW WELLS.		TOTAL.		DEEPENING OLD ONES.		NEW ONES.		TOTAL.			
	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.
Dhar	30	6,025 0 0	1	260 0 0	31	6,285 0 0	7	685 0 0	...	...	7	685 0 0	38	6,970 0 0
Jhabua	48	653 8 0	42	1,554 11 9	90	2,208 3 9	3	1,979 9 0	1	421 10 0	4	2,401 3 0	94	4,609 6 9
Ali Rajpur	...	...	11	374 12 2	11	374 12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	374 12 2
Barwani	12	352 12 6	9	1,973 1 1	21	2,325 13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	2,325 13 7
Jobut	...	...	3	19 5 9	3	19 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	19 5 9
Bagode	16	782 0 3	13	690 0 0	29	1,472 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	1,472 0 3
TOTAL	106	7,813 4 9	79	4,871 14 9	185	12,685 3 6	10	2,664 9 0	1	421 10 0	11	3,086 3 0	196	15,771 6 6

A. P. THORNTON, *Captain,*

Political Agent, Bhopawar.

Appendix B.

Statement showing the number of messages despatched from, and received at, Dhar and Sardarpur Offices during the year 1885-86.

Month.	Number of received messages,		Number of sent messages, including free.		Remarks.
	Dhar.	Sardarpur.	Dhar.	Sardarpur.	
April 1885	139	46	90	53	
May „	42	32	110	52	
June „	68	126	52	60	
July „	65	30	51	36	
August „	79	49	40	67	
September „	188	146	180	173	
October „	167	166	165	183	
November „	123	58	98	51	
December „	116	39	121	39	
January 1886	107	37	90	28	
February „	100	26	99	41	
March „	139	72	120	80	
Total .	1,333	827	1,216	863	

A. P. THORNTON, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

APPENDIX H.

No. 415, dated Guna Agency, the 25th June 1886.

From—Colonel M. G. Girard, C.B., Political Assistant, Guna.

To—Sir Lepel H. Griffin, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Guna Agency for the year 1885-86, of which, however, I have only held charge for about two months of the period under review. Major A. H. S. Neill was in charge from 1st April to about the end of October last, and was within the next three months succeeded by Captain Masters, Lieutenant Edwards, and Captain Money.

Native States.

Gwalior.

Bajranghar.—Waman Rao Tantia still holds the post of Subah of this District, with satisfaction to all.

Tonk.

Chapra.—Hakim Samad Khan has been Amil during the past year, which has passed quietly and prosperously.

Ragughar.—Raja Jaimandal Singh, 67 years of age, enjoys good health, but seldom stirs abroad, chiefly, I believe, from dislike of having to pass through territory formerly belonging to his family and now in possession of the Gwalior State.

Revenue about ₹24,000.

Debt about ₹20,000.

Population about 17,000.

Gurrah.—Raja Balbhadar Singh, 17 years old, was, in accordance with instructions received from the First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, invested with power last January by Captain Money.

Revenue about ₹12,000.

Debt—*Nil.*

Population about 10,000.

Dhananda.—Thakur Bhim Singh, 27 years old, lost his mother and wife during the past year. His management is careless, and estate considerably in debt.

Revenue about ₹9,000.

Debt ₹15,000.

Population about 4,000.

Parone.—Raja Gajandar Singh is 17 years of age, and his estate well managed by the Kamdar Mohamed Shafi-ud-din.

Revenue ₹12,000.

Debt—*Nil.*

Population about 7,000.

Umri.—Raja Pirthi Singh is now 15 years old. Jemadar Khusbal Singh had superintendence of this State, as well as of those of Gurra, Bhadowra, Parone and Sirsi, until last December; when, by orders of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, this supervision was discontinued. The present Kamdar Guru Ramlal, appointed in June 1885, seems an indifferent administrator.

Revenue ₹5,000.

Population about 2,700.

Bhadowra.—Raja Madho Singh, 10 years of age, has a very good Kamdar in Kanhai Ram, who manages affairs satisfactorily.

Revenue ₹7,000.

Population about 3,300.

Sirsi.—Dewan Bijey Singh Bahadur, 19 years old, I have not seen since my return to Guna, but he is, I believe, progressing favourably.

Revenue R4,000.

Population about 4,000.

Judicial.—Sixty-nine civil cases have been settled during the year against 31 of last.

This increase seems due to the triennial change of regiments; many of the Bunias of the 2nd Central India Horse having before their departure filed suits.

Of criminal cases 19 have been disposed of.

In two of the cases the prisoners were committed to the Court of Sessions of the Resident of Gwalior, and one was transferred to the Bajranghar Subat.

Boundary disputes.—The only boundary case settled during the past year was that of Khejra, Gwalior, *V.* Maradpur, Dhunanda.

That of Sepore, Ragughar, *V.* Amai, Tonk, which was last year decided by Captain Masters in favour of the former, was, in consequence of the appeal of the latter being allowed by the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, to have been re-investigated last February by Captain Masters, who came here for the purpose.

The Tonk authorities, however, refusing to appoint a Motamid, the case still remains in abeyance, and orders have been asked for in the matter.

Education.—The Agency school has been fairly attended locally, but the petty Chiefs of the neighbourhood evince a marked disinclination to any prolonged residence in Guna, or attendance at school.

The Head Master, Umanath Bajchi, is a well qualified and hard-working teacher.

Rupees 3,000 were invested in the purchase of three Government Promissory Notes this year.

Dispensary.—About 4,199 patients have attended the Dispensary during the past year There has been no epidemic disease. Twenty-one died in the course of the year.

Health.—In the last hot season 62 people died of cholera in the Rampore Pergana of Bajranghur, and about 12 elsewhere. The epidemic was evidently caused by the return of pilgrims from the Singhust fair at Ujjain. Otherwise health was good.

Crops.—Jowari and makka suffered considerably from late and protracted rain; and a portion of Parone, in particular, from a very severe hail-storm in March. The winter crops were, however, excellent on the whole.

Local Manufactures.—No local manufactures exist in this district, save for the supply of local wants.

Trade.—There is but little trade of any description to and from this district.

Military.—The head-quarters of the 2nd Central India Horse were at Guna up to November when they marched to the Camp of Exercise at Delhi; and those of the 1st Central India Horse were transferred here in the beginning of December. In addition to the former detachments at Sehore, with 11 minor ones along the Trunk Road, one is now furnished as escort to the Resident of Gwalior.

Another party of 30 sabres under a native officer was also detached in the district for about two months in search of dacoits.

An increase of hospital accommodation has been long and urgently required, but from want of funds deferred from year to year.

Jail.—The Jail which, with its establishment, rations of prisoners, and contingent charges, cost about R1,600 per annum, has, at the conclusion of the year under review, five prisoners against six at the same period of last.

The health of prisoners has been good, and the discipline and cleanliness well maintained by Jemadar Bir Singh, an old pensioner of the regiment, decorated with the order of merit for his gallantry in the Mutiny.

Police.—Two dacoities only were reported during the year, the one in the Bhadowra State, and the other in the Chachora Pergana of Bajranghur. None of either gang were identified or captured. People are as a rule too poor to offer much temptation to robbers, and crime is chiefly restricted to cattle stealing, which is seldom reported; the losers preferring as a rule to attempt their recovery through paid informers, who make a regular livelihood by it.

Postal.—The services of these amalgamated departments has been well conducted, with the exception that latterly Bombay mails are retarded 24 hours beyond the time formerly required for the delivery of letters.

These now take four days from Bombay instead of three. This delay does not occur within this Agency.

One anomaly has to my knowledge caused delay in the transmission of telegrams to *Guna;* and that is, that whilst the office stamps here spell the name as I have now written it, the official lists of Telegraph Stations now spell it as *Ghuna.*

The monthly receipts on account of money-orders, &c., amount at times to ₹6,990-5-2.

Post Offices have been opened at Chuppra and Ragughar.

Public Works.—The main Bombay and Agra road is in excellent repair, but the want of a permanent causeway at the Parbutti river is productive of very considerable inconvenience throughout and after the rainy season.

Funds are still declared wanting for the completion of the Regimental Hospital, though its accommodation is far below that authorized by Government. Now that the regiment has been increased by nearly 25 per cent., the completion of this work is urgently required.

A considerable amount of road repairs, drainage for the bazar, and a causeway over the Guna nulla are required before the next rainy season.

Irrigation.—There is none in this district, save from wells, though the whole country is covered with the remains of old tanks, most of which could be repaired at small cost, and with great advantage to the district.

A tank upstream from the Guna Bazar was sanctioned by the Acting Agent to the Governor-General for Central India in 1884, and completed last year, at a cost of about ₹3,000, which slightly exceeds the estimate. It has proved a very great success however, and not only assures a supply of water in the lower level wells, but has throughout the season maintained a supply of running water in the Guna nulla, which formerly became stagnant or dried up soon after the monsoon.

It would be practicable, and, I think, very conducive to general health and comfort, by slightly raising the level of this tank to maintain the flow of water throughout the hot season.

Stallions.—The well known Arab "Revenge" is still here, as well as "Hamadani," a bay Arab of 14'0½" hands, and "Moscow," a grey Arab galloway of 13'3."

About 71 mares were covered last year; but stock are starved and very few remounts fit for the regiment are obtained locally.

Annual tour.—The Officiating Political Assistant visited Bajranghar, Gurra and Bhadowra. In the short time I have held office I have been unable to go on tour, though I have visited a great part of the district on horseback.

There being only one Munshi and one English writer allowed here, it is almost impossible to move the office away from Guna without falling into arrears with the weekly forms and returns that have to be now sent in.

Statistical Abstract of General Report of Political Administration of the Central India Agency for the year 1885-86.

| Names of States. | Particulars of Rulers. | | | | General Statistics. | | Armed Forces. | | | |

Sirsi.	Bhadoura.	Umri.	Parone.
Diwan.	Raja.	Raja.	Raja.
Bijey Bahadur Singh.	Madho Singh.	Pirthi Singh.	Gajendar Singh.
19	15	15	15
A very bright, manly youth.	Too young to form an estimate of his character.	Clever, but somewhat effeminate.	An intelligent youth, but lately getting under Mohamedan influences.
Not known.	Not known.	Not known.	Not known.
4,026	3,365	2,740	7,328
4,000	7,000	5,000	12,000
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	A few Road Police.	A few Road Police.	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	Agra and Bombay Road.	Agra and Bombay Road.	...
The criminal	cases of all Chiefs in International Administration cases are		settled by the Political
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
		Wheat, gram, opium, jowar,	and other Indian grains.
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.
The	States of Gurra, Parne, Umri,	Bhadoura and Sirsi are managed by their Chiefs under	

M. G. GIRARD, *Colonel*,
Political Assistant, Guna.

FOR THE YEAR 1885-86.

APPENDIX No. 2.

No. , dated Bhopal Agency, Sehore, the 1886.

From—

To—

I have the honour to submit the second report on the Administration of the Narsingarh State for the year 1885-86.

2. I requested Moulvi Karamat Hussein, who had held charge of this office throughout the year, and who had a knowledge of the details of the management of the State, to prepare this report before his departure for England, but he was unable to do so, which is a pity, because I assumed charge of this office only two months ago, and have therefore not yet gained a full knowledge of the various departments of the Administration, but I write down what I have been able to acquire during two months' experience.

3. The officials and people are very conservative and partial to the old system of administration. Although several reforms in the Civil and Criminal Courts, the Police, and Tahsils, have been introduced, still everything is managed badly through the inefficiency of the officials. It will require not only constant exertion but considerable increase to the expenditure before good results can be produced, or the reforms instituted be of practical use.

4. The Judge of the Criminal Court is invested with the power of a second class Magistrate, and the Tehsildars with those of a Magistrate of the third class. In the Niabat are filed appeals from the decisions of the lower Courts, and such cases as are beyond the jurisdiction of the Judge. Some of the thanedars also are invested with the power of fining in trifling cases. Very few civil suits are instituted. From this it is not to be inferred that the people are not litigious, or are just and honest in their dealings. The real reason is that they have no reliance on the administration of justice by the State Courts, but it is hoped that by our persistent exertions and reforms their reliance will be increased.

Jagirdars.

5. The jagirdars owing to lax authority have become more or less independent, and they neglect their duties. This defect will be removed by a little trouble on the part of the State officials. The jagirdars even neglect to forward information of crime which is committed in their holdings. They have taken the law into their own hands, and even go so far as to resist the arrest of criminals within their jagirs. By and by these defects will be removed when the power of the law is recognised.

6. The criminal law of the State is founded on the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes. This will be continued with more care and attention than hitherto with due regard to the condition and usages of the State and people.

7. The working of the Criminal and Civil Courts is shown in the statement in the Appendix. I had a mind to prepare a report almost similar to those prepared by district officers in British India, but was obliged to abandon my intention owing to the materials supplied being prepared according to no rule.

Revenue.

8. The population of the State is, according to the last census taken in 1881, 122,429. The area of the State appears to be almost 622 square miles. There still remains a good deal of fertile land not yet brought under cultivation. For this two causes may be assigned—

(1) the zemindars reap greater advantages by grazing their cattle gratis on these waste lands;

(2) they take very little interest in extending cultivation, and they are so independent that at the least provocation they leave their villages. Formerly in revenue suits the court-fees were paid in cash, *viz.*, 3½ per cent. of value of suit on the case being settled. Now the treasury issues stamped paper for this purpose.

9. The kharif during the past year did not yield a good outturn; the rabi or spring harvest proved an excellent one; wheat was produced in abundance; opium slightly suffered from blight; hail-stones fell in some villages, but the damages caused by them were not serious. The continued fall in the price of opium caused a difficulty in the collection of the State revenues. Formerly revenues used to be paid into the treasury at Narsingarh only; now it is paid into the head-quarter treasury of the tehsil, of which there are four, *viz.*, Narsingarh, Pachour, Khujner and Chhaphera. The State appoints and pays the patwaries. These patwaries are quite incompetent, and owing to their inefficiency the pecuniary interest of the State has been

greatly sacrificed. If such patwaries, as have passed a patwariship examination, be selected for these appointments as in British India, great benefits will accrue to the State, and the village records also will be correctly prepared.

10. In this State the word patel corresponds to the word lamberdar in British India. Instead of salaries they are given lands rent free. Besides patels there are mustajirs. These are the only persons to whom leases are given. They apportion the village land among the several cultivators; but owing to an absence of any arrangement to give them separate written papers, showing therein the amount held by each of these cultivators, and the rent for which each is responsible, these mustajirs and patels find opportunity for exactions from the cultivators. For the removal of this defect in future, separate leases, showing the area and the amount for which a cultivator is responsible, will be issued on the completion of the new settlement now under progress. The result of the new survey will be a decrease of revenue. The reasons are (1) the survey was not made in a satisfactory manner; (2) the inexperience of the officials and the dishonesty of the patwaries concerned. Patels, mustajirs and patwaries, two or three years before the commencement of the present survey, in order to deceive sowed common grains in good land, that is, jowar in wheat land or in opium land, so that the assessment be low. After the completion of the settlement they begin to produce wheat and opium in fields the rent of which had been assessed as jowar-producing fields, the mustajirs and patels carefully collecting the proper rent from the cultivators according to the produce. If the patwaries be careful in submitting annually accurate records of the kind of seed sown in each field, and there be satisfactory management in the sudder tehsil, the interest of the State could not thus be sacrificed at the time of a fresh settlement, and these records will be useful at the time of granting leases.

11. The new survey and settlement is being based on an agreement entered into by the State and zemindars under the mediation of the Political Agent, that the Rajgarh survey chain should be used and Rajgarh rates levied. The survey has been completed in the purganahs of Pachour and Khujnair to the satisfaction of the zemindars and leases issued, but the remaining purganahs' present different conditions, and the survey on this basis will most probably not be acceptable to the zemindars; and as the State revenue has fallen in the two purganahs already settled, and there will be no gain from the two remaining purganahs, therefore there will be a loss on account of the new settlement. The State was, at the beginning of the current year, visited by the Agent, Governor-General, and the Political Agent, who were, it is believed, satisfied with the settlement.

Medical.

12. There is in Narsingarh a charitable dispensary, to defray the cost of which ₹1,300 are subscribed by the State to the Agency; it does much good and relieves a large amount of suffering. There is at Khujnair a branch dispensary. To open another at Pachour is under contemplation. This will do much good both to the subjects of the State and to travellers passing on the Agra and Bombay Road. For purposes connected with sanitation there are 16 mehters and one daroga. Special attention is paid to this department. There is no city police, for which an arrangement will shortly be made.

Police.

13. Formerly there was no regular police; the Narsingarh tehsil sepoys acted also as city police, but two years ago a separate city police was formed. The strength of the police force of the State in t l two circles into which it has been divided,—two inspectors, one in each circle, eight thanedars, four sub-thanedars, five havaldars, two hundred constables and other servants. To the last named, lands have been granted rent free instead of salaries, who assist the police. This department is not efficient. The statement in the Appendix proves this. Very few criminals were arrested during the year, and in many instances not even a clue was obtained to stolen property. No qualified experienced official has as yet been employed in this department. It has another difficulty to contend with. If an offender of this State hide himself in a village belonging to Rajgarh or any other State, the local official demurs to arrest him and give him up until he receives a written order from the Agency, and this rule works for the advantage of criminals as the villages of Rajgarh and Narsingarh are interlaced. Under such circumstances criminals of one State take shelter in another, and continue to commit crime with impunity. If measures be taken to secure concerted action on the part of these States in dealing with their criminals and co-operation in arrest and extradition, a fair measure of success may accrue to both States in the prevention and detection of crime.

Moghas and Bagrees.

14. At the beginning of the year the number of these on the register was 111, of these 76 were old, 20 new names were added, two returned, one died, and 12 absconded. There are now 98 Bagrees; to these 662 bighas 17 biswas of land have been granted, of which 548

bighas given on the following rates for ten years:—for the first five years rent free ; to pay half the assessment rates for the sixth and seventh years ; to pay three-fourths of the full assessment rates for the eighth and ninth years ; for the tenth and last year on full assessment rates. The remaining bighas, *i.e.*, 114, they cultivate on full assessment rates. Special attention has been paid to induce habits of honest industry and peaceful labours of agriculture, but they are incorrigible. The Bagrees of the neighbouring States are a source of constant trouble to the State. They protect their own mahals and villages, and commit offences in those of others. The neighboring States employ them for the protection of the people. They are like wolves engaged for the protection of sheep. But in this State every effort has been made to induce them to settle down to agriculture. Almost all crimes committed in this State are by Bagrees residing in the neighboring States. If under Act XXVII of 1871 they be ordered to live in one place under a strict guard of police maintained at the cost of each State, and if their attendance be taken day and night so that they may not go out of their mahals without permission, then good arrangement would be made. Unless each State makes proper arrangement and cooperate with one another, all our efforts will be in vain, and we will suffer the most. By the scheme I have noted, a criminal tribe called "Sansis" in the Punjab were compelled to settle down to agriculture and honest labours.

Public Works.

15. There is a great need of public buildings. Some works as stable, kothee, &c., had been completed before I arrived. But many other works, as hospitals, schools, serai, jail, dâk-bungalow, and Courts, have still to be supplied. For the construction of a dâk-bungalow a few rupees have been deducted from the contribution for the construction of the public road, and it is hoped it will be completed after the rainy season. For other buildings there are no means, and therefore the action of this department will remain contracted till the debts have been discharged. The serai will, however, be partly completed this year.

Education.

16. There is in the State a nominal madrissa, in which Hindee and Urdoo are taught. An elementary vernacular madrissa was in the year opened at Khujnair. But no school has yet been opened equal to the requirement of the State. A good school will shortly be opened, which will soon begin to prepare boys up to the middle class standard.

Military.

17. There are two companies consisting of 128 soldiers. But the force is undisciplined. Their muskets are old and useless. It is very necessary that they be better armed, for there is a good deal of dacoity about. Besides these there are 200 peons. But these are mere messengers appointed to be sent into villages for Revenue and Civil Court purposes. There are 37 sowars.

Health.

18. There was in the year a mild outbreak of cholera, whose particulars are given in the statement. No expense or trouble was spared to mitigate the suffering of the people during its prevalence. There was a conspicuous absence of other diseases.

Receipts and Disbursements.

19. As I am making a correct estimate of receipts and expenditure, which will shortly be submitted to the Agent for sanction, it is deemed not necessary to append it to this report. I am making haste in preparing the report, as the time of sending it is passing. For the present it is necessary to note that there has been a considerable decrease in the revenue from sayer, liquors and drugs. Formerly the revenue from sayer amounted to ₹32,000, but last year the whole sum realised amounted to ₹20,000 only, out of which about ₹6,000 or ₹7,000 must have been paid to the collectors.

APPENDIX No. 3.

Translation of the Annual Administration Report of the Maxoodangarh State, submitted by Golam Kadir Khan, Kamdar and Superintendent of Maxoodangarh, dated 25th May 1886.

Finance.

The gross annual income of the State has been R29,457-4-6 for the year under report. It may thus be detailed :—

	R.	a.	p.
Land Revenue	23,547	10	6
Tanka and Bhet Receipts	1,827	9	0
Miscellaneous Receipts	4,082	1	0
TOTAL	29,457	4	6
Total Expenditure	21,190	7	3
Cash Balance	8,266	13	3
At the end of the last year the State debts remaining unpaid were	18,528	6	4
Paid during the year under review	210	11	7
Balance still due	13,317	10	9

2. From the several registers kept in the Superintendent's office, it is found that during the year the following communications were received and issued :—

Receipts	2,123
Reports	162
Parwanas	2,191
Letters	160

Sixty-seven criminal cases, including cattle-lifting, were instituted during the year under report, and 109 offenders arrested. Out of these 8 offenders and 5 cases were committed to the Political Agent's Court, while the remaining 62 cases and 101 offenders were disposed of in the Superintendent and Kamdar's Court as noted in the margin.

Imprisoned	22
Fined	43
Imprisoned and fined	9
Acquitted	27

3. Ninety-five civil suits of the aggregate value of R3,937 were filed and disposed of.

4. Three hundred and nineteen miscellaneous cases were enquired into and settled.

5. Excess of rain injured the kharif crop.

6. The average price and rate of the cereals during the year was as under :—

Wheat 25 seers per Bhopal rupee.	Jowar 35 seers per Bhopal rupee.
Gram 28 ditto	Makka 40 ditto

7. Fifty-five manies and 10 sai of grain was imported from Seronj into the Maxoodangurh ilaka, while 114 manies of grain was exported to other foreign territories from Maxoodangarh.

8. It was customary to levy from cultivators 4 pie on each mani of grain supplied to them for sowing purposes by the sowkars. This tax has been abolished.

9. Seven wells were sunk and built with mud and brick within the Maxoodangarh State during the year under review.

10. Owing to the low prices of opium the agriculturists neglected its cultivation to a certain extent, and increased the plantation of sugarcane in lieu thereof.

11. Small-pox was prevalent during the year, causing great mortality among children.

12. There were no dacoities committed within the limits of the Maxoodangarh State, although they were perpetrated among the neighboring districts.

13. The Bagrees settled in this State, in addition to fallow lands, were provided with cultivated land on half the usual rent. They were granted also "taccavi" advances.

14. Pillars on the adjusted boundaries have been erected.

15. For want of funds the proposal to construct a new building for the Raja's residence was not carried out.

16. The Raja is still suffering from his usual malady.

17. The digging of the tank that was commenced last year has been half completed.

18. The construction of new buildings and shops in the newly-founded gunge started last year, has been nearly finished.

19. Due remissions of the customs dues to the people who have settled in the new gunge for trading purposes have been made.

20. In the month of January Sir Lepel Griffin, the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, paid a visit to Maxoodangargh during his tour through the Agency. It is worthy of notice that for the past 30 or 40 years no Resident ever visited the place.

21. In the month of December 1885, the sister of the Raja of Maxoodangarh, and in April 1886 the Raja of Shapura, her husband, were guests of the Raja of Maxoodangarh.

APPENDIX No. 4.

Abstract translation of a Report regarding the administration of the Seronj Parganah of Tonk, submitted by the Amil of Seronj, dated 11th May 1886.

I have the honour to report briefly on the administration of the Seronj Parganah of Tonk, and the several reforms introduced by me during my tenure of Amilship of that parganah as follows.

2. Under instructions from Colonel W. Kincaid, Political Agent of Bhopal, conveyed to me personally during that officer's last visit to Seronj, I made a tour through the parganah inspecting the hills and jungles alleged to be the rendezvous of bad characters, and took a note of each of them.

3. In the several villages of the district a thorough search was made for bad and suspicious characters by the aid of informers, and, as a preliminary measure, some suspects were made to execute bonds to keep the peace, and securities were taken from others.

4. After completing my tour of the district I returned to Seronj. Here I prepared a statement showing the police arrangements to be adopted in the town of Seronj, and submitted the same for the sanction and approval of the Nawab of Tonk. His Highness the Nawab was pleased to sanction my proposal to send out regular sowars and sepoys to be placed in charge of the several stations for the protection of the people from bad characters.

5. Trustworthy officials selected from His Highness' troops, such as Naib Resaldars and others, were appointed Thanedars. The frontiers over which the "badmashes" were believed to cross over to other districts, were properly guarded by "chowkis," thus giving them as little chance as possible of carrying out their evil intentions.

6. Thanas were established 8 miles apart, so that one thanedar could give timely assistance to the other immediately on receipt of notice. They were also provided each with a Manual to guide them in the discharge of their several duties. The result was a thorough suppression of crime.

7. After this my attention was directed to the extension of cultivation and increase of population, and to attain this end I examined the jungles and hills, and founded 39 new villages on tracts of cultivable land, which were all peopled save a few owing to frontier disputes.

8. This measure proved beneficial to the State revenues and destroyed places of refuge for criminals as well as for wild ferocious animals, and also secured for me the thanks of His Highness the Nawab.

9. My attention was next directed towards the construction and repair of buildings in the town as well as the parganah. The buildings and shops along the bazar street, which were once in a ruinous state, were put in thorough repair, and several new ones were erected.

10. With a view to improve trade, a fair was instituted with His Highness the Nawab's sanction, and commenced from Magh Badi Ekam = 2nd January 1885. It was attended by numerous traders as if it were an old fair. This year the attendance was almost doubled, and commodities worth lakhs of rupees were bought and sold with advantage to trade. The police arrangement was perfect, because no complaints were received from merchants of having been robbed or maltreated.

11. The construction and lighting of bazar roads have added greatly to the appearance of the bazar and the convenience of the public.

12. A dispensary for the public convenience has also been established.

13. An old culvert that ran beneath the town, and evidently was originally intended to drain the place, was made serviceable again after the lapse of one hundred years during which it lay quite blocked up. It is so wide and high that three persons can walk abreast without inconvenience. This has proved a great boon to the public.

14. No dacoities have been reported this year in the parganah.

15. The Revenue Department was also well administered. Forty-four wells, that had become unserviceable through lapse of time, were repaired and utilised, and three new tanks (talab) were dug during the past and the present year; 3,633 bigas of waste land have been brought under cultivation, and 195 ploughs added to the number already in use.

16. The cultivators are happy and prosperous, making regular payments of land rent into the State treasury, and persevering in bringing new lands under cultivation.

17. Very few criminal cases have been instituted during the year under report.

18. Owing to excess of work no tour was undertaken during the year, but now it is intended that one should be made with a view to found more villages and to perform other works of importance, and thereby further ameliorate the condition of the parganah.

APPENDIX No. 5.

No. 19, dated Sehore, the 9th April 1886.

From—Captain E. S. Masters, Offg. Boundary Settlement Officer, Bhopal,
To—The Political Agent in Bhopal.

I have the honour to submit the following report of the work done by me as Boundary Settlement Officer during the months of February and March 1886.

2. In accordance with your demi-official instructions I proceeded on tour on the 2nd February 1886, and arrived at Sarali on the 10th of the same month. Owing to the non-arrival of the Mohtamids I was unable to commence operations till the 17th February. I settled one case at Sarali, and then marched to Sultaina, where I settled three cases. From thence marched to Mundla, on the Khilchipur-Rajgarh frontier, and settled three cases there. From thence, at the urgent instance of the Narsingarh Mohtamid, I proceeded to Kundeli for the purpose of settling some disputes in which that village was a party, but more especially the case of Nandni of Narsingarh and Kundeli of Rajgarh. I succeeded in settling two of the cases, in one of which there was no dispute, but failed to settle the principal one, Nandni *versus* Kundeli, and another Kalakhera *versus* Kundeli. I submit herewith a special report of my proceedings in the former case. In the "Karar Dad" of the 12th December 1884 it was agreed that the latter should be settled by punchayat. In accordance therewith I set the panches to work on the boundary. For three days they examined the boundary and became thoroughly conversant with its features, and then I brought them away with me to consider their decision. As they had not arrived at any decision up to the 6th April, I handed them over on that day to the Officer in charge of the Agency.

3. My intention had been to proceed from Kundeli to Kaliankheri for the purpose of taking up the dispute between that village and Piplia. But owing to the unexpected delay which arose in the case of Nandni *versus* Kundeli, which detained me nearly a week, I changed my mind as the season was getting too far advanced, and Kaliankheri was several days' march out of my way. I returned instead to Mundla, in the neighborhood of which there is a line of frontier between Khilchipur and Rajgarh, which the Khilchipur authorities were very anxious that I should demarcate.

4. This frontier comprises twelve cases in all, of which I had already settled 3, I now settled 8 more. The 12th, Kolukheri *versus* Moteepura, remains. The Rajgarh Mohtamid declared that it had formerly been settled mutually, but he was unable to produce the record or map of the former settlement without a reference to Rajgarh, which would involve delay. I therefore mapped the claims of both sides, and requested the Rajgarh Mohtamid to produce the documents as soon as possible; they have not yet been received.

5. I completed my operations at Mundla on the 25th of March, and started to return to Sehore the next day. I marched *viâ* Rajgarh and Narsingarh, and arrived at Sehore on the 2nd of April.

6. I append a list of the cases settled, showing in detail the manner in which each was settled, the length of the disputed boundary in each case, &c. The details of this statement may be summarised thus:—

Number of cases settled by mutual agreement	15
By Panchayet	1
By Boundary Settlement Officer	1*
Total	17

Total length of boundary settled 13¼ miles.
Number of pillars to be built 171.

7. In addition to the above I effected a temporary settlement of the boundary between Nandni of Narsingarh and Kundeli of Rajgarh, which I have reason to hope may be accepted by both States as a final decision.

* Decision accepted by both sides.

8. Before concluding my report I wish to record my entire satisfaction with the manner in which the various members of the office establishment performed their duties. The Sarishtadar, Mahomed Amir Khán, has been 25 years in the office, and I found him particularly useful.

9. I also beg leave to offer the following suggestion, *viz.*, that when a boundary is settled beyond appeal, the States concerned be directed to build pillars within a *fixed period*, on the understanding that if they are not completed within that period, they will be done by contract, and the cost charged to the State. According to my experience the State authorities generally leave the building of the pillars until threatened with a contractor, and then, as they can do the work cheaper themselves, they set to work at them in earnest. Thus there is, as a rule, a great deal of unnecessary correspondence and worse than useless delay, and in many cases the temporary marks are effaced by time and weather before the pillars are begun, thus giving rise to future dispute.

List of the Boundary Disputes settled by CAPTAIN E. S. MASTERS *during the months of February and March 1886.*

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Name of State.	*Versus.*	Name of Village.	Name of State.	Date of decision.	No. of Rubakar.	Date of Rubakar.	Distance.	No. of Pillars.	No. of English Letters.	Old Vernacular file No.	By Panchayet or mutually or B. S. Officer.	REMARKS.
									Feet.					
1	Sarali	Dewas, Jr. Br.	*Versus*	Ronsia	Rajgarh	17th February 1886	16	17th February 1886	1,569	7	1	1280	Mutually	
2	Naipanian	Ditto, Sr. Br.	,,	Sultania	Do.	23rd ,, ,,	20	23rd ,, ,,	3,681	9	2	1281	Do.	
3	Nairanian	Narsingarh	,,	Do.	Do.	26th ,, ,,	30	3rd March 1886	10,570	24	3	1282	Do.	
4	Pipilia	Dewas, Sr. Br.	,,	Gulkheri	Narsingarh	27th ,, ,,	32	5th ,, ,,	1,264	6	4	1283	Half by Panchayet & do.	
5	Mundla	Khilchipur	,,	Karera	Rajgarh	6th March 1886	37	11th ,, ,,	4,272	7	5	1284	Panchayet	
6	Do.	Do.	,,	Kolukheri	Do.	8th ,, ,,	38	11th ,, ,,	3,429	5	6	1285	B. S. O.	
7	Khatakheri	Narsingarh	,,	Kundeli	Do.	11th ,, ,,	41	15th ,, ,,	6,567	17	7	1287	Mutually	
8	Khajuri	Do.	,,	Do.	Do.	11th ,, ,,	42	15th ,, ,,	4,880	13	8	1288	Do.	
9	Tartara	Khilchipur	,,	Kolukheri	Do.	8th ,, ,,	42	16th ,, ,,	6,422	17	9	1286	Do.	Trijunction was fixed by B. S. Officer.
10	Karanpura	Do.	,,	Do.	Do.	8th ,, ,,	52	24th ,, ,,	5,884	11	10	159	Do.	
11	Hataikhera	Rajgarh	,,	Mundla	Khilchipur	22nd ,, ,,	55	28th ,, ,,	6,000	13	11	1289	Do.	
12	Do.	Do.	,,	Hanotia	Do.	22nd ,, ,,	56	28th ,, ,,	532	3	12	1290	Do.	
13	Do.	Do.	,,	Khuchania	Do.	22nd ,, ,,	57	29th ,, ,,	1,819	5	13	1291	Do.	
14	Sareri	Do.	,,	Do.	Do.	22nd ,, ,,	58	29th ,, ,,	713	3	15	1292	Do.	
15	Kharchakheri	Do.	,,	Do.	Do.	25th ,, ,,	59	30th ,, ,,	6,388	17	16	1293	Do.	
16	Sareri	Do.	,,	Semli	Do.	25th ,, ,,	60	30th ,, ,,	867	4	17	1294	Do.	
17	Phulkheri	Do.	,,	Do.	Do.	25th ,, ,,	61	31st ,, ,,	5,141	10	18	1295	Do.	
18	Kundeli	Do.	,,	Nandni	Narsingarh					171				
19	Do.	Do.	,,	Kalakheri	Do.	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	Only mapped.
20	Kolukheri	Do.	,,	Motipura	Khilchipur									

Panchayat . . . . 4,904 feet
B. S. Officer . . . . 3,429 ,,
Mutual settlement, 11 miles . 3,585 ,,
} Total 13¼ miles and 38 feet =13 miles 1,358 feet

E. S. MASTERS, *Captain,*
Boundary Settlement Officer, Bhopal.

APPENDIX No. 6.

Report on Boundary Work in Bhopal Agency.

I was employed on boundary work in the Bhopal Agency from the 22nd February 1886 (the date of my departure from Bhopal) to the 15th April 1886 (the date of my arrival at Indore).

2. The boundary cases taken up were disputes between the States of Rajgarh and Narsingarh, and between Rajgarh and its Jagirdar Suthalia.

3. Of the Rajgarh-Narsingarh cases I settled and completed 11 disputes; in addition, in two other cases the Rajas agreed to abide by the Topographical Survey map, but I was unable to work off the boundaries; in one case I made an enquiry and recorded actual possession, so as to prevent any further dispute arising; and in one case I made an enquiry and recorded evidence, but was unable to decide the case owing to the discrepancy between the maps and pillars in an adjoining settlement.

4. All except four of these cases were settled either mutually or by panchayet. The only cases about which it is necessary to make any remarks, are the cases of Rajgarh, Patan and Peli Karar Mithanpur. These cases have been going on since 1862, and may now be considered mutually settled, as the Rajas have agreed to accept the topographical map.

5. Between Suthalia and Rajgarh the main dispute was regarding ownership of a hill in the vicinity of Suthalia. This dispute, which has been going on for the past 40 years, has been kept up chiefly by the personal animosity of the two Raises. My endeavour therefore was to bring them to an agreement, whereby this and other cases might be settled amicably without my interference. After some delay both Rulers agreed to a panchayet which should settle as much as they could, and also agreed to settle personally any parts that the panchayet should disagree about. I accepted this agreement, which has proved successful. In addition to the main dispute, which comprised several villages on both sides, there was a similar dispute on a smaller scale close by. This was settled in the same manner.

6. The remaining disputes between these Chiefs referred to the boundaries of the three Suthalia villages, which were surrounded by Rajgarh villages. As it would have been little good to settle just the actual dispute, I prevailed on the parties to settle the whole boundary of these villages, so that in future it will be impossible for any dispute to arise. The settlement is to be carried out by panchayet, and when the boundaries are fixed, they will be mapped by a Boundary Surveyor. So far the boundary of two of the villages has been completed. The delay in the other was caused by the death of one of the panchayet, but I hope that within a short time it will be finished, and the long-standing dispute between these parties finally settled.

7. I enclose a list showing the cases that have been enquired into and settled by me.

List of the Boundary Cases settled by N. DAVIES, Esq., *Boundary Settlement Officer, between the States of Rajgarh and Narsingarh, and Suthalia, Jagir Rajgarh, in Bhopal Agency, during the year 1886.*

No.	Rajgarh.	*Versus.*	Narsingarh.
1	Bani	*Versus.*	Tikod.
2	Itawa	„	Do.
3	Parli	„	Lakheshra.
4	Do.	„	Chakrod.
5	Kararia	„	Nalkhera.
6	Bordanesh	„	Bordanesh.
7	Gujribe	„	Panali.
8	Karanwas	„	Do.
9	Bareri	„	Ralaoti.
10	Konwar Kotri	„	Husyarkheri.
12	Rajgarh Khas	„	Patan.
	Mithunpoora	„	Peli Karar.
11	Lasoria	„	Husyarkheri.

No.	Rajgarh.	*Versus.*	Suthalia Jagir Rajgarh.
13	Motherri and Walajhiri	*Versus.*	Chowki and Dewapoora.
14	Raipoora	„	Khanota.

APPENDIX No. 7.

INDORE DIVISION.

Statement shewing the work done during the year 1885-86 on the roads in the Bhopal Agency.

Name of Work.	Outlay in 1885-86.	Brief history of works.
	₹	
Constructing Dewas-Ashta Road, Bhopal Section.	918	The whole of this road is now in first class travelling order. The few miles on the plateau above Doodi, the consolidation of which failed in the previous year, are now in first rate order.
Constructing Dewas-Ashta Road, Scindia Section.	301	This has been maintained in good order.
Completing Ashta-Sehore Road, Bhopal Section.	24,284	The whole of the second coat metal has been consolidated as far as Sehore, and the greater part of the third coat metal has been collected. The work on the Imlai Inspection Bungalow was started just before the close of the year, and a revised estimate has been made for the road, including a causeway over the Ajnal river, this having been omitted in the original estimate.
Constructing Biaora-Sehore Road, Bhopal Section.	35,926	Second coat metal has been consolidated throughout, and third coat collected. All Inspection Bungalows are approaching completion, and will be fit for occupation by the end of June.
Ditto Narsingarh Section . .	25,957	
Ditto Rajgarh Section . .	19,714	

EXE. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Indore, 9th June 1886.

F. M. SCOTT,
Executive Engineer,
Indore Division.

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 541 F. D.—30-6-87.—263.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

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REPORT

OF THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN

THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1886-87.

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REPORT

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CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS BY THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

1. *General Remarks.*—The submission of this report has been delayed owing to my absence from India from May till November, my *locum tenens*, Colonel Bannerman, preferring not to review the work of the previous year, with which he had not been connected. Ill-health after my return delayed the completion of the report, and as this will be the last that I shall submit from Central India, I thought it advisable to visit the principal States in order to place before the Government my final opinion regarding their administration and prospects.

2. *Gwalior.*—The introductory part of the report for 1885-86 carried the course of events at Gwalior down to Christmas 1886, and included the death of Maharaja Sindia, the formation of the Council of Regency, and the re-organization of the administration of the State, all which would naturally have fallen within the limits of the present report, and it is not necessary to repeat an account of them here. It will be sufficient to briefly note the progress that has been made since the close of 1886.

3. I have lately spent a month at Gwalior, and I have thoroughly examined the work of the several departments, and am well satisfied with the progress made, which has generally been on the lines of the memorandum drawn up by me and placed before the Council on the 29th November 1886, a copy of which was forwarded for the information of Government. A further note showing the advance from May till November 1887, and drawn up by Major D. W. K. Barr, who officiated as Resident during the absence of Colonel Bannerman, has been separately submitted.

4. The Council of Regency have performed their duties with much industry and good sense, under the President, Raja Sir Ganpat Rao, for whom I have been glad to obtain from the Viceroy a recognition of good service in the grant of a salute of nine guns. The Army has been thoroughly controlled by Bapu Sahib Avar and Appa Sahib Angre, the Revenue by Santoba Timuk, the Police by Sahibzada Gulam Ahmed Khan, and the departments immediately connected with the palace and the Maharaja by Baba Sitole Sahib and Bapu Sahib Jadav, grandfather of His Highness. Sir Ganpat Rao, in spite of the conservative

character of his training, has fully understood that the British Government, who were directly responsible for the administration of Gwalior during the minority, insisted upon improvement and reform in every branch of the Government, and he has most loyally followed the line of policy which was indicated to him.

5. The important work of counting and making proper arrangement for the custody of the treasure left by the late Maharaja devolved upon Colonel Bannerman, and occupied him more than five months of incessant and anxious labour. He was most ably seconded by Baba Sahib Sitólé, and, although this measure was at first regarded with some suspicion by Gwalior officials, they soon realized its necessity and advisability. The treasure discovered with much difficulty amounted to upwards of six crores of rupees in silver coins, and upwards of one crore in gold and jewels. This represents the savings of the late Maharaja, and I have little doubt that there is still much treasure concealed of older date, and which escaped the hasty search of the mutineers in 1857. When the Council of Regency was first appointed, I urged upon them, as on subsequent occasions, the advantage of investing a large portion of this treasure with the British Government, secure from any untoward accidents such as that which had in the mutiny caused such serious loss. Considerable opposition was naturally raised to this proposal, but the intelligent counsels of Sir Ganpat Rao and the Resident at length induced the Council almost unanimously to agree to lend the Government three and a half crores at 4 per cent. per annum, to be repaid in instalments commencing with the majority of the Maharaja. I also caused the balance of the loan of 50 lakhs borrowed by the late Chief from the British Government to be paid off from the accumulated treasure; and by these two transactions the revenue of the Gwalior State has immediately benefited by a sum of twenty lakhs per annum, and I have good hopes that the Council may ere long see the propriety of making a further loan to the Government, as the amount of treasure at Gwalior is still too large for safety, while they have, from the interest already received from the Government, realized the great financial advantage which such investments bring to the State. The whole Public Works expenditure will be met from this additional revenue.

6. I do not think that in the history of India any State has come forward to testify its confidence in the Imperial Government in the same manner and to the same extent as Gwalior has done, and it may be hoped that its loyal example may be followed elsewhere.

7. The reorganization of the judicial system is being gradually carried out by the Chief Justice Shrinivása Rao, who was selected by me for this office and has thoroughly justified the promise of his appointment. A note of his on this subject accompanies Major Barr's printed report.

8. The Hindi character has been substituted for the Persian in the law courts, as the latter was not understood by the great majority of the people. The separation of the Executive from the Judicial Department has been carried out in one direction too completely, for the police control was removed from the Subahs or commissioners of districts, with some resulting difficulty and confusion. This mistake, which was due to a misapprehension on the part of the member of council in charge of the police, has been corrected, and the Subahs and Naib Subahs have again, as is necessary in uncivilized districts, full control of the police and responsibility for the suppression of crime. The formation of an efficient police is the great difficulty at present. The existing material is bad and corrupt, and it has always been the practice of the police to live on the people, while they are notoriously inefficient in detecting and preventing crime. Dakaiti is still rife in the districts bordering on Jhansi, and several

selected police officers have been tried there without much good result. I have urged the Council to use their utmost efforts to put down this crime, which, more than any other, disorganizes a community. I have told them that if no native officer is competent to perform this work, it will be necessary to send a British officer with full powers to the disturbed districts. This measure I am delaying as long as possible. It is far better to insist on the Council of Regency doing this work themselves than to weaken their hands by relieving them of the responsibility. It is further to be remembered that the districts affected by dakaiti have always had a bad reputation for this crime, and the men to whom the Administration should be able to look for support and assistance—the country gentlemen and Rajput Thakurs—are themselves the instigators of dakaiti, the protectors of the dakaits, and the receivers of stolen property. The state of these districts is similar to that of the English and Scottish border two hundred years ago. I hope that with strong and constant pressure applied by the Resident at Gwalior, the record in this particular may next year be more satisfactory.

9. Public works have been rapidly pushed on under the able superintendence of Mr. Harris, Chief Engineer, who has several English subordinates under him. The heavy rains of the last season were unfavourable to rapid work, but an immense deal has been done both in road-making and construction of public buildings; the more important grain districts are being opened up by metalled roads, and the survey for a light line of railway from Etawah on the Indian Midland Railway through Goona to Shirpur has been undertaken. It is proposed that a minimum sum of twenty lakhs of rupees be spent on public works, and this year, in spite of the great difficulties of starting a department where everything was new and unknown, it is estimated that the full amount will be profitably expended.

10. I desire to record my special acknowledgments to Mr. Harris for the great skill and energy which he has displayed. Every care has been taken to build in accordance with the native style of art, and to utilize and encourage native artificers, who are especially skilled in stone carving, while at Banmore, close to the capital, and near the line of railway, is situated what is probably the most valuable stone quarry in India, which, when properly developed, will form an inexhaustible source of wealth. In these preliminary remarks it is impossible to notice at length the number of public works undertaken and projected: they include buildings in all departments of the Administration, Judicial, Police, Jail, Sanitary, and Military. Designs for a new palace for the Maharaja at Ujjain have been prepared by Major Cole, R.E., and the work will be soon commenced.

11. With reference to the young Maharaja, I have to report that the appointment of Dr. Crofts has been a very happy one. He has won the affection of the young Chief and the confidence of the officials, while he superintends the new medical department which, with dispensaries and hospitals, is being extended over the whole State. The Maharaja has in every way improved; he is in excellent health, and enjoys the highest spirits, while his education is thoroughly looked after by Dr. Crofts, Pandit Dharam Narain, and others. He is a child of great promise, and of an excellent and affectionate disposition.

12. No special remarks are needed regarding the army, which has been distributed in the districts more than was before the case. The three thousand new recruits entertained when the fortress was made over to the late Maharaja have only now received their arms from England, and a larger force was thus necessarily concentrated at the capital than was intended. Some of these will now be removed. The fortress and cantonment of Morar have been maintained in as admirable a state as in British days, under General Kashi Rao, an officer of loyalty and ability.

13. On the whole, considering the short time that has elapsed since the reorganization of the Administration, it may fairly be said that an immense amount of improvement has been achieved without any perceptible friction. We have worked through Mahrattas, officials of the State. The feeling towards the British Government and to English officers is of the most warm and cordial kind, and the change within the past year and a half in this respect is difficult for any one not intimately acquainted with Gwalior to understand. If progress be continued on the same lines and through the local officials, there is little doubt that when Maharaja Sindia obtains full powers, the Gwalior State will be one of the best organized and most prosperous in India.

14. *Indore.*—I regret that I am unable to give so good an account of the Indore State, the administration of which is much neglected by Maharaja Holkar. The promises of good government which he made on coming to the *gadi*, which were emphasized by the abolition of transit duties and other obnoxious dues, have not been realized, and, in spite of numerous urgent and constant warnings, the Maharaja still continues to neglect his public duties. He has had the advantage of a Minister of exceptional capacity, Diwan Raghunath Rao, for whom I have the highest esteem and in whom I have full confidence, and who has done everything in his power to secure a well-ordered administration.

15. Maharaja Holkar paid a long-desired visit to Europe during the summer of 1887. He was present during the Jubilee celebration in England, and was honoured by receiving the decoration of G. C. S. I. from the hands of Her Majesty the Queen. His stay in England was shorter than was originally intended, and he returned to India in August, after an absence of three months abroad.

16. *Bhopal.*—The progress in this State, in which the Government of India is much interested, has been constant, and, up to the close of March 1887, is recorded in the report of Colonel H. E. Ward, the Minister. Since that time affairs have not progressed so smoothly as before, and more opposition and obstruction have been experienced by the Minister in carrying out the necessary changes in the Administration. The disturbing element in Bhopal, which has already given the Government so much trouble, is as active as ever, and the libels published upon the Minister and the Government, which are instigated from Bhopal and paid for by persons residing there, dangerously weaken the authority of the Minister; and I cannot but think that unless the guilty perpetrators of these forgeries and libels are punished as they deserve, the position of the Minister will become, ere long, untenable. Colonel Ward has done excellent service in all departments of the Administration, and is regarded with much confidence by the people. The land revenue assessments are being effectively, and in the face of much obstruction, revised. Justice is properly administered, and all arrears, of many years' standing, have been at last cleared away. A change for the better is apparent in every direction. No reconciliation has taken place between Her Highness the Begum and her daughter, the heir-apparent, and this regretted disunion has less chance of removal now that the principal link between the two has been removed by the death of Bilkis Begum, the eldest daughter of the younger lady.

17. *Rewah.*—I have lately paid a visit to the Rewah State, and am satisfied that it is progressing in the most satisfactory manner under the superintendence of Major D. W. K. Barr. For six months during this officer's deputation to Gwalior his place was filled by Captain M. J. Meade, but no change was made in the system of administration, which has worked well. The Consultative Council, composed of the principal sirdars and nobles, has given valuable assist-

ance to the Superintendent, and I know no State in which a more friendly feeling exists towards the British Government on the part of both Chiefs and people than in Rewah.

18. A committee composed of members of the Council has been engaged for some time on the duty of examining into debts due to the State in the time of the late Maharaja by some of the principal nobles, and a claim of 26 lakhs of rupees has been recorded against them. In two test cases decrees have been issued, and a fair proportion of these will be recovered, and the same procedure will be followed in the other cases. It is expected that a large sum of money will thus be recovered for the State without unduly pressing debtors whose good will it is important to retain. They are now quite ready to pay such proportions of the claims against them as may be decided upon as equitable.

19. The anticipations formed as to the prospects of the Umaria coal mines, which are under the Administration of the Central Provinces, have so far not been realised and little benefit has accrued, either to the Government or to Rewah, from their working. The income so far received from coal is inconsiderable. The revenue of the State is generally improving, and reductions of expenditure are being made, both in the Civil and Military Departments, which will improve the financial situation. Most of the urgent Public Works have now been completed, relieving the treasury of heavy expenditure, and the financial position of Rewah is thoroughly sound. It is, however, sparsely populated, and a rapid increase to this revenue, except from its mineral wealth, is not to be hoped for. Several attempts were made by Major Barr to attract emigrants from the North-Western Provinces to the fertile waste lands of Rewah, which would have been granted on highly favourable terms; but the experiment was a failure, as it has so often proved elsewhere, and it was found impossible to attract respectable cultivators who preferred poverty in their crowded ancestral villages to the comparative plenty of exile.

20. The youthful Maharaja, who is of the same age as the Maharaja Sindia, has been carefully looked after and instructed by his medical attendant and tutor, Dr. Goldsmith. Shortly before leaving India in the spring I had framed a set of rules for the future conduct of the young Prince, which has been strictly observed to the great advantage of the child, his education, and training. They were founded on the recognition of the fact that the time had come when the young Prince should no longer live in the zenana, surrounded by women and unwholesome influences, but that he should be placed under the responsible guardianship of men of authority and position, allowing only his mother to live with him, the other Maharanis being removed to a separate palace. These rules have had a wonderful effect upon the health and character of the boy. They were thoroughly approved by all the members of council and by the high priest of the family. To the ladies of the zenana they were less pleasing, and the Chandelin Maharani, the mother of the child, aggrieved at the allowances hitherto disbursed by her and notoriously wasted or embezzled being placed in other hands, has withdrawn from Rewah to a village on its border, and refuses, for the present, to be appeased. The dispute is a trivial one, but I am very anxious to close it, and every effort is being made to induce the lady to return to Rewah, where she will be treated, as ever, with full consideration.

21. But few of the remaining States of Central India require any special notice. The great majority of them have been administered by their several Chiefs without any special cause for complaint or interference on the part of Government. From the Maharaja of Bijawar, whose eccentricities have passed all bounds, the high criminal powers exercised by him, under the orders of

Government, have been withdrawn. The Senior Raja of Dewas, who equally refuses to pay any attention to the affairs of his State, and who rejects all warnings and advice, will, in like manner, should the Government approve of the proposal now being submitted to it, be deprived of his powers, and the State again placed under a Superintendent. The Junior Raja of Dewas has, with the help of an experienced Diwan, been doing much better than I was able to report last year. The Nawab of Jaora, in spite of some extravagances, is loyally endeavouring to fulfil his pledges to the Government, which advanced a loan to pay off his most pressing debtors. His State is well administered by Yar Muhammad Khan. Five lakhs of debts have been already paid off, and I have good hope that in a few years the Nawab will be altogether free from his embarrassments. The Rutlam State calls for no special notice, and has been well administered by Shyamji Krishna Varma, the Minister. The Raja during the year received the honour of the decoration of the K. C. I. E. for his enlightened administration.

22. The Maharaja of Dhar has paid more attention than usual to his State affairs, and has obtained from Government a long-desired right to exercise jurisdiction in the estates of the Thakurs and Bhumias in Dhar, a right which, it is to be hoped, will be exercised with discretion, otherwise resistance on the part of these country gentlemen, who have long considered themselves independent, will be the result. The Sailana State has given no trouble further than that the Raja had throughout the year been on bad terms with Jaswant Singh, his adopted heir, who has been residing at Indore. Faults existed on both sides, but I am glad to be able to report that I have lately effected a reconciliation between the two, and Jaswant Singh has returned to live at Sailana with his adoptive father.

23. The Baghelkhand Agency, the Rewah State excepted, requires no notice further than to record the death of the old Raja of Kothi, who has been succeeded by his eldest son. In the Bundelkhand Agency few events require notice. First in importance is the investiture with full powers, subject for the time to the general superintendence of the Political Agent, of the Raja of Chhaterpur, who has attained his 21st year. The State, which has been so long under British supervision, has been restored to him in a sound financial condition, with several lakhs of rupees invested in Government securities. The late Native Superintendent, Chandi Pershad, somewhat neglected public works, which are now being pushed on with vigour by an English Engineer, whose services have been temporarily lent to this and the Charkhari State.

24. The Chief of Gaurihar, a petty State near the cantonment of Nowgong, having lately died, a successor has been selected by the Government, to whom, in old days, the estate would have fallen as an escheat. Both the Dattia and Kaniadhana States have fallen under suspicion of having been concerned in the dakaitis in Gwalior territory, and there is no doubt that in both dakaits are harboured and protected. Kaniadhana is a small and poor State on the Gwalior side of the Betwa river, and is not strong enough unaided to put down dakaiti within its borders, due to the mal-administration of its powerful neighbours. On Dattia the strongest pressure has been applied, and the Minister has been threatened with dismissal. A certain remedy for dakaiti cannot, however, be applied until next year, when the Indian Midland Railway will run through the disturbed tracts, and tranquility will probably be at once restored.

25. The Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty was celebrated in Central India with the utmost cordiality, enthusiasm, and unanimity, and there are few towns of any importance which will not, in some work of public benefit, retain

the remembrance of this auspicious event. A full report of the celebration has been submitted to the Government of India.

INDORE RESIDENCY,
The 18th January 1888.

The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India travelled during 1886-87.

		Days.
June	1886	11
July	,,	10
August	,,	7
September	,,	4
October	,,	8
November	,,	21
December	,,	7
February	1887	1
	TOTAL	69

CHAPTER II.

JUDICIAL.

Under Foreign Department Notification No. 2559-I., dated 29th July 1886, the Agent to the Governor-General was declared to be the Government for purpose of paragraph 28, section 17 of Bengal Army Regulations, in regard to the cantonments of Sipri, Nowgong, and Sutna.

2. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 3851-I., dated 29th October 1886, the following Acts were extended to the Sindia State Railway :—

Act XLV of 1860, the Indian Penal Code.

Act VI of 1864, the Whipping Act.

Act X of 1882, the Criminal Procedure Code.

3. The Resident at Gwalior was invested with the powers of a District Magistrate and a Court of Session, and authorized to exercise the powers of a Court of original jurisdiction, as laid down in the Code of Criminal Procedure, for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates, and also for the trial of those cases cognizable by a Court of Session on that portion of the Sindia State Railway running through Gwalior territory, it being at the same time discretionary with the Resident at Gwalior to decline to exercise the powers conferred in any case in which the parties are not British subjects.

4. The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India was invested with the powers of a Court of Session and High Court, as described in the Criminal Procedure Code, in respect of all offences over which the Resident at Gwalior exercised jurisdiction.

5. The Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police in the North-Western Provinces was invested, subject to the control and supervision of the Resident at Gwalior, with the powers of a District Superintendent of Police under the Police Act in force in British territories, and with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class as described in Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code) on the Sindia State Railway running through Gwalior territory; it being, at the same time, discretionary with the said Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police to decline to exercise these powers in any case in which the parties are not British subjects.

6. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 4250-I., dated 10th December 1886, Rules were framed relating to the payment of the expenses of complainants and witnesses attending certain criminal courts of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway jurisdiction.

7. Under Foreign Department Notifications Nos. 295-I., 296-I. and 297-I., dated 26th January 1887, Act II of 1886 (Income Tax) was extended, subject to certain modifications, to the cantonments of Nimach, Nowgong, and Mhow respectively.

8. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 1022-I., dated 25th February 1887, the provisions of sections 1 to 19 and 21 to 24 of Act X of 1886, and of any other Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Penal Code, or the Whipping Act, were extended to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

9. Under Foreign Department Notifications Nos. 1024-I. and 1026-I., dated 25th February 1887, the Police officers on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway in Central India, not below the rank of Sub-Inspectors, were, with the

permission of the Magistrates, and those of and above the rank of Assistant Superintendent, without the permission of a Magistrate, authorized to conduct prosecutions.

10. Under Foreign Department Notifications Nos. 1397-I. and 1399-I., dated 18th March 1887, the following Acts were declared in force in the parganah of Manpur:—

The Scheduled Districts Act, 1874;

The Bengal Regulation III of 1818 (a regulation for the confinement of State prisoners).

Act XXXIV of 1850 (an Act for the better custody of State prisoners); and

Act III of 1858 (an Act to amend the law relating to the arrest and detention of State prisoners).

I.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Nature of Crimes.	Pending at close of 1885-86.		Instituted during 1886-87.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at close of 1886-87.		Total.		Whipped.		Transported.		Sentenced to death.		Fined only.		Miscellaneous punishment inflicted.		Total.		Average duration of cases.	Total No. of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1. Agent to the Governor-General in Central India (High Court)																																		
2. Resident, Gwalior	...	...	8	8	8	8	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	6	6	...	...	8	8	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	3	3	6	6	0·75	6
3. Political Agent, Bhopal	1	1	106	33	107	34	...	...	...	...	6	3	66	11	28	17	7	3	107	34	...	...	2	2	1	1	1	1	24	13	28	17	16·2	274
4. ,, ,, District Magistrate and Sessions Judge, Bhopal State Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Political Agent, Bundelkhand	4	4	27	12	31	16	...	...	...	...	2	1	12	6	15	7	2	2	31	16	...	...	2	2	1	1	6	3	6	1	15	7	36·57	512
6. ,, ,, Baghelkhand	...	...	24	15	24	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	18	12	...	...	24	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	12	18	12	4·2	63
7. ,, ,, Western Malwa	12	3	44	32	56	35	...	...	...	...	2	1	19	7	34	26	1	1	56	35	...	...	4	4	1	1	18	13	11	8	34	26	9·88	336
8. ,, ,, Bhopawar	3	1	21	12	24	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	15	8	3	1	24	13	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	14	7	15	8	75·83	910
9. 1st Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India	1	1	8	6	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	5	4	...	...	9	7	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	4	25·71	180
10. Political Assistant, Goona. (District Magistrate)	18	5	31	19	49	24	...	...	...	...	6	2	15	2	9	8	19	7	49	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	9	8	30·24	514
11. Second Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India. (First Class Magistrate, Indore Residency)	...	...	248	153	248	153	...	...	...	...	1	1	67	54	180	98	...	...	248	153	4	4	...	...	...	...	133	59	43	35	180	98	5·16	384
11. Second Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India. (District Magistrate, Rajputana-Malwa Railway)	...	...	8	7	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	6	...	...	8	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	3	7	6	16·43	115
12. Superintendent, Central India Agency Jail (2nd Class Magistrate)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Superintendent, Jail at Agar (Magistrates, 3rd Class)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. ,, ,, Goona (Magistrates, 3rd Class)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. ,, ,, Nowgong (Magistrates, 3rd Class)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. ,, ,, Sehore (Magistrates, 3rd Class)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Officer Commanding at Sutna (Magistrate, 2nd Class)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Superintendent, Sehore Bazaar (Magistrate, 2nd Class)	...	...	551	349	551	349	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	92	382	257	...	...	551	349	...	...	...	...	...	...	262	156	120	101	382	257	2·5	686

19. Deputy Roa Superintendent, Manpur (Magistrate, 2nd class)		21	13	46	28	67	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	24	16	12	10	5	67	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	12	9	16	12	41·51	1,702
20. Kamashdar, Manpur (Magistrate, 2nd Class)		...	...	57	39	57	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	15	36	24	...	...	57	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	22	5	2	36	24	1·02	40
21. Officer Commanding Malwa Bhil Corps, Sirdarpore (Magistrate, 3rd class)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. District Superintendent of Police, Hoshangabad (Magistrate, 2nd Class, Bhopal State Railway)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Assistant Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police, Indore (Magistrate, 2nd Class)		...	...	56	36	56	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	5	43	34	...	...	56	36	2	2	...	...	...	...	13	13	28	16	43	31	2·05	74
TOTAL		60	28	1,235	749	1,295	777	...	...	...	...	19	10	449	232	794	516	42	19	1,295	777	7	7	14	13	3	3	82	274	298	221	794	516	7·92	5,996
Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow (District Magistrate.)	Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts	19	8	129	67	148	75	...	...	...	...	2	1	99	47	38	26	9	1	148	75	5	5	...	...	...	...	14	6	19	15	38	26	18·59	1,376
Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow (2nd Class Magistrate.)	Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations	...	...	602	247	602	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	30	497	217	...	...	602	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	488	216	9	1	497	217	0·46	115
Cantonment Magistrate, Nimach (District Magistrate.)	Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts	1	1	691	248	692	249	2	2	...	...	2	2	134	61	552	179	2	2	692	249	3	2	...	...	...	...	529	163	20	14	552	179	2·55	630
	Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations	...	...	237	91	237	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	13	195	78	...	...	237	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	74	12	4	195	78	1·00	91
Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong (District Magistrate.)	Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts	12	4	282	133	294	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	78	106	55	14	4	294	137	11	8	...	...	...	...	79	34	16	13	106	55	8·33	1,108
	Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations	...	...	250	199	250	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	49	187	150	...	...	250	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	147	3	3	187	150	1·00	199
Commanding at Sipri 3rd Class Magistrate.	Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts	...	...	33	16	33	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	7	19	9	...	...	33	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	7	2	2	19	9	1·29	18
	Breaches of Cantonment Regulations and Rules	...	...	534	289	534	289	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	529	286	...	...	534	289	...	...	...	...	...	...	529	286	...	...	529	286	0·46	135
Total	Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts	32	13	1,135	464	1,167	477	2	2	...	...	4	3	421	196	715	269	25	7	1,167	477	19	15	...	...	...	...	639	210	57	44	715	269	6·66	3,132
	Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations.	...	...	1,623	826	1,623	826	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	95	1,498	731	...	...	1,623	826	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,384	723	24	8	1,408	731	0·65	540
GRAND TOTAL	Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts	92	41	2,370	1,213	2,462	1,254	2	2	...	...	23	13	861	428	1,509	785	67	26	2,462	1,254	26	22	14	13	3	3	1,121	484	355	265	1,509	785	7·43	9,128
	Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations	...	...	1,623	826	1,623	826	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	95	1,408	731	...	...	1,623	826	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,384	723	24	8	1,408	731	0·65	540
		92	41	3,993	2,039	4,085	2,080	2	2	...	...	23	13	1,076	523	2,917	1,516	67	26	4,085	2,080	26	22	14	13	3	3	2,505	1,207	379	273	2,917	1,516	4·70	9,668

II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Nature of Crimes.	Pending at close of 1885-86.		Instituted during 1886-87.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at close of 1886-87.		Total.		Whipped.		Transported.		Sentenced to death.		Fined only.		Miscellaneous punishment inflicted.		Total.		Average duration of cases.	Total No. of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Courts of Political Agents and other officers excluding Cantonment Magistrates.																																		
Murder and attempted murder	3	3	21	18	24	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	11	11	2	2	24	21	...	...	7	7	3	3	...	...	1	1	11	11	37·05	704
Culpable homicide	...	...	20	10	20	10	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	...	10	8	3	1	20	10	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	9	7	10	8	23·3	210
Dacoity	22	6	57	22	79	28	...	...	...	...	8	3	30	9	31	13	10	3	79	28	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	25	8	31	13	22·63	565
Receiving stolen property	...	...	6	4	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	3	1	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1·0	3
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	1	1	7	4	8	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	3	1	1	...	...	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	35·60	178
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	21	10	242	170	263	180	...	...	...	...	4	2	85	49	158	124	16	5	263	180	7	7	...	...	...	...	37	29	114	88	158	124	12·29	2,153
Miscellaneous offences	13	8	882	521	895	529	...	...	...	...	4	3	301	161	582	358	8	7	895	529	...	...	...	...	...	...	435	245	147	113	582	358	4·16	2,184
Total	60	28	1,235	749	1,295	777	...	...	...	...	19	10	440	232	794	516	42	19	1,295	777	7	7	14	13	3	3	472	274	298	219	794	516	7·92	5,996
Cantonment Magistrates' Courts.																																		
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·0	4
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	6	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	5	6	6	7·0	42
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	...	...	4	3	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3·50	7
Miscellaneous offences	1	1	98	64	99	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	17	73	48	...	...	99	65	19	15	...	...	...	...	21	9	33	24	73	48	3·10	202
	31	12	1,024	389	1,055	401	2	2	...	...	1	1	393	178	635	214	24	6	1,055	401	...	...	...	...	...	...	617	200	18	14	635	214	7·28	2,877
Total	32	13	1,135	464	1,167	447	2	2	...	...	4	3	421	196	716	269	25	7	1,167	477	19	15	...	...	...	...	939	210	56	44	715	269	6·66	3,132
Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations.	...	...	1,623	823	1,623	826	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	95	1,408	731	...	...	1,623	826	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,384	723	24	8	1,408	731	0·65	540
Grand Total — Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts.	92	41	2,370	1,213	2,462	1,254	2	2	...	...	23	13	861	428	1,509	785	67	26	2,462	1,254	26	22	14	13	3	3	1,121	484	355	265	1,509	785	7·43	9,128
Grand Total — Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations.	...	...	1,623	826	1,623	826	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	95	1,408	731	...	...	1,623	826	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,384	723	24	8	1,408	731	0·65	540
	92	41	3,993	2,039	4,085	2,080	2	2	...	...	23	13	1,076	523	2,917	1,516	67	26	4,085	2,080	26	22	14	13	3	3	2,505	1,207	379	273	2,917	1,516	4·70	9,668

SECTION III.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Attendance of Witnesses.

Class of Court.	No. of Persons.	No. of Days.	Average No. of days for each.	No. who have attended for one day only.
Agent to the Governor-General in Central India (High Court)	...	...	...	...
District Magistrate and Sessions Judge. Resident, Gwalior	7	7	1	7
District Magistrate and Sessions Judge. Political Agent, Bhopal	95	95	1	95
District Magistrate and Sessions Judge. Ditto ditto District Magistrate and Sessions Judge, Bhopal State Railway	...	...	...	...
District Magistrate and Sessions Judge. Political Agent, Bundelkhand	81	28	0·34	68
District Magistrate and Sessions Judge. ,, ,, Baghelkhand	100	100	1	100
District Magistrate and Sessions Judge. ,, ,, Western Malwa	105	127	1·21	83
District Magistrate and Sessions Judge. ,, ,, Bhopawar	65	481	7·40	32
District Magistrate and Sessions Judge. First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Central India	18	18	1	18
Political Assistant at Goona (District Magistrate)	32	40	1·25	10
2nd Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. First Class Magistrate, Indore Residency	265	265	1	265
2nd Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. District Magistrate, Rajputana-Malwa Railway	32	32	1	32
Superintendent, Central India Agency Jail, Magistrate, 2nd Class	...	...	...	...
Superintendent, Jail Agar, Magistrate, 3rd Class	...	...	...	...
Superintendent, Jail Goona, Magistrate, 3rd Class	...	...	...	...
Superintendent, Jail Nowgong, Magistrate, 3rd Class	...	...	...	...
Superintendent, Jail Sehore, Magistrate, 3rd Class	...	...	...	...
Officer Commanding at Sutna (Magistrate, 2nd Class)	...	...	...	...
Superintendent, Sehore Bazaar, Magistrate 2nd Class	455	455	1	455
Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur, Magistrate 2nd Class	62	62	1	62
Kamashdar, Manpur, Magistrate 2nd Class	137	137	1	137
Officer Commanding Malwa Bhil Corps at Sirdarpore (Magistrate, 3rd Class)	...	...	...	...
District Superintendent of Police, Hoshangabad (Magistrate, 2nd Class, Bhopal State Railway)	...	...	...	...
Assistant Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police, Indore (Magistrate, 2nd Class)	51	51	1	51
TOTAL	1,505	1,898	1·26	1,415
Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow (District Magistrate)	165	1,376	8·33	129
Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow (2nd Class Magistrate)	...	...	...	...
Cantonment Magistrate Nimach, District Magistrate	297	327	1·10	275
Cantonment Magistrate Nowgong, District Magistrate	409	443	1·08	378
Officer Commanding at Sipri (Magistrate, 3rd Class)	342	134	0·39	342
TOTAL	1,213	2,280	1·88	1,124
GRAND TOTAL	2,718	4,178	1·54	2,539

11. The totals of the figures shown in the above returns cannot be compared with those of previous years, since Morar is no longer a British cantonment, and returns from the Cantonment of Sipri have been embodied in this report, which was not the case last year.

12. There were 2,080 cases for disposal, of which 1,303, including 826 breaches of cantonment rules, were taken up by Cantonment Magistrates, the remaining 777 cases were disposed of by Political Agents and others.

13. The total of 777 is made up as follows:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
Murder and attempted murder	12	21
Culpable homicide	13	10
Dakaiti	25	28
Robbery on highway and elsewhere	5	5
Receiving stolen property	5	4
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	159	180
Miscellaneous offences	583	529
TOTAL	802	777

14. The average duration of cases in Courts other than those of Cantonment Magistrates has much decreased, being 7·92 against 10·05 last year. The average duration of cases tried by Cantonment Magistrates is almost the same as last year.

15. The number of witnesses attending the Courts decreased to 2,718 this year from 3,046 last year, the average duration of their attendance, however, has slightly increased, *viz.*, from 1·43 to 1·54.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

CLASS OF COURT.		Number of Suits.					Suits disposed of during 188 -8 .					
							Value of Suits.		Cost of conduct of Suits.		Average duration of Suits.	
		Pending at close of 1885-86.	Filed during 1886-87.	Total.	Disposed of during 1886-87.	Pending at close of 1886-87.	Total value.	Average value.	Total cost.	Average cost.	Total number of days.	Average duration.
							R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		
Resident, Gwalior	Regular Suits	1	3	4	4	...	260 7 0	86 13 0	29 8 0	7 6 0	92	23·00
Political Agent, Bhopal	Regular Suits	17	17	34	23	11	23,787 12 3	1,034 4 0	1,537 5 0	66 13 5	3,669	159·5
	Execution of Decrees	6	26	32	23	9	6,755 14 6	293 11 9	8 13 6	0 6 2	4,375	190·21
Political Agent, Bundelkhand	Regular Suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Baghelkhand	Regular Suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Western Malwa	Regular Suits	13	70	83	68	15	5,610 5 9	82 8 1	426 2 0	6 4 3	3,324	48·88
	Execution of Decrees	5	30	35	27	8	1,291 14 6	47 13 7	3 14 0	0 2 4	731	27·07
Political Agent, Bhopawar	Regular Suits	3	136	139	127	12	6,243 0 7	49 2 6	452 1 0	3 8 11	5,474	43·10
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political Assistant, Goona	Regular Suits	1	38	39	35	4	3,001 4 0	85 12 0	202 6 0	5 12 6	981	28·02
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Regular Suits	35	264	299	257	42	38,902 13 7	151 5 11	2,647 6 0	10 4 9	13,540	52·68
	Execution of Decrees	11	56	67	50	17	8,047 13 0	160 15 3	12 11 6	0 4 1	5,106	104·14
Civil Judge, Indore Residency	Regular Suits	57	185	242	210	32	39,230 4 2	186 14 0	1,697 2 0	8 1 4	17,869	85·09
	Execution of Decrees	5	126	131	123	8	12,341 0 0	100 5 4	30 12 0	0 4 0	246	2·00
Superintendent, Sehore Bazaar	Regular Suits	23	417	440	372	68	9,481 13 0	25 7 10	685 8 0	1 13 6	8,197	22·03
	Execution of Decrees	84	328	412	332	80	3,474 11 6	10 7 5	129 14 0	0 6 3	35,432	106·72
Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur	Regular Suits	2	8	10	8	2	431 0 9	53 14 1	...	...	537	67·12
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamashdar, Manpur	Regular Suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Regular Suits	82	610	692	590	102	49,143 1 11	83 4 8	2,382 10 0	4 0 7	26,603	45·08
	Execution of Decrees	89	454	543	455	88	15,815 11 6	34 12 2	160 10 0	0 5 8	35,678	78·41

CIVIL JUSTICE—continued.

CLASS OF COURT.			Number of Suits.					Suits disposed of during 1886-87.					
								Value of Suits.		Cost of conduct of Suits.		Average duration of Suits.	
			Pending at close of 1885-86.	Filed during 1886-87.	Total.	Disposed of during 1886-87.	Pending at close of 1886-87.	Total value.	Average value.	Total cost.	Average cost.	Total number of days.	Average duration.
								R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		
CIVIL COURTS IN CANTONMENTS.	Mhow	Regular Suits	9	36	45	34	11	23,914 7 10	703 5 10	1,698 7 6	49 15 3	2,996	88·12
		Execution of Decrees	1	82	83	82	1	66,373 12 5	809 6 11	122 5 0	1 7 10	1,076	13·12
		Small Cause Cases	24	783	807	783	24	32,406 11 0	41 6 2	3,798 3 3	4 13 7	16,161	20·64
		Execution of Decrees	6	790	796	772	24	43,493 13 3	56 5 5	1,026 8 0	1 5 3	9,299	12·04
	Railway.	Regular Suits	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Small Cause Cases	5	49	54	50	4	1,906 5 6	38 2 0	230 10 6	4 9 9	1,566	31·32
		Execution of Decrees	1	50	51	51	...	4,460 7 3	87 7 4	73 4 0	1 6 11	914	17·92
	Nowgong	Regular Suits	...	5	5	4	1	146 11 6	36 10 10	31 2 9	7 12 8	96	24·00
		Execution of Decrees	...	4	4	4	...	206 13 0	51 11 3	31 11 6	7 14 10	220	55·00
		Small Cause Cases	5	148	153	147	6	4,787 5 6	32 9 0	611 10 3	4 2 6	2,882	19·60
		Execution of Decrees	...	25	25	21	4	1,163 7 10	55 6 5	52 13 0	2 8 2	493	23·47
	Neemuch	Regular Suits	7	23	30	23	7	17,586 15 3	764 10 4	784 6 0	34 1 7	747	32·47
		Execution of Decrees	...	23	23	23	...	6,247 15 6	271 10 4	30 15 0	1 5 6	67	2·91
		Small Cause Cases	31	394	425	385	40	15,825 15 9	41 1 8	1,412 9 0	3 10 8	8,959	23·27
		Execution of Decrees	...	259	259	259	...	12,385 4 6	47 13 1	203 9 0	0 12 7	342	1·32
	Railway.	Small Cause Cases	2	6	8	8	...	597 15 9	74 11 11	20 7 0	2 8 10	261	32·62
		Execution of Decrees	...	1	1	1	...	27 10 6	27 10 6	0 11 0	0 11 0	1	1·00
	Sipri		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	Regular Suits	16	65	81	61	20	41,648 2 7	682 12 1	2,514 0 3	41 3 7	3,839	62·93
		Execution of Decrees	1	109	110	109	1	72,828 8 11	668 2 5	184 15 6	1 11 2	1,363	12·50
		Small Cause Cases	67	1,380	1,447	1,373	74	55,524 5 6	40 7 0	6,073 8 0	4 6 9	29,829	21·72
		Execution of Decrees	7	1,125	1,132	1,104	28	61,530 11 4	55 11 9	1,356 13 0	1 3 8	11,049	10·08
	Total		91	2,679	2,770	2,647	123	2,31,531 12 4	87 7 6	10,129 4 9	3 13 2	46,080	17·40
	Grand Total	Regular Suits	133	939	1,072	908	164	1,29,694 2 1	142 13 4	7,544 0 3	8 4 11	43,982	48·43
		Small Cause Cases	67	1,380	1,447	1,373	74	55,524 5 6	40 7 0	6,073 8 0	4 11 2	29,829	21·72
		Execution of Decrees	108	1,744	1,852	1,718	134	1,58,222 12 9	92 1 6	1,717 2 0	0 15 11	53,196	30·96
			308	4,063	4,371	3,999	372	3,43,441 4 4	85 14 1	15,334 10 3	3 13 4	1,26,907	31·73

16. During the year there were 2,519 civil suits, for disposal of which 1,447 were filed in the Small Cause Courts.

17. Two thousand two hundred and eighty-one cases were disposed of, involving ₹1,85,218-7-7, and 1,718 decrees were executed, leaving 134 for disposal at the end of the year. The value of the decrees executed was ₹1,58,222-12-9.

18. The above are all higher than the corresponding figures of last year. The average duration of regular suits was 34·11 days, being a considerable increase on the average of last year, which was 23·43 days. The average duration for the execution of decrees, however, shows a proportionate decrease, the average last year being 41·01 days as against 30·96 in the present year.

19. The average cost of regular suits and executions of decrees has slightly increased.

REGISTRATION.

Station.	Book I.		Book II.		Book IV.		Book V.		Total.	
	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.
		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.
Indore	...	...	27	60 8 0	28	49 0 0	...	...	55	109 8 0
Mhow	51	57 0 0	1	5 0 0	41	24 0 0	...	...	93	*86 0 0
Sipri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimach	30	50 4 0	...	...	20	34 12 0	...	...	50	85 0 0
Nowgong	32	25 0 0	...	...	11	11 8 0	...	...	43	36 8 0
Sehore	18	63 0 0	24	50 8 0	9	32 0 0	3	3 0 0	54	148 8 0
Satna	...	...	...	...	9	5 0 0	...	...	9	5 0 0
Agar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	131	195 4 0	52	116 0 0	118	156 4 0	3	3 0 0	304	470 8 0

	₹ a. p.
* In addition to the fees for registration of documents, *viz.*	86 0 0
there were also received as fees for copies of registered documents	9 8 0
and miscellaneous	15 0 0
	24 8 0
Total	110 8 0

20. The following comparative statement shows a decrease in the number of documents registered and the amount of fees realized. The decrease is due to the abolition of the Cantonment at Morar :—

	Documents registered.		Fees realized.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Book I	195	131	397	195 4 0
Book III	73	52	182	116 0 0
Book IV	108	118	98	156 4 0
Book V	4	3	2	3 0 0
Total	380	304	679	470 8 0

JAIL.

Name of Jail.	Number of Prisoners.									Expenditure during the year.					Total.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Annual average cost of prisoners.	Remarks.
	In jail on 1st April 1886.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.	Remaining in jail on 31st March 1887.	Rations of prisoners.	Contingent charges.	Clothing of prisoners.	Fixed Establishment.	Extra Establishment.				
										R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R a. p.	
Indore	254	164	418	...	...	3	175	178	240	5,701 12 6	778 0 5	1,197 6 0	3,062 11 4	2,872 14 2	13,612 12 5	247·20	55 0 11	
Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sehore Jail — Convicts paid from Imperial Revenue	22	48	70	23	...	1	34	58	12	378 7 7	145 10 6	77 11 2	235 7 1	114 8 8	951 13 0	16·77	56 12 1	Salary of Jailor and Jemadar are paid out of Local Fund.
Sehore Jail — Under-trial prisoners paid from Local Funds.	7	159	166	81	...	...	62	143	23	370 14 5	91 9 10	...	...	...	462 8 3	19·30	23 15 5	
Nowgong	37	117	154	54	...	1	73	128	26	965 9 7	193 1 5	117 5 0	1,632 0 0	...	2,908 0 0	35·29	82 6 5	
Satna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agar	16	16	32	8	...	1	21	30	2	286 1 11	151 4 1	6 2 10	756 0 0	...	1,199 8 10	8·80	136 5 0	
Bhopawar Agency Jails — Sardarpur	15	50	65	21	...	...	24	45	20	399 0 0	99 0 0	71 0 0	216 0 0	...	785 0 0	17·51	44 13 3	
Bhopawar Agency Jails — Khalghat	11	28	39	1	...	...	27	28	11	168 0 0	57 0 0	17 0 0	...	...	242 0 0	7·24	33 6 9	
Bhopawar Agency Jails — Manpur	6	18	24	...	...	...	21	21	3	51 0 0	17 0 0	...	...	...	68 0 0	2·21	30 12 3	
Goona	5	9	14	1	...	...	9	10	4	168 14 2	166 10 0	18 4 0	936 0 0	...	1,289 12 2	6·38	214 15 4	
Total	373	609	982	189	...	6	446	641	341	8,489 12 2	1,699 4 3	1,504 13 0	6,838 2 5	2,987 6 10	21,519 6 8	360·70	59 10 3	
Cantonment Lock-ups.																		
Mhow	5	200	205	11	...	...	193	204	1	85 12 0	...	...	...	...	85 12 0	1·30	41 4 0	There is no jail at Sipri. All short-term prisoners are kept in Police lock-up.
Sipri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nimach	6	22	28	12	...	...	16	28	...	124 8 0	73 15 9	84 6 0	...	...	282 13 9	1·52	185 8 5	
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	11	222	233	23	...	...	209	232	1	210 4 0	73 15 9	84 6 0	...	...	368 9 9	3·32	111 0 5	
GRAND TOTAL	384	831	1,215	212	...	6	655	873	342	8,700 0 2	1,773 4 0	1,589 3 0	6,838 2 5	2,987 6 10	21,883 0 5	364·02	60 1 7	

21. Twelve hundred and fifteen prisoners were confined in the jails of Central India during the year, against 1207 last year. Six died in jail, 655 were released, and 342 remained in confinement at the close of the year.

22. The average annual cost of maintenance for each prisoner has decreased from ₹61-12-9 to ₹60-1-7, but in the Cantonment lock-ups the cost has enormously increased, being ₹111-0-5 against ₹56-4 last year. In the lock-up at Nimach the annual cost of each prisoner amounted to ₹185-8-5.

POLICE.

	NAME OF OFFICE.	Paid by British Government.			Paid by Local, Municipal or State Funds.			Total of all Grades.		
		Men of all Grades.		Cost.	Men of all Grades.		Cost.	Men of all Grades.		Cost.
		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
				₹ a. p.			₹ a. p.			₹ a. p.
British or Local Police under Political Officers.	Indore Residency Police	...	...	.....	...	40	4,080 0 0	...	40	4,080 0 0
	Gwalior Residency Police	...	...	.....	...	11	787 12 11	...	11	787 12 11
	Bhopal Political Agency Police	...	...	.....	...	47	3,072 11 8	...	47	3,072 11 8
	Bundelkhand Political Agency Police	...	12	924 0 0	...	26	2,064 0 0	...	38	2,988 0 0
	Baghelkhand Political Agency Police	...	48	5,988 0 0	...	...	.....	...	48	5,988 0 0
	Western Malwa Agency Police	...	6	588 0 0	...	6	444 0 0	...	12	1,032 0 0
	Bhopawar Agency. Bhumia Police	4	54	6,540 0 0	...	...	.....	4	54	6,540 0 0
	Bhopawar Agency. Manpur Pargana Police	...	13	1,032 0 0	...	...	.....	...	13	1,032 0 0
	Bhopawar Agency. Agency Road Police	...	...	.....	...	32	3,128 0 0	...	32	3,128 0 0
	Bhopawar Agency. Chikli or International Police	...	...	.....	...	5	352 0 0	...	5	352 0 0
	Goona Agency Police	...	...	.....	...	1	60 0 0	...	1	60 0 0
		4	133	15,072 0 0	...	168	13,988 8 7	4	301	29,060 8 7
Cantonment Police.	Mhow Cantonment Police	...	...	.....	...	135	15,893 2 11	...	135	15,893 2 11
	Sipri Cantonment Police	...	...	.....	...	21	2,496 0 0	...	21	2,496 0 0
	Nimach Cantonment Police	...	...	.....	...	73	8,836 7 5	...	73	8,836 7 5
	Nowgong Cantonment Police	...	...	.....	...	40	3,889 7 11	...	40	3,889 7 11
		...	...	.....	...	269	31,115 2 3	...	269	31,115 2 3
	Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police, Indore Section	...	124	24,574 8 0	...	...	.....	...	124	24,574 8 0
		4	257	39,646 8 0	...	437	45,103 10 10	4	694	84,750 2 10

23. The head constables of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police have been brought under reduction, and 8 constables have been transferred to the Rajputana Agency, thus reducing the Police force maintained by the British Government by 11 men: the cost of maintenance has nevertheless increased by almost ₹200.

24. The Police paid from other sources has appreciably decreased owing to the abolition of the Morar Cantonment. A few men have been added to the force maintained at the Gwalior Residency and the Bhopal Political Agency, but on the whole there has been a reduction of about ₹8,000 in the expenditure under this head.

Statement showing the fines imposed and realized during the year 1886-87 in the Criminal Courts in Central India Agency.

Courts.	Fines imposed.	Fines realized.	How disposed of.		
	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	
Agent to the Governor-General in Central India (High Court)	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Resident, Gwalior	24 15 0	24 15 0	Credited to Gwalior Residency Fund	24 15 0	
Political Agent, Bhopal	50 0 0	50 0 0	Credited to Sehore Local Fund	50 0 0	
Political Agent, Bhopal, and District Judge and Sessions Judge, Bhopal State Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Political Agent, Bundelkhand	153 8 0	98 8 0	Paid as compensation to complainants 50 0 0; Paid to Jigni State 35 0 0; Credited to Local Fund 13 8 0	98 8 0	Of R55 not realized. R50 remitted on Her Majesty's Jubilee day. R5 realized by Jigni.
Political Agent, Baghelkhand	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Political Agent, Western Malwa	112 0 0	112 0 0	Paid as compensation to complainants 3 0 0; Credited to Government in Indore Treasury 109 0 0	112 0 0	
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Central India	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Political Assistant, Goona (District Magistrate)	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Second Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India. 1st class Magistrate, Indore Residency	750 14 0	750 14 0	Credited to Indore Residency Bazaar Fund	750 14 0	
Second Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India. District Magistrate, Rajputana-Malwa Railway	60 1 0	60 1 0	Credited to General Revenue	60 1 0	
Superintendent, Central India Agency Jail (2nd class Magistrate)	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Superintendent, Jail. Agar	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Superintendent, Jail. Goona	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Superintendent, Jail. Nowgong	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Superintendent, Jail. Sehore	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Superintendent, Sehore Bazar	936 11 0	936 11 0	Credited to Sehore Local Fund 851 4 0; Paid as compensation to complainants 85 7 0	936 11 0	
Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur	35 6 0	35 6 0	Credited to Indore Agency Road Fund	35 6 0	
Kamashdar, Manpur	47 8 0	47 8 0	Credited to Government under head "*Law and Justice*"	47 8 0	
Officer Commanding at Sutna (2nd class Magistrate)	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Officer Commanding Malwa Bhil Corps (3rd class Magistrate)	.....	.....	.....	.....	
District Superintendent, Police, Hoshangabad (Magistrate, 2nd class, Bhopal State Railway)	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Assistant Superintendent, Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway (Magistrate, 2nd class)	406 4 0*	403 4 0	Paid as compensation to complainants 25 0 0; Credited to Government in Indore Treasury 378 4 0	403 4 0	* R3 not realized.
Total	2,577 3 0	2,519 3 0	.....	2,519 3 0	
Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow (District Magistrate)	79 8 0	60 0 0	Credited to Magisterial Fine Fund	60 0 0	R19-8 not realized, and the accused suffered rigorous imprisonment in default.
Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow (2nd class Magistrate)	133 9 0	133 9 0	Ditto ditto	133 9 0	
Cantonment Magistrate, Nimach (District Magistrate)	1,173 8 0	1,153 8 0	Credited to Cantonment Fund 312 2 3; Paid as contingent charges 702 8 1; Balance in hand 138 13 8	1,153 8 0	In default of payment of R20 the accused suffered rigorous imprisonment for three months.
Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong (District Magistrate)	945 9 6	901 1 3	Dieting Prisoners 98 4 4; Refunded 500 0 0; Miscellaneous charges 126 11 8; Paid to Cantonment Fund 171 5 6; Balance in hand 4 11 9	901 1 3	
Cantonment Magistrate, Sipri (Magistrate, 3rd class)	184 11 0	184 11 0	Stationery and contingent charges 146 8 6; Paid to Sipri Cantonment Fund 28 2 6; Paid to Agra Treasury 10 0 0	184 11 0	
Total	2,516 13 6	2,432 13 3	.....	2,432 13 3	
GRAND TOTAL	5,094 0 6	4,952 0 3	.....	4,952 0 3	

CHAPTER III.

REVENUE OPIUM.

General Remarks.—The condition of the opium trade in Malwa may be considered as fair during the year under report, though the revival of the trade is still distant. Owing to the increasing competition of the native drug in China, foreign opium has yielded but poor returns, and consequently the effect of the two moderate seasons in Malwa, the past and current years' yielding under average crops, has been nominal, and the market has remained stagnant throughout with occasional spasmodic efforts.

2. The abolition of all transit duties by the Maharaja Holkar on His Highness' accession and by the Gwalior, Bhopal, and Dhar States has cleared the whole of Malwa of this obnoxious tax.

3. During the year the exports to Bombay for China show an increase of 1,872 chests as compared with those of last year—

Exports during	1886-87.	1885-86.	Increase.	Decrease.
1st quarter	9,609	8,306	1,303	...
2nd „	11,846½	11,643	203½	...
3rd „	11,228½	8,310	2,918½	...
4th „	8,155	10,708	...	2,553
Total .	40,839	38,967	1,872	...

4. The price of opium ruling at Indore and Bombay during this period is shown in the statement below:—

1886-87.	INDORE.				BOMBAY.			
	NEW.		OLD.		NEW.		OLD.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
1st quarter	1,109	1,119	1,188	1,176	1,141	1,169	1,262	1,241
2nd „	1,117	1,116	1,175	1,179	1,174	1,144	1,230	1,218
3rd „	1,119	1,094	1,170	1,151	1,145	1,113	1,218	1,217
4th „	1,100	1,131	1,165	1,202	1,105	1,125	1,200	1,258

5. The exports from the Sub-Agencies at Bhopal and Mandsaur show a falling off, while the number of chests exported from the Dhar Sub-Agency is nearly double that of the previous year.

6. The following table shows the actual exports, both Imperial and Provincial, from each of the Agencies during the years 1885-86 and 1886-87 :—

Agency.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Imperial chests.	Provincial chests.	Imperial chests.	Provincial chests.
Indore	10,379	803	11,960	739½
Rutlam	1,722½	82½	1,897½	80
Dhar	683	...	1,264½	...
Ujjain	9,166	414	9,826	348
Chitor	7,000½	188½	7,225	223
Jaora	1,241	...	1,201	...
Bhopal	1,935	2½	1,268½	...
Mandsaur	6,840	59	6,196½	69½
Total	38,967	1,549½	40,839	1,460

7. The present season's opium crop has been injured throughout Malwa by frost, and the yield is estimated at not more than 30,000 chests. In addition to this the stock in hand has been variously estimated, but taking it at about 41,000 there will be some 71,000 chests available for export during the year 1887-88.

The following shows roughly the estimated quantity of opium in stock at the end of the year, and the estimated outturn of the present season at each of the localities named :—

	Balance of stock in hand.	1886-87. Season's crop.
	Chests.	Chests.
Indore	17,000	9,000
Rutlam	1,400	800
Dhar	350	1,000
Ujjain	10,500	7,500
Chitor	5,000	5,000
Jaora	500	800
Bhopal	1,150	1,100
Mandsaur	4,500	2,500
Jhalrapatan and Manasa, &c.	1,500	2,000
Total	41,900	29,700

8. In July 1886, Mr. Hastings, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of the Benares Opium Agency, completed his purchase of crude opium in Malwa on behalf of the Bengal Government. The quantity of opium required was 2,000 maunds at 90° consistence. To supply this amount 20,881 dharis 2 seers and 10¾ chataks of local weight were purchased at an average price per dhari of hali R32-9-2, the average of the previous season being R32-14-6.

In November orders were received from the Government of India intimating that no arrangements would be made for the purchase of Malwa opium during the season 1886-87. This discontinuance of the purchase in Malwa commenced at a period when the cultivators had come to understand the requirements of Government as regards the preparation of the drug without oil, and should Government again decide to purchase Malwa opium free from oil the task will be more difficult as the cultivators will not again so readily come forward to meet the wishes of an uncertain customer.

Imperial—
On exports to Bombay for exportation thence by sea R650 per chest.

Provincial—
Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and His Highness the Nizam's Government R700 per chest.

9. *Duties.*—There was no change in the rates of duty levied, which remained as detailed in the margin.

10. Duties levied by the Native States—

The following statement shows the rent of opium-producing land and the duties on crude and manipulated opium realized by the Native States in Malwa :—

Native States.	Rent on opium-producing land per beegah.		Duties on juice opium per dhari.				Duties on manipulated opium per dhari.				Remarks.
			Home produce.		Foreign produce.		Home produce.		Foreign produce.		
	From	To	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Indore	2 8 0	31 0 0	*Nil.*	1 0 0	0 0 8	1 0 0	...	1 3 1½	...	0 8 0	
	Very little land however pays rent at R31 per beegah. The rates generally prevalent vary from R2-8 to R18. The average rent for the whole territory is R12 per beegah.		A duty of R2-5 per dhari is charged on opium at the place where it is produced.				The rate of export duty per chest of opium brought to the Indore scales for export to Bombay is R16 on home produce and R6-11 on foreign produce, and on opium brought to the scales for Indian Provincial exports the rate is R28-9 per chest. A chest of manipulated opium is taken at 13 dharies 2 seers for purposes of taxation. A chest of opium juice is equal to 16 dharies.			
Gwalior (Ujjain Scales)	6 0 0	15 0 0	No charges.	25 0 0 per chest. A chest is equal to 17½ dharies.	No charges.	2 0 0 per bag. A bag is equal to 18 dharies.	No charges.	25 0 0 per chest. A chest is equal to 14 dharies.	No charges.	4 0 0 per chest.	
							The rate of export duty per chest of opium brought to the Ujjain scales for Bombay is R7-6. In addition to this— R Duty on home produce at . . . 25 and on foreign produce at . . . 4 and on opium brought to the scales for Indian Provincial exports at R23-6 per chest is levied. A chest of opium is taken at 14 dharies for purposes of taxation.			
Gwalior (Mandsaur scales)	5 0 0	50 0 0	...	2 5 7	...	1 10 2	...	2 5 7	...	0 2 7	
							The rate of export duty per chest of opium brought to the Mandsaur scales for Bombay is— R a. On home produce . . . . 32 14 On foreign produce . . . . 22 14 and on opium brought to the scales for Indian Provincial exports the rate is R32-14 per chest. A chest of opium is taken at 14 dharies for purposes of taxation.			

10. Duties levied by the Native States in Malwa—

The following statement shows the rent on opium-producing land and the duties on crude and manipulated opium realized by the Native States in Malwa :—

Native States	Rent on opium-producing land per Beegah.		Duties on juice opium per Dhari.				Duties on manipulated opium per Dhari.				Remarks.
			Home produce.		Foreign produce.		Home produce.		Foreign produce.		
	From	To	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Rutlam	11 0 0	16 8 0	0 1 3	1 9 0	*Nil.*	0 3 3	*Nil.*	1 9 0	0 4 9	*Nil.* If the trader's import is kept more than three days, the full export duty of R21 on home produce is levied.	Rates in Government currency.
							The rate of export duty per chest of opium brought to the Rutlam scales for Bombay is— On home produce R 21 0; On foreign produce 1 9. And on opium brought to the scales for Indian Provincial exports the rate is R21 per chest. A chest of opium is taken at 14 dharies or 70 seers for purposes of taxation.				
Dhar	Local 4 0 0	9 0 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
	Govt. 3 14 5	8 12 5	0 7 9	2 7 0	0 7 9	2 7 0	0 7 9	2 14 9	0 7 9	2 14 9	
							The rate of export duty per chest of opium brought to the Dhar scales for Bombay is— On home produce R 9 12* from resident merchants and 14 10 from non-resident merchants. Foreign produce is not brought to the Dhar scales. And on opium brought to the scales for Indian Provincial exports the rate is the same as for Bombay. A chest of opium is taken at 13 dharies 1 seer for purposes of taxation.				* Local currency R10 and R15 per chest.

	Oodeypuri.							
MEYWAR (Chitor scales) .	1 0 0	5 0 0	On sale or purchase of either crude or manipulated opium of both home or foreign produce worth R100 Oodeypuri a charge of from R1 to R3 Oodeypuri. Under the head "Mapa" is levied in almost all towns and villages of Meywar (with few exceptions in which no tax is levied) from merchants that are not residents of the place. No charge, however, is levied from merchants residing in the place where such purchase or sale has been effected. If the seller and the purchaser happen to be outsiders, the charge is levied from both. The charge is re-levied on the same opium as often as it is re-bought or re-sold.				The rate of export duty per chest of opium brought to the Chitor scales for Bombay is— R On home produce . . . . 60 On foreign produce . . . . 15 and 25 and on opium brought to the scales for Indian Provincial exports the rate is R60 per chest. A chest of opium is taken at 12 dharies 4 seers 7 chittacks for purposes of taxation.	
JAORA	13 0 0	20 0 0	*Nil*	Not allowed.	0 0 3	Not allowed	*Nil* | 1 10 0 | *Nil* | 0 3 3 The rate of export duty per chest of opium brought to the Jaora scales for Bombay is— R a. On home produce . . . . 30 3 On foreign produce . . . . 1 10 and on opium brought to the scales for Indian Provincial exports the rate is R30·3 per chest. A chest of opium is taken at 14 dharies on 70 seers for purposes of taxation.	Government currency.
	Bhopali.							
BHOPAL . . .	5 0 0	11 0 0	0 4 0	Not allowed.	0 4 0 When imported for sale in Bhopal territory, but nothing if brought in for manufacture by the importer.	0 4 0 When exported for sale in Bhopal territory.	... | 1 0 7 When exported to Bombay, &c. 0 4 0 When exported for sale in Bhopal Territory. ... | 1 0 7 When exported to Bombay, &c. 0 4 0 When exported for sale in Bhopal territory. The rate of export duty per chest of opium brought to the Bhopal scales for Bombay is— R On home produce, Bhopali . . . 12 On foreign produce, Bhopali . . . 12 and on opium brought to the scales for Indian Provincial exports the rate is Bhopali R12. A chest of opium is taken at Bhopali 11 dharies 2 seers and 13 chittacks for purposes of taxation.	

11. Internal Trade.—The prices ruling in the opium marts during the year were—

Agency.	April 1886.	May 1886.	June 1886.	July 1886.	August 1886.	September 1886.	October 1886.	November 1886.	December 1886.	January 1887.	February 1887.	March 1887.	Average.	Remarks.
Crude opium.—Rate per dhari of 5 seers—	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Indore	24 0 0	24 9 3	24 13 0	24 9 0	23 7 2	24 1 2	24 14 2	...	...	...	...	...	24 5 5	
Rutlam	22 12 0	23 4 0	24 0 0	24 8 0	24 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0 0	24 1 4	
Dhar	23 15 5	23 11 3	24 9 3	23 11 2	23 7 3	23 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 12 10	
Ujjain	24 8 0	24 8 0	25 8 0	24 8 0	24 12 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	24 10 10	
Chitor	19 10 0	21 0 0	21 13 0	21 5 0	19 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 11 7	
Jaora	21 8 0	22 12 0	23 4 0	23 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 9 7	23 4 4	
Bhopal	27 13 9	28 7 9	29 7 6	28 15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 11 3	
Mandsaur	22 1 0	22 9 5	23 0 0	23 7 2	23 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 3 0	23 3 7	
Average	23 4 6	23 13 3	24 8 10	24 4 6	23 1 6	23 15 11	24 11 1	...	...	...	...	25 9 6	24 2 0	
Manipulated ball opium—New rate per dhari of 5 seers—														
Indore	34 12 0	34 10 3	35 8 0	35 6 5	35 0 2	35 5 5	35 8 6	34 8 6	33 10 6	34 2 1	33 14 7	36 7 10	34 14 6	
Rutlam	33 0 0	32 8 0	33 0 0	34 0 0	34 4 0	33 5 0	34 9 0	34 9 0	33 1 3	33 13 6	34 0 10	35 4 0	33 12 7	
Dhar	33 8 11	32 9 9	32 14 6	33 6 0	33 6 10	33 4 4	33 10 6	32 2 8	31 2 1	31 5 10	30 10 6	32 12 4	32 9 2	
Ujjain	34 4 0	34 4 0	34 14 0	34 10 0	34 8 0	35 2 0	35 14 0	33 14 0	33 8 0	33 1 0	32 15 6	35 15 0	34 6 6	
Chitor	29 12 6	30 3 0	32 13 0	31 6 0	31 7 5	31 10 0	30 11 0	30 1 0	30 0 0	28 13 0	29 3 0	31 4 0	30 9 8	
Jaora	30 12 0	30 12 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 10 0	32 12 0	34 0 0	31 11 0	30 4 5	30 1 4	30 2 3	33 7 5	31 11 5	
Bhopal	32 13 9	33 3 2	35 0 0	35 7 2	35 8 3	35 9 4	36 6 3	35 14 7	36 4 7	36 4 10	36 7 0	39 6 3	35 11 1	
Mandsaur	31 14 0	31 10 10	32 12 6	32 11 5	33 0 2	33 3 7	33 14 3	33 8 6	33 0 0	33 4 6	33 6 11	36 7 7	33 3 9	
Average	32 9 8	32 7 8	33 9 8	33 9 10	33 11 7	33 12 5	34 5 2	33 4 7	32 9 10	32 9 9	32 9 7	35 2 1	33 6 0	
Manipulated ball opium—Old rate per dhari of 5 seers—														
Indore	40 11 6	39 12 0	39 14 0	39 12 0	39 8 2	40 1 2	39 6 0	38 2 2	37 15 0	38 4 1	38 7 2	41 13 3	39 7 6	
Rutlam	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 12 0	35 12 0	35 9 0	35 8 0	35 5 7	35 3 11	35 5 6	38 9 0	36 0 1	
Dhar	37 0 2	37 0 0	37 2 5	36 12 9	36 4 6	36 2 10	36 1 6	35 9 3	34 12 6	34 15 4	35 2 6	38 8 1	36 4 7	
Ujjain	40 0 0	38 8 0	38 8 0	37 12 0	37 14 0	38 8 0	37 8 0	35 10 0	35 8 0	35 9 6	36 3 0	39 12 0	37 9 8	
Chitor	37 15 0	38 6 0	39 6 0	39 12 0	33 7 5	33 13 0	32 14 0	32 6 0	32 4 0	31 3 0	31 6 0	33 4 0	34 10 8	
Jaora	35 8 0	35 8 0	35 8 0	34 8 0	35 0 0	35 11 0	36 0 0	33 10 0	35 2 3	33 3 2	33 10 9	36 10 0	34 15 11	
Bhopal	38 5 7	38 0 0	38 11 0	38 6 4	38 3 5	38 5 3	38 3 5	...	...	...	38 5 1	41 3 9	38 10 2	
Mandsaur	38 1 0	37 12 5	34 8 6	35 5 10	36 1 2	37 0 6	36 15 10	37 9 6	37 5 8	37 4 1	37 2 5	39 14 5	37 1 5	
Average	37 15 2	37 9 9	37 7 2	37 4 7	36 10 4	36 14 8	36 9 3	35 7 10	35 7 7	35 1 7	35 11 3	38 11 4	36 12 0	

12. The average price of both crude and manipulated opium throughout Malwa during the last five years has been—

	Crude.	Manipulated.
1882-83 . . .	₹30 per dhari	₹41
1883-84 . . .	,,22 ,, ,,	,,35
1884-85 . . .	,,28 ,, ,,	,,36
1885-86 . . .	,,23½ ,, ,,	,,34¾
1886-87 . . .	,,24⅛ ,, ,,	,,33⅜

13. The statement below shows the total exports from the Malwa Opium Agency and the average prices of new opium in the Indore and Bombay markets in each month during the years 1885-86 and 1886-87 :—

Months.	1885-86. Total exports from the Malwa Opium Agency. Chests.	1885-86. Average prices of opium new. Indore. Rate per dhari.	Rate per chest.	Government duty.	Total.	Bombay.	1886-87. Total exports from the Malwa Opium Agency. Chest.	1886-87. Average prices of opium new. Indore. Rate per dhari.	Rate per chest.	Government duty.	Total.	Bombay.
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹	₹	₹		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹	₹	₹
April	3,158½	36 0 0	475 3 2	650	1,125	1,150	4,362½	34 12 0	458 11 2	650	1,109	1,141
May	2,075½	35 10 8	470 12 9	...	1,121	1,149	2,009	34 10 3	457 4 1	...	1,107	1,144
June	3,072	35 0 0	462 0 0	...	1,112	1,148	3,237½	35 8 0	468 9 7	...	1,119	1,169
July	5,035	35 6 0	466 15 2	...	1,117	1,153	3,227½	35 6 5	467 4 3	...	1,117	1,174
August	3,672½	35 8 10	469 4 7	...	1,119	1,162	4,784	35 0 2	462 2 2	...	1,112	1,152
September	2,935⅝	38 3 2	504 3 4	...	1,154	1,165	3,835	35 5 5	466 7 6	...	1,116	1,144
October	2,905	41 14 8	553 4 9	...	1,203	1,221	3,216	35 8 6	469 0 2	...	1,119	1,145
November	2,265½	40 6 0	532 15 2	...	1,183	1,174	4,282½	34 8 6	455 13 0	...	1,106	1,132
December	3,139½	39 4 0	518 1 7	...	1,168	1,135	3,730	33 10 6	444 4 2	...	1,094	1,113
January	4,652½	38 0 0	501 9 7	...	1,152	1,177	3,194	34 2 1	450 8 3	...	1,100	1,105
February	2,697	36 2 8	477 6 4	...	1,127	1,162	2,147½	33 14 7	447 10 1	...	1,098	1,088
March	3,358½	34 11 2	458 0 2	...	1,108	1,141	2,813½	36 7 10	481 10 7	...	1,131	1,125
Average	3,247½	37 2 11	490 13 0	650	1,141	1,165	3,403½	34 14 6	460 12 5	650	1,111	1,136
Exports during the year	38,967	Duty . . . ₹2,53,28,550					40,839	Duty . . . ₹2,65,45,350				

Note—Local weights—
5 seers=1 dhari of 421 Hali Rs. weight 13 dharies and 1 seer=1 chest (140¼ lbs avoir.)
Government Pass duty ₹650 per chest from 28th June 1882.

14. *Imperial Revenue.*—Forty-thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine chests of opium passed the scales in Malwa during the year under report or 1,872 chests more than last year. The duty realized was ₹2,65,45,350 at ₹650 per chest.

External trade.—Exports to Bombay for exportation thence by sea.

15. The following statement shows the number of chests for which passes were granted, the number of passes issued, and the duty realized at each Agency during the year 1886-87, as contrasted with 1885-86 :—

Agency.	1885-86. Number of passes.	Number of chests.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty.	1886-87. Number of passes.	Number of chests.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty.
			₹	₹			₹	₹
Indore	580	10,379	650	67,46,350	629	11,960	650	77,74,000
Rutlam	126	1,722½	...	11,19,625	129	1,897½	...	12,33,375
Dhar	42	683	...	4,43,950	70	1,264½	...	8,21,925
Ujjain	625	9,166	...	59,57,900	682	9,826	...	63,86,900
Chitor	653	7,000½	...	45,50,325	741	7,225	...	46,96,250
Jaora	95	1,241	...	8,06,650	84	1,201	...	7,80,650
Bhopal	158	1,935	...	12,57,750	94	1,268½	...	8,24,525
Mandsaur	509	6,840	...	44,46,000	467	6,196½	...	40,27,725
Total	2,788	38,967	650	2,53,28,550	2,896	40,839	650	2,65,45,350

16. *Abstract.*—Total monthly exports from all the Agencies under the Malwa Opium Agency—

Month.	1885-86.			1886-87.		
	Chests.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty.	Chests.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty.
		₹	₹		₹	₹
April	3,158½	650	20,53,025	4,362½	650	28,35,625
May	2,075½	...	13,49,075	2,009	...	13,05,850
June	3,072	...	19,96,800	3,237½	...	21,04,375
July	5,035	...	32,72,750	3,227½	...	20,97,875
August	3,672½	...	23,87,125	4,784	...	31,09,600
September	2,935½	...	19,08,075	3,835	...	24,92,750
October	2,905	...	18,88,250	3,216	...	20,90,400
November	2,265½	...	14,72,575	4,282½	...	27,83,625
December	3,139½	...	20,40,675	3,730	...	24,24,500
January	4,652½	...	30,24,125	3,194	...	20,76,100
February	2,697	...	17,53,050	2,147½	...	13,95,875
March	3,358½	...	21,83,025	2,813½	...	18,28,775
TOTAL	38,967	650	2,53,28,550	40,839	650	,65,4o,350

17. *Provincial Revenue.*—Three hundred and fifty-six passports were granted by this Agency for the export of 1,441 chests of opium.

	₹
310 Passes for 1,317 chests @ ₹700 duty	9,21,900
46 „ 127 „ free of duty	

In addition to the above 15 chests were supplied to the Mysore Government during the year and one chest to the Coorg Administration.

The following statement shows the amount of opium passed for consumption in India and the duty realized thereon, together with exports free of duty, the Provincial Revenue realized on the exports being remitted to the chief Revenue authority of the province importing the drug.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

	Free chests	Duty-paid chests.	Amount of duty at ₹700
Palanpur Superintendency—			
Palanpur State (from the Chitor scales)	30½	...	...
Wao State (from the Chitor scales)	5½	...	...
Radhanpur State (from the Chitor scales)	27	...	...
Tharad State (from the Chitor scales)	9	...	...
Mahi Kantha Agency—			
Dabhoda-Bawisi Zilla (1½ chests from the Rutlam and 5 chests from the Indore scales,	6½	...	...
Amaliyara State (from the Rutlam scales,	4	...	...
Sathumba State (from the Rutlam scales)	2	...	...
Punadra State (from the Rutlam scales)	1	...	...
Ghodasar State (from the Rutlam scales)	1½	...	...
Warsoda State (from the Mandsaur scales)	1	...	...
Magoona State (from the Rutlam scales)	1	...	...
Pethapur State(from the Mandsaur scales)	½	...	...
Dabha State (from the Rutlam scales)	½	...	...
Khadal State(from the Rutlam scales)	1	...	...
Katosan State (from the Mandsaur scales)		...	...
Katosan and Sunthal States (from the Mandsaur scales)	1	...	...

	Free chests.	Duty-paid chests.	Amount of duty at ₹700.
Rewa Kantha Agency—			
Wadia (Sunkheda) Mehwas (from the Rutlam scales)	...	1½	1,050
Chaliar (Pandu Mehwas) (from the Rutlam scales)	...	2½	1,750
Bhadarwa (Dodka Mehwas) (from the Rattam scales)	...	1	700
Barja State (from the Rutlam scale)	1½	...	...
Rajpipla State (Nandod) (from the Indore scales)	12	...	...
Balasinor State (from the Rutlam scales)	2½	...	...
Sunth State (from the Rutlam scales)	1	...	...
Punch Mahal Collectorate—			
Godhra (from the Rutlam scales)	...	17½	12,250
Ahmedabad Collectorate—			
(93 chests from the Chitor and 16 chests from the Indore scales)	...	109	76,300
Kathiawar Agency—			
Jetpur taluka (7 chests from the Mandsaur and 9 chests from the Chitor scales)	...	16	11,200
Junagad State (from the Mandsaur scales)	...	50	35,000
Rajkote Civil Station (from the Chitor scales)	...	11	7,700
Rajkote State (from the Chitor scales)	...	6	4,200
Navanagar State (from the Chitor scales)	...	30	21,000
Dhrangadhra State (6 chests from the Rutlam and 3 chests from the Mandsaur scales)	...	9	6,300
Vala State (from the Rutlam scales)	...	4	2,800
Wadhwan State (from the Mandsaur scales)	...	2	1,400
Vanod (from the Mandsaur scales)	...	1	700
Bajana (from the Rutlam scales)	...	4	2,800
Manawadar (from the Rutlam scales)	...	2	1,400
Bantwa (from the Rutlam scales)	...	2	1,400
Gidad under Bantwa (from the Rutlam scales)	...	3	2,100
Kaira Agency—			
Cambay State (from the Rutlam scales)	16	3	2,100
Sholapur—			
(from the Ujjain scales)	...	3	2,100
Ahmednagar—			
(from the Indore scales)	...	18	12,600
Poona Collectorate—			
(From the Indore scales)	...	2	1,400
Total number of passes—180			
Chests	127	297½	
Amount of duty	...	...	2,08,250

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

	Chests	Bags (opium packed in baskets and bags.)	Amount of duty a ₹700.
Madras—			
(3 chests from the Indore and 39 chests from the Ujjain scales)	42	..	29,400
Cuddapah—			
(From the Indore scales)	19	...	13,30

	Chests.	Bags (opium packed in baskets and bags.)	Amount of duty at R 700.
Vizagapatam—			
(68 chests from the Indore and 35 chests from the Ujjain scales) . .	...	103	72,100
Bellary—			
(From the Indore scales) . . .	2½	...	1,705
South Canara District—			
Mangalore (from the Indore scales) .	½	...	350
Godavery District—			
Rajahmundry (84 chests from the Indore and 86 chests from the Ujjain scales)	...	170	1,19,000
Narsapur (from the Indore scales) .	...	40	28,000
Amalpur (from the Indore scales) .	...	23	16,100
Karnool District—			
Banganapalli (from the Indore scales) .	1	...	700
Kishna District.			
Juggayyapet (from the Indore scales) .	...	19	13,300
Total number of passes 79 Chests	65	355	
Amount of duty	...	...	2,94,000

BERAR—HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

Amraoti District—			R
(50½ chests from the Indore, 2½ chests from the Ujjain, and 2 chests from the Mandsaur scales)	55	...	38,500
Bassim District—			
(From the Indore scales)	5	...	3,500
Ellichpur District—			
(14½ chests from the Indore and 7 chests from the Ujjain scales)	21½	...	15,050
Buldana District—			
(From the Indore scales)	7	...	4,900
Wun District—			
(10 chests from the Indore and 11½ chests from the Ujjain scales)	21½	...	15,050
Akola District—			
(156½ chests from the Indore and 15 chests from the Ujjain scales) . . .	170½	1	1,20,050
Total number of passes 56 chests .	280½	1	
Amount of duty .	...	...	1,97,050

OTHER ADMINISTRATIONS.

	Chests.	Bags (opium packed in baskets and bags.)	Amount of duty at R 700.
Hyderabad, Deccan—			
His Highness the Nizam's Government (65 chests and 102 bags from the Indore, 17 chests and 132 bags from the Ujjain, and 2 bags from the Chitor scales) . .	82	236	2,22,600
Total number of passes 103 chests .	82	236	
Amount of duty .	...	...	2,22,600

PURCHASED AND SUPPLIED BY THE AGENCY.

Mysore Government—			
(No duty levied at Indore) . . .	15	...	...
Coorg Administration—			
(No duty levied at Indore)	1	...	...

18. Abstract Provincial Exports.

Presidency.	Number of Passes.	Duty paid.			Duty free chests.	Remarks.
		Chests.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty.		
			₹	₹		
Bombay . .	118	297½	700	2,08,250	127	
Madras . .	79	420	700	2,94,000	...	
Berar . . .	56	281½	700	1,97,050	...	
Hyderabad . .	103	318	700	2,22,600	...	
Mysore . . .	...	...	...	...	15	Purchased and supplied.
Coorg . . .	...	...	...	...	1	
Total .	356	1,317	700	9,21,900	143	

19. Hundi stamps to the value of ₹18,377-12 were used in Malwa by exporters for hundies in payment of Government duty.

20. *Cess Dues Collections.*—The amount collected on account of cess dues at the different scales during the year was as follows :—

Scales.	Road cess at ₹1 per chest.			Dhurmsala Fund at ₹1 per chest.			Local Road dues at ₹3-10 per chest.		
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Indore	12,666	8	0	.....			.....		
Rutlam	1,944	0	0	1,944	0	0	.....		
Dhar	.....			.....			4,583	13	0
Ujjain	10,174	0	0	10,174	0	0	.....		
Jaora	1,201	0	0	1,201	0	0	.....		
Bhopal	1,268	8	0	1,268	8	0	.....		
Mandsaur	6,261	8	0	6,261	8	0	.....		
Total . .	33,515	8	0	20,849	0	0	4,583	13	0

21. *Sub-Agencies.*—There are the following Sub-Agencies in Malwa :—

Agencies.	Assistant Opium Agents.
Rutlam and Jaora	Mr. P. Y. Grant.
Dhar	Pandit Hirday Narain.
Ujjain	Mr. F. Fernandez.
Chitor	Mr. A. Collins.
Bhopal	Mr. Jamasji Naoraji.
Mandasur	Mr. Byramj Pestonji.

With the exception of Rutlam, all the Sub-Agencies were maintained by Native States.

22. *Exports—Indore Scales.*

Exports.	Number of passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of duty secured.	Remarks.
				Duty.
Imperial—			₹	₹
To Bombay for exportation thence to China .	629	11,960	77,74,000	650
Provincial—				
To Bombay Presidency—				
Free	5	17	...	...
Duty paid	7	36	25,200	700
To Madras Presidency (234 in bags and 26 in chests)	52	260	1,82,000	700
To Berar (Hyderabad Assigned Districts) 1 in bag	48	243½	1,70,450	700
To Hyderabad (Deccan) (102 in bags and 65 in chests)	62	167	1,16,900	700
To Mysore State (purchased and supplied) .	...	15	...	...
To Coorg Administration (purchased and supplied)	...	1	...	...
Total . .	803	12,699½	...	...

Rutlam Scales.

Exports.	Number of passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of duty secured.	Remarks.
				Duty.
Imperial—				₹
To Bombay for China	129	1,897½	12,33,375	650
Provincial—				
To Bombay Presidency—				
Free	25	33½	...	...
Duty paid	24	46½	32,550	700
Total .	178	1,977½	...	...

Dhar Scales.

Exports.	Number of passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of duty secured.	Remarks.
				Duty.
Imperial—				₹
To Bombay for China	70	1,264½	8,21,925	650
Total .	70	1,264½		

Ujjain Scales.

Exports.	Number of passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of duty secured.	Remarks.
				Duty.
Imperial—				₹
To Bombay for China	682	9,826	63,86,903	650
Provincial—				
To Bombay Presidency	1	3	2,100	700
To Madras Presidency (121 in bags and 39 in chests)	27	160	1,12,000	700
To Berar (Hyderabad Assigned Districts) . .	7	36	25,200	700
To Hyderabad (Deccan) (132 in bags and 17 in chests)	40	149	1,04,300	700
Total .	757	10,174		

Chitor Scales.

Exports.	Number of passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of duty secured.	Remarks.
				Duty.
Imperial—				₹
To Bombay for China	741	7,225	46,96,250	650
Provincial—				
To Bombay Presidency—				
Free	12	72	...	...
Duty paid	33	149	1,04,300	700
To Hyderabad (Deccan) in bags . . .	1	2	1,400	700
Total .	787	7,448	...	...

Jaora Scales.

Exports.	Number of passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of duty secured.	Remarks.
				Duty.
Imperial—				₹
To Bombay for China	84	1,201	7,80,650	650

Bhopal Scales.

Exports.	Number of passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of duty secured.	Remarks.
				Duty.
Imperial—				₹
To Bombay for China	94	1,268½	8,24,525	650

Mandsaur Scales.

EXPORTS.	Number of passes granted.	Chests.	Amount of duty secured.	REMARKS.
				Duty.
Imperial—				₹
To Bombay for China	467	6,196½	40,27,725	650
Provincial—				
To Bombay Presidency—				
Free	4	4½	...	...
Duty paid	7	63	44,100	700
To Berar (Hyderabad Assigned Districts) .	1	2	1,400	700
TOTAL .	479	6,266	...	...

III.—PROVINCIAL—GENERAL.

	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenues.						
Land Revenue, Abkari, &c.				33,753	5	1
Sale of Stamps				27,810	5	0
Imperial Fees and Receipts				609	0	9
Electric Telegraph	51,989	7	7			
Postal (including Money Order and Savings Bank) collections . .	14,90,427	14	6			
				15,42,417	6	1
Miscellaneous				9,309	12	10
II.—Payment by Native States.						
Contribution to Contingent				2,20,447	3	0
Tributes assigned to British Government . . .				3,16,917	8	11
Tributes paid through British Government . . .				3,03,616	3	2
Fixed payment for Istimurar land				29337	2	2
Succession and Nazarana				20,297	12	0
GRAND TOTAL .				25,04,515	11	0
						25,04,515 11 0

III.—PROVINCIAL REVENUE.

Name of Funds.	Receipts.			Disbursements.									Balance on 31st March 1887.
	Balance on 1st April 1886.	Total Receipts during the year.	Grand Total Receipts.	Collection and Management of Superintendence.	Public Works Proper.	Local Improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospitals, Dispensaries.	Grants to Sharers in Road Dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1.—Cantonment Local Funds	*44,815 2 9	1,45,410 2 3	1,90,225 5 0	10,256 6 1	41,257 14 3	3,012 0 10	31,878 4 0	2,025 0 0	6,359 7 6	.....	71,082 6 3	1,65,871 6 11	24,353 14 1
II.—Political Agencies and Maunpur Perganna Funds. . .	20,421 7 2	92,003 15 0	1,12,425 6 2	15,466 13 2	19,689 2 5	13,026 4 1	15,930 2 7	3,003 0 0	1,735 3 1	.....	14,764 7 4	83,665 0 8	28,760 5 6
III.—Fund raised for Special Purpose	57,475 14 9	66,706 2 8	1,24,182 1 5	33,901 10 10	423 10 7	.....	352 0 0	10,084 9 9	14,305 15 0	.....	2,337 1 5	61,494 15 7	6,2777 1 10
IV.—Collections from Local Road Dues, &c.	43,833 0 0	16,648 0 0	60,481 0 0	3,051 0 0	1,143 0 0	2,000 0 0	5,091 0 0	.....	499 0 0	2,643 0 0	11,674 0 0	26,101 0 0	34,380 0 0
Grand Total .	1,66,545 8 8	3,20,768 3 11	4,87,313 12 7	62,675 14 1	62,513 11 3	18,038 4 11	53,251 6 7	15,112 9 9	22,949 9 7	2,643 0 0	99,857 15 0	3,37,042 7 2	1,50,271 5 5

* The difference between this and the closing balance of last year's return is due to the closing balance of Morar Cantonment Fund on 31st March 1886 having been transferred to Jhansi.

CHAPTER IV.

EDUCATION.

1. *General.*—The annual Central India Schools Examination was held in April 1886. The total number of candidates who presented themselves at the various centres was 142, showing an increase of 27 on the previous year. The usual scholarships were offered by the Chiefs of Rewah, Dhar, Dewas (Senior Branch), Rutlam, Jaora, Charkhari, by the Rajkumar College, Nowgong, and by Rao Bahadur Arjun Singh of Datția. His Highness the Maharaja Holkar has renewed his scholarship of R10 a month for the current year, and His Highness the Raja of Chatarpur has for the first time offered one of R6 a month. On the other hand His Highness the Raja of Dewas (Junior Branch) has signified his intention of withdrawing his scholarship of R10 a month from general competition, and applying it to education purposes in his own State.

2. *Residency College, Indore.*—No event of great importance has occurred in connection with this institution during the year under report. The following young gentlemen studied in the College during the year :—

(1) Maharaj Chatar Singh of Semlia.
(2) Srimant Ganpat Rao of Panth Piploda.
(3) His Highness Maharana Vijaya Singh of Ali Rajpura.
(4) Raja Ranjit Singh of Girwana.
(5) Kanwar Chain Singh of Jhaknowda.
(6) Kanwar Amar Singh of Namli, who left in July 1886.
(7) Sahibzada Muhammad Sher Ali Khan of Jaora.
(8) Sahibzada Arjumand Muhammad Khan of Bhopal.
(9) Sahibzada Jayad Ahmad Khan of Bhopal.
(10) Kanwar Kesar Singh of Piploda.
(11) „ Raghunath Singh of Ditto
(12) „ Amar Singh of Ditto
(13) „ Himmat Singh of Khawassa, who left in January 1887.
(14) „ Udaya Singh of Khawassa, who also left in January 1887.
(15) Ali Bahadur Nawab Zaman Bahadur of Banda, who left in April 1886.
(16) Ali Bahadur Akhtar Zaman Bahadur of Banda, who also left in April 1886.

Of those who left the College during the year the two sons of the Thakur of Khawassa and of the Nawab of Banda were withdrawn without any reason being given. The Kanwar of Namli went home to assist in the management of his State.

3. As stated in my last report, great difficulty is experienced in getting boys to join the College, though while they are here they seem in most cases happy and contented. The Political Agents of Western Malwa and Bhopawar have again given great assistance in endeavouring to send new boys and in securing regularity of attendance on the part of those already enrolled in the College. No boys have yet come from the Bhopal and Goona Agencies or from the States of Indore, Gwalior, Dhar, Dewas, Rutlam, and Barwani. There is a possibility of some new pupils being sent from the Indore State when the Holkar Boarding-house is completed.

4. With the stimulus supplied by the hope of rewards, the progress of studies has been decidedly promising. The course followed has been substan-

tially the same as in the previous year. Riding, polo, and other sports have also been attended to.

It is with great pleasure that I am able to note an improvement in punctuality and regularity of attendance. With one or two exceptions, the boys have returned to College very punctually after holidays, and in few cases has any leave been taken beyond the stated vacations. Thus I hope that one great obstacle to progress is being gradually removed. The conduct of all was on the whole most satisfactory.

5. As in the previous year, a distribution of prizes was held just before the summer vacation, when rewards were given for proficiency both in study and in games, besides a medal for punctuality. Sir Lepel Griffin was kind enough to consent to distribute the prizes, but was unfortunately prevented from doing so by bad health. Mr. Newmarch, 2nd Assistant, took his place. The following is a list of the prize-winners.

CLASS I.

Maharaj Chatar Singh of Semlia for History, Geography, and Law.

Srimant Ganpat Rao of Panth Piploda for English and Mathematics.

CLASS II.

Sahibzada Muhammad Sher Ali Khan of Jaora for English and Geography.

Sahibzada Arjumand Muhammad Khan of Bhopal for English (2nd prize).

Kanwar Kesar Singh of Piploda for Mathematics and Hindi.

CLASS III.

Kanwar Chain Singh of Jhaknowda for English and Arithmetic.

CLASS IV.

Kanwar Amar Singh of Piploda for English and Arithmetic.

Sports—

CLASS I.

Sahibzada Muhammad Sher Ali Khan of Jaora.

CLASS II.

Kanwar Raghunath Singh of Piploda.

The medical for punctuality—

Raja Ranjit Singh of Girwana.

6. No change was made in the teaching staff during the year. Lala Bansi Dhar, B. A., the Superintendent, has done his work to my satisfaction.

7. The new College building was used throughout the year. In spite of some defects and omissions, the building is fairly well suited to its purpose. The old Boarding-house is still used owing to want of other accommodation. The new Holkar Boarding-house is all but completed and promises to be a comfortable residence. It will be well furnished. Great delay has taken place in finishing this house owing to the expenditure exceeding the estimate of ₹10,000, which was the sum originally given by His Highness the late Maharaja Holkar. The present Chief has supplemented the above amount by an additional gift of ₹4,200.

8. The income of the college for the year under report amounted to ₹4,065-0-5, as compared with ₹3,955-2-5 in the previous year. The expenditure for the two years respectively was ₹4,682-5-8 and ₹4,712-8-5, each of which sums includes the cost of purchasing Government Promissory Notes for

R2,000. There was therefore practically a balance of income over expenditure of about R1,300 in the year 1886-87. Every opportunity is taken of increasing the investment on Government paper, as this forms a fixed and certain source of revenue, whereas the other chief source, namely, fees, fluctuates according to the number and the means of the boys. The sum thus invested amounted at the end of the year to R41,500. The importance of adding to it is great in view of the new buildings and roads, which will both require annual repairs, while the buildings will further necessitate the employment of more servants.

9. *Residency School, Indore.*—The total number on the rolls of the school at the end of the year, and the average daily attendance during the year, were 127 and 94 respectively, against 119 and 90 in the previous year. For the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University two candidates were sent up, of whom one passed in the 3rd Division, and for the Central India Schools Examination twelve were successful out of a total of fifteen candidates. The Head Master, Lala Rasik Behari, B.A., has worked to my satisfaction, and the school staff generally have performed their duties with diligence and success.

10. The receipts and expenditure of the year were R4,262-12-4 and R3454-12-3 respectively, against R3,877-15-8 and R3,495-9-0 in the previous year. This is a satisfactory result, as the increase of income is owing partly to the larger amount realised by fees.

11. The English Department has been well attended in spite of the existence of the Canadian Mission School, where boys are freely admitted either on payment of a merely nominal fee, or without any payment whatever. The numbers in the Hindi and Urdu Departments having somewhat fallen off, one teachership in each was abolished, and the saving was utilised in the employment of an additional English master on R25 a month. The change has so far been successful. A Government grant-in-aid would be a great boon to the school.

12. *Goona.*—The girls' school here was closed in August 1886 owing to absence of pupils. The boys' school, however, was fairly well attended. The Head Master, Umanath Bagchi, is a hard working and well qualified teacher.

The Political Assistant again remarks on the difficulty of inducing the petty Chiefs to attend the Rajkumar class. At present not one Chief attends, and all evince a strong disinclination to any prolonged residence in Goona or attendance at school. If such of these Chiefs as could afford the expense were brought to the Indore College, they might gain some benefit, as it would not then be so easy for them to escape to their homes at irregular times.

13. *Neemuch.*—The Anglo-Vernacular School at this cantonment, according to the Cantonment Magistrate's report, requires regular supervision. He proposes that the Inspector of Central India Schools should examine it and give his opinion on the progress made by the pupils. There is, however, no such officer in Central India as he names, but the Principal of the Residency College might, if it was considered advisable, be deputed to inspect the school once a year or so.

14. *Rutlam.*—The Central College here contains the following Departments: English, Persian, Sanskrit, and Hindi, in which the numbers on the rolls respectively are 95, 84, 42, and 168. Steady progress appears to have been made in studies, and the numbering of pupils also has increased. This is especially true of the English Department, which acquitted itself with much credit in the Central India Schools Examination. The vernacular classes are examined annually by a local board of examiners.

There are, besides the Central College, eight primary schools in the city of Rutlam and 12 in the districts, all of which act as feeders to the College.

Five primary schools are also kept up by Jagirdars, namely, at Sarwan, Namli, Amletha, Pancher, and Sheogarh. These are under the supervision of the Inspector of Schools. Further, two girls' schools are maintained in Rutlam city, and two zenana schools in the districts.

15. *Sehore.*—"Mr. and Mrs. Mears," writes the Political Agent, "deserve approbation for the successful management of the boys' and girls' school at Sehore." The school was not inspected during the year by the Inspector from Jubbulpore owing to his absence on sick leave. In the boys' school there were 352 names on the rolls on the 31st March 1887, as compared with 326 on the corresponding date of the previous year, showing an increase of 26. The girls' school shows an increase of two during the same period, namely, 113 against 111.

Mr. Mears, as the result of his inspection of the State Schools during the Christmas holidays, asserts that no systematic teaching is given except at Sathalia.

16. *Bhopal.*—The Political Agent remarks that Her Highness the Begum pays liberally for education, but the results are unfortunate, people of all classes complaining that the education supplied in the Suliman School does not fit them to compete with their compeers elsewhere. In the hope of improving matters, a Parsee B.A. was placed in charge on ₹100 a month, but the evil was too serious to be cured by the appointment of one man, so at the request of Her Highness the Inspector-General of Education in the Central Provinces was asked for advice, and a scheme has now been suggested which is expected to provide as good an education as is given at Jubbulpore High School. "It is to be hoped," concludes the Political Agent, "that this will succeed, as the present system is a complete failure."

17. *Maxudangarh.*—In commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee, a girls' school was started here. The Administration Report of the State says that Mr. Mears inspected the State school, and found that it was working satisfactorily.

18. *Narsingarh.*—In the school at the capital of this State, English, Persian, and Hindi are taught. English was only introduced last year. The foundation stone of a new school building was laid in honour of Her Majesty's Jubilee, which is to be called the Victoria School. Besides the school at Narsingarh itself, there are also schools at Pachore and Khujner. The total number of names on the rolls of these schools was 193.

19. *Manpur* (British Pergunnah).—The average daily attendance at the four schools of this pergunnah was 104 against 101 in the previous year. No boys have as yet advanced far enough to appear for the Central India Schools Examination.

20. *Dhar.*—There are 23 schools in this State, maintained at a cost of ₹7,767. A new school was opened at Mandu during the year.

The Boys' High School at the capital of the State shows an average daily attendance of 622 boys, while the average of the Girls' School was 18. Four candidates appeared for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, of whom one was successful. For the Central India Schools Examination 15 candidates presented themselves, of whom 11 passed. Six matriculated students were supported by the State throughout the year. Of these four studied in the Arts College and two in the Professional College of the Bombay University. One of the former took the Degree of B. A.

21. *Jhabua.*—The average daily attendance throughout this State increased from 155 in the previous year to 159, but there was a decrease in the number of girls. The class for Bhil boys appears to be making steady progress.

22. *Ali Rajpura.*—Four schools are maintained by the State at a cost of ₹1,083. The average daily attendance was 122. Of these 33 were children of Bhils and Bhilalas, who hold small scholarships given by the State by way of encouraging the Bhil population.

23. *Rajkumar College, Nowgong.*—The numbers on the rolls increased from 12 to 15 during the year, and the attendance was fair. An examination, followed by a distribution of prizes, was held in September by Mr. Morison assisted by the Mir Munshi of the Agency. The boys were found to be well grounded in Hindi; the instruction in Geography and Mathematics was sound but very limited in range, while knowledge of English, especially colloquial, was weak. A regular course of instruction has been given in gymnastics and riding under instructors from the XIth Bengal Lancers. The boys seem to appreciate this. They have also been encouraged to play Lawn Tennis and Badminton. The Political Agent reports that the Principal, Mr. Mather, has devoted his best attention to the College, and the most cordial relations subsist between him and the boys.

The Boarding-houses attached to the College are completed, and will, it is hoped, lead to an increase in the number of boys. The improvements made in the College building have rendered it a thoroughly commodious and suitable structure. There is a good library in which the boys and even the Chiefs take an interest.

24. *Punnah.*—The Head Master, Mr. Mather reports, looks after the school well, but a second Assistant Teacher is wanted, as at present the work thrown on the Head Master is more than he can efficiently perform.

25. *Charkhari.*—Both the Political Agent and Mr. Mather describe the Charkhari School as the best in Bundelkhund. There are two excellent schools, one for boys and the other for girls, at the capital of the State. The former took a good place in the Central India Schools examination. The efficiency of the school is largely due to Pandit Yugal Kishore, the Head Master, who is evidently a first-rate teacher and maintains strict discipline.

The Girls' School has been only recently established, and has made good progress.

The average daily attendance at these institutions was 230 out of a total on the rolls of 276.

The young Chief resided at Nowgong, sharing with His Highness the Raja of Chatarpur the tuition of Mr. Morison. Both in his studies and in the enlargement of his ideas he has obtained much benefit.

26. *Chatarpur.*—Education continues to prosper at this capital, but Mr. Mather thinks the village schools sadly require inspection on the part of the State authorities.

The High School acquitted itself very well both in the Calcutta University and in the Central India Schools examinations.

Two Girls' Schools are maintained at Chatarpur, one for Hindus, the other for Muhammadans. Mr. Mather was much pleased with the result of his examination of the former, but disappointed with the latter.

27. *Ajaigarh.*—The efficiency of the High School here has been much damaged, by the frequent change of Head Masters.

There is also a Rajkumar School in Ajaigarh Palace, in which the sons and some other relatives of the Maharaja read under Babu Chuni Lal Panri, who is said to have performed his duties admirably.

28. *Bijawar* State school, Mr. Mather writes, has greatly improved since last year, and sound instruction appears to be given.

29. *Gwalior.*—Nothing is said in the Resident's report regarding schools in the State, but there is probably little to report at present on this subject, as the Educational Department is undergoing thorough re-organization.

His Highness the Maharaja's training is carried on under the direction of Dr. Crofts and Rai Bahadur Dharam Narain. His Highness has entered on a regular course of study, having as his companions six boys of his own age, who are sons of Sardars of the State. Satisfactory progress has been made in all branches of instruction. His Highness is an intelligent boy, and seems fond of learning and anxious to improve.

30. *Sipri Cantonment.*—A school is maintained here by a donation from the Cantonment Fund. It was found that the parents of the boys attending the school did not appreciate English instruction, so the English teachership was abolished. The boys are taught to read and write Hindi. The daily average attendance was 51. The Pandit is diligent and painstaking, and has been recommended for an increase of pay. No fees are charged for tuition.

31. *Rewah.*—The average daily attendance at all the schools in this State is 593. The High School has a total on its rolls of 414 with a daily average of 201. This school contains a Rajkumar class, which is satisfactorily managed, as will be seen from the fact that its numbers have grown from 5 to 49 within the year. Each of the boys in this class receives an allowance according to his rank and the position of his family. Besides ordinary school tuition, this class receives instruction in gymnastics. The progress of the High School is largely due to the efforts of Mr. Sarnath Banerjee, the Head Master.

In addition to the High School, a Girls' School is also maintained at Rewah.

Dr. Goldsmith, His Highness's tutor, reports that the young Maharaja has made fair progress in his studies, especially in his knowledge of English colloquial.

32. *Dewas.*—The Educational, like the Medical Department of this State is managed jointly by the two branches.

Mr. Krishna Rao Deva, the late Head Master, was appointed Sadar Judge of Dhar, and was succeeded by Mr. Kashinath Krishna Lele, 1st Assistant Master in the Indore Madrassa.

Thirteen schools in all are maintained in the State, seven in Dewas and six in the districts. The total number of pupils attending these is 582. I understand that arrangements are being made for establishing schools in all the towns and in the chief villages of the State.

A girls' school was opened in October 1886, which is attended by 41 pupils

The High School of Dewas is one of the best schools in Central India. The two Chiefs, and especially His Highness the Raja of the Junior Branch, take great interest in its progress. It always shows up creditably in the Central India Schools examination.

The Ministers of the State are anxious to start a technical branch of the High School, which it appears can be done at very small expense, as Dewas contains a number of good artisans, some of whom are already in the pay of the State.

33. *Cantonment High School, Nowgong.*—This school was started on 1st July 1884 owing to the abolition of the classes in the Rajkumar College for the education of the inhabitants of Nowgong. It opened with 54 boys, in April 1887 the numbers had risen to 89. In the Entrance Examination of 1887 two boys competed, both of whom were successful. The progress of the school has been most satisfactory, largely owing to the exertions of the Head Master, Babu Taraknath Sanyal. The school is supported by the private subscriptions of the native officials and other inhabitants of Nowgong, assisted by a grant of R50 a month from the Cantonment Fund and R20 from the Agency Local Funds.

Results of the Entrance and Central India Schools Examinations as regards the Schools of the Central India Agency for the year 1886.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES IN																				Total number sent up.	Total number passed.	PERCENTAGE OF PASSED STUDENTS IN EACH CLASS.			
	ENTRANCE.					CLASS I.					CLASS II.					CLASS III.										
		Passed.					Passed.					Passed.					Passed.									
	Sent up.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.	Sent up.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.	Sent up.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.	Sent up.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.			Entrance.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.
Residency Schools, Indore	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	4	4	8	3	1	3	7	17	13	50	50	80	87
Rutlam Central College	5	...	...	...	...	7	1	2	...	3	3	...	1	1	2	12	...	2	...	2	27	7	...	43	66	16
Mhow Zoroastrian School	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Charkhari State School	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	2	4	1	1	2	4		4	1	...	5	12	11	...	66	100	100
Chhatarpur State School	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	3	1	1	...	2	4	2	2	...	4	9	7	...	50	66	100
Datia State School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	2	3	2	...	...	...	66
Tehri State School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Panna State School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Rewah High School	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	2	2	5	2	3	...	5	16	8	25	...	28	100
Sutna „ „	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	4	...	1	1	2	8	3	...	...	33	50
Dhar „ „	4	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	3	3	6	...	...	3	3	4	...	4	...	4	19	11	25	60	50	100
Dewas „ „	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	2	4	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	...	40	75	100
Jaora „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burwani „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	4	4	...	...	...	100
Rajpur „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	50
Cantonment High School, Nowgong	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	...	3	8	4	33	...	...	60
English Madrasa, Indore	6	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	50	...	...	...
Canadian Mission School, Indore	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	16	...	...	...
Private Students	12	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	1	1	8	...	2	1	3	25	6	8	100	25	37
TOTAL	45	1	5	3	9	25	2	5	6	13	43	2	5	15	22	74	16	20	10	46	187	90	20	52	51	62

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE;
The 31st October 1887.

J. W. D. JOHNSTONE,
Principal.

Education—General Table I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in Central India at the end of the official year 1886-87.

(For Details see General Table III)

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				
				UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.							
Total Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns* and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
75,229·64	Towns . . 53	Males . 4,882,823	Institutions . For Males .	...	...	17	199	...	96	312	2	28	342	Institutions to No. of towns and villages, 1·13.	
	Villages . . 31,465	Females . 4,379,084	Institutions . For Females	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	14		
	TOTAL . 31,518	TOTAL . 9,261,907	TOTAL	...	...	17	213	...	96	326	2	28	356		
			Scholars . Males	...	...	2,474	6,783	...	3,719	12,976	25	882	13,883	Male scholars to male population of school-going age†, 1·9.	
			Scholars . Females	...	...	...	653	...	...	653	...	...	653	Female scholars to female population of school-going age,† ·09.	
			TOTAL	...	...	2,474	7,436	...	3,719	13,629	25	882	14,536		

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.

† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE;
The 31st October 1887.

J. W. D. JOHNSTONE,
Principal.

Education—General Table II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Central India for the official year 1886-87.

(FOR DETAILS SEE GENERAL TABLE IV.)

1	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.*							TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.*								TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	REMARKS.
	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special Grants for Furniture and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.		
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.											
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1. INSTITUTION — For Males	...	...	1,04,595	31,880	...	2,141	1,38,616	48	9,844	2,643	3,403	717	14	1,477	18,146	1,56,762	
1. INSTITUTION — For Females	...	...	...	3,122	...	...	3,122	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3,122	
TOTAL	...	...	1,04,595	35,002	...	2,141	1,41,738	48	9,844	2,643	3,403	717	14	1,477	18,146	1,59,884	
2. (*a*) PERCENTAGES† of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	
(*b*) PERCENTAGES† of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(*c*) PERCENTAGES† of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(*d*) PERCENTAGES of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...		

3. AVERAGE ANNUAL COST‡ OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.											
DEPARTMENTAL INSTITUTIONS.	Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL COST	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LOCAL FUND SCHOOLS§	Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL COST	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS§	Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL COST	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INSTITUTIONS IN NATIVE STATES.	Cost to Native State Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL COST	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED INSTITUTIONS	Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNAIDED INSTITUTIONS ...	TOTAL COST	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ALL INSTITUTIONS	Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL COST	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.
† The percentages required for 2 (*a*), 2 (*b*), (*c*), are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 7*a*, 7*b*, 7*c*, respectively of General Table IV.
‡ The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.
§ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE;
The 31st October 1887.

J. W. D. JOHNSTONE,
Principal.

Education—General Table III.

Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in Central India for the official year 1886-87.

| CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS. | PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. | | |

SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																																		
	Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	96	3,719	309	10·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	3,719	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	3,719	309	10·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	3,719	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION		6	613	626·73	499·29	10	629	650	495	295	11,706	6,450	6576·1	2	301	255	215	13	395	310	225	326	13,629	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—Girls in boys' schools. —Boys in girls' schools.
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.	1 Advanced, teaching—																																		
	(a) Arabic or Persian	...	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(b) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(c) Any other Oriental Classic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	2 Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly. For Boys.	...	28	882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	,, Girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	3 European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. For Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	,, Girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	4 Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. For Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	,, Girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL	...	30	907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—Girls in boys' schools. —Boys in girls' shools.
	GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	356	14,536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—Total girls in boys' schools. — ,, boys in girls' schools.

I.—The term *classical language* in column 25 includes European and Oriental classical languages.

II.—Mixed schools should be shown as boys' schools or as girls' schools, according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.

III.—Where boys and girls attend the same school, the column of Remarks should show the number of girls in boys' schools and the number of boys in girls' schools.

IV.—The sub-divisions of column 27 regarding races or creeds will vary according to circumstances.

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE;
The 31st October 1887.

J. W. D. JOHNSTONE,
Principal.

Education—General

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in

PUBLIC INSTITU

UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.

Objects of Expenditure.	Maintained by the Department.							Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Maintained		
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses levied in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c
Arts Colleges.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
University Education. — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																	
University Education. — Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.																	
School Education, General. — For boys — English	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4,153	...	614	...	4,065	8,832	49,029	3,731	12,938
School Education, General. — For boys — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — „ girls — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — „ girls — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,153	...	614	...	4,065	8,832	49,029	3,731	12,938
Primary Schools.																	
School Education, General. — For boys	6,651	...	108	1,226	6,494	...	14,479	360	800	...	68	1,264	...	2,492	13,938	...	1,971
School Education, General. — „ girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840	273	...	...	75	1,178	2,366	576	...	180
Total	6,651	...	108	1,226	6,494	...	14,479	1,200	1,073	...	68	1,339	1,178	4,858	13,514	...	2,151
School for Special Instruction.																	
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Mistresses.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
School Education, Special. — Engineering and Surveying Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarship held in — Arts College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarship held in — Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarship held in — Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,380	...	108
Scholarship held in — Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	72	1,483	...	...
Scholarship held in — Special Schools other than Training Schools	360	...	...	...	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	87	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	299	...	299	316	...	15
Furniture and apparatus (Special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9	5	...	...
Miscellaneous	62	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	42	...	111	156	...	309	702	...	404
Total	509	...	...	...	...	...	509	...	123	...	111	455	...	689	3,886	...	527
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	7,160	...	108	1,226	6,494	...	14,988	9,200	5,349	...	793	1,794	5,243	13,379	66,429	3,731	15,616

I.—Fractions of a rupee are to be omitted.

II.—If the income of any school maintained by the Department or by a Local or Municipal Board) exceeds the expenditure, the return equalised. If in such school the income from fees or other private sources alone exceeds the expenditure, the excess income and the sources

III.—If the income of any aided school exceeds the expenditure, the excess should be proportionately deducted from the sub-heads The actual receipts from Provincial Revenues and from Local and Municipal Funds should be shown in full.

IV.—In calculating the expenditure from Provincial Revenues or any other Fund, all payments or contributions from Fees or other belong.

V.—The expenditure under 'University,' 'Direction,' and 'Inspection' should be shown only in column 7 and its sub-divisione

VI.—The expenditure on stipends held in Training Schools should bs shown as part of the expenditure in those schools, not under ths

VII.—The expenditure entered in columns 4a, 4b, and 4c should be included in column 7c, and not in columns 7a, 7b, and 7c. The

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE;
The 31st October 1887.

Table IV.

Central India for the official year 1886-87.

TIONS.																					
				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.										TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM						
BY NATIVE STATES.				AIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OR BY LOCAL FUND OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS.							UNAIDED.									
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
4d	4e	4f	4	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f	5	6a	6b	6c	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7	8
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,388	...	23,146	90,222	...	...	1,200	1,278	2,213	840	5,531	...	...	...	...	...	4,153	1,200	3,280	95,962	1,04,595	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,388	...	23,146	90,222	...	...	1,200	1,278	2,213	840	5,531	...	...	...	...	...	4,153	1,200	3,280	95,962	1,04,595	
...	...	...	14,909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,011	800	108	1,294	22,667	31,880	
...	...	...	756	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840	273	...	...	2,009	3,122	
...	...	...	15,665	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,851	1,073	108	1,294	24,676	35,002	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2,141	2,141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,141	2,141	
...	...	2,141	2,141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,141	2,141	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	48	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,650	...	...	...	194	9,844	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,643	2,643	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,488	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,488	1,488	
...	...	...	1,483	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	1,483	1,555	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	360	
...	...	...	331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	630	717	
...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	5	14	
...	...	...	1,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	42	...	111	1,262	1,477	
...	...	...	4,413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,159	123	...	111	7,753	18,146	
1,388	...	25,287	1,12,441	...	...	1,200	1,278	2,213	840	5,531	...	...	...	...	18,010	5,349	1,308	4,685	1,30,532	1,59,884	

of Government (or Local or Municipal) expenditure should be reduced accordingly, the income and expenditure of the school being thus from which it is derived should be shown in the column of Remarks.
of Endowments, Subscriptions, and other sources; or, if the receipts from those sources are insufficient, from the sub-head of Fees also.
sources credited to that Fund should be deducted. Such payments should be shown as expenditure under the sub-heads to which they
and not in the preceding columns.
head of Scholarships.
expenditure entered in column 4*d* should be included in column 7*d*.

J. W. D. JOHNSTONE,
Principal.

Education—General Table V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in Central India at the end of the official year 1886-87.

Class of Schools.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
														Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
					1			2			3			4			5					
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools—																						
For girls	Departmental	English	1	12	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	3	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	English	11	1,974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	2	301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		17	2,474	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls	Departmental	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools			17	2,474	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PRIMARY SCHOOLS—																									
For boys	Departmental	5	601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	5	314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	176	3,957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	13	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	199	6,783	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls	Departmental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	2	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	12	540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	14	653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS		213	7,436	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL		230	9,910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—The number of girls shown in this table should correspond with the number returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in General Forms I and III. Mixed schools should be entered as boys' schools or girls' schools, according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE;
The 31st October 1887.

J. W. D. JOHNSTONE,
Principal.

Education—General Table VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in Central India during the official year 1886-87.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number Passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.					
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Parsis.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16*a*	16*b*	16*c*	16*d*	6*e*	16*f*
Arts Colleges—																				
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B. A. / First B. Sc. / First Arts. / Previous Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for Professional Training—																				
Law—																				
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine—																				
1. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First M. B. / First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—																				
1. M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of General Education—																				
Matriculation Boys	6	3	...	9	22	11	...	12	45	6	2	...	1	9	...	1	8	...	...	...
Matriculation Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination. English	13	2	...	15	122	7	...	13	142	73	3	...	5	81	...	...	64	10	7	...
Public Service Certificate Examination. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(C. I. Schools Examination)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Special Instruction—																				
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. School of Art Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Vernacular Medical Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Examination in Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Examination in Surveying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Industrial School Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—Any other special examination, such as the Intermediate or other examinations of the Punjab University, may be added to this list.

Residency College, Indore;
The 31st October 1887.

J. W. D. JOHNSTONE,
Principal.

Education—General Table VII.

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in Central India for the official year 1886-87.

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Institutions.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Public Institutions.	REMARKS.
	In Institutions maintained by Local Fund Boards.											In Institutions maintained by			Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	In Institutions maintained by Municipal Boards.											In Institutions maintained by						
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal Rates.	Local Fund Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
University Education.					R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R					R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Arts Colleges.																																
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																																
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General.																																
Secondary Schools.																																
For Boys English	3	202	220	158	...	4,153	...	614	...	4,065	8,832	...	...	...	4,153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Girls English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Girls Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	202	220	158	...	4,153	...	614	...	4,065	8,832	...	...	...	4,153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools.																																
For Boys	5	314	325	239	360	800	...	68	1,264	...	2,492	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Girls	2	113	105	98	840	273	...	...	75	1,178	2,366	...	...	...	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7	427	430	337	1,200	1,073	...	68	1,339	1,178	4,858	...	...	...	1,073	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Education—General Table VII.

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in Central India for the official year 1886-87.

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															REMARKS.
	IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY LOCAL FUND BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY			Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY			Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Institutions.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Public Institutions.	
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal Rates.	Local Fund Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
SCHOOL FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.					R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R					R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Training Schools for Masters.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299	...	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (Special Grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	111	156	...	309	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	111	455	...	689	...	...	...	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	10	629	650	495	1,200	5,349	...	793	1,794	5,243	14,379	...	...	...	5,349	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

I.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 12 and 27 should agree with the expenditure shown in columns 3 of General Table IV. II.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 16 and 31 should agree with the expenditure shown in columns 7*b* and *c*, respectively, of General Table IV, and the Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure of Native States should be excluded.

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE;
The 31st October 1887.

J. W. D. JOHNSTONE,
Principal.

CHAPTER V.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

I. MILITARY WORKS.

1. *Revenue*, as assumed in Budget Estimate, was . . ₹15,10,000,
in Revised Estimate . . . . . ₹15,12,000,
but the amount actually realized was only . . . . ₹15,08,575.
The unusually large realization under this head during the year was due to ₹15 lakhs having been paid by Maharaja Sindia through the Civil Department for the rendition of the Gwalior Fortress. The actual receipts from other sources fell short owing chiefly to the mistaken incorporation in the Revised Estimate of the value of a building at Mhow which subsequent inquiries proved did not appertain to this Department.

2. The Imperial Budget Grant for the year was ₹1,75,900, which, as modified finally, stood at ₹2,11,100, actual outlay against which has been ₹2,10,928. In addition to the above an allotment of ₹4,000 was anticipated from contributions for Military works, which was finally increased to ₹6,855, and actual expenditure against it has been ₹6,462. The combined final grants aggregating . . . . . ₹2,17,955
and outlay against it to . . . . . ₹2,17,390.

Lapse on the whole only . . . . . ₹ 565
shows that the entire grant was worked up to pretty closely. Comparison of outlay with the Revised and final grants under the Service and Budget heads is given in the subjoined statement.

Service Heads.	Revised Estimate.	Final Grants.	Outlay.
Military Works.			
Original works	68,300	68,300	55,341
Repairs	58,500	58,500	57,624
Establishment	54,300	54,300	50,834
Tools and Plant	5,000	9,600	23,051
	1,86,100	1,90,700	1,86,850
Suspense	.....	—4,600	—1,574
Barrack Department.			
New Supplies	7,000	7,000	6,850
Repairs and carriage	6,364	6,364	5,701
Establishment	11,636	11,636	13,101
	25,000	25,000	25,652
Total Military Works and Barrack Department	2,11,100	2,11,100	2,10,928
Less expenditure in England	.....	.....	.....
Total Outlay	2,11,100	2,11,100	2,10,928

Service Heads.	Revised Estimate.	Final Grants.	Outlay.
Contributions.			
New works	.....	942	569
Repairs	4,000	5,913	5,893
Establishment	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	.....
	4,000	6,855	6,462
Grand Total	2,15,100	2,17,955	2,17,390

Original Works and Tools and Plants.

3. The apparent lapse on the grant for original works and excess on that for Tools and Plant are practically only nominal, as they were caused by mere book adjustment of machinery charges connected with the Mhow Fort carried out after expiry of the financial year under special instructions conveyed in Government letters No. 1183 M. W. and No. 160 A. G., dated 14th June and 4th July 1887 respectively.

Establishment.—Excess expenditure under this head is also nominal owing to the same having been calculated at 45 per cent. on the outlay, as laid down by Government in the orders on the year's Budget.

Barrack Department.—The small excess under this head is due to back pay of Barrack Master Lieutenant Wright and Barrack Sergeant Monteith on account of their promotions not provided for in the Budget or Revised Estimate.

I.—Accommodation for Troops.

Mhow.—Trap stone drains around European Infantry barracks Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were commenced and completed for sanitary purposes.

A Recreation Room and Beer Store were added to the existing Sergeants Mess of the European Cavalry.

In addition to the foregoing Major Works the following Minor Works were also commenced and completed during the year under review:—

Mhow.—1. Enlarging out-buildings of European Cavalry barracks, Nos. 3, 4 and 5.

2. Constructing filter tank to well No. 35A. in the Royal Artillery lines.
3. Constructing filter tank to well No. 28 in the Royal Artillery lines.
4. Deepening wells Nos. 28, 35, 35A., 36, 39, and 42 in the European Infantry lines.
5. Steining and deepening well No. 22 B.
6. Building, steining, and deepening well No. 22 C.
7. Deepening wells Nos. 14 and 14 A.
8. Providing lightning conductor to European Infantry barrack.
9. Constructing at expense of Local Fund a pathway from library to Kisonpoora Bridge within Mhow cantonment.
10. *Neemuch.*—For the use of E. 1 Battery Royal Artillery, two bells of arms were converted into artificer's shop, bullock

shed into forge, and Officers' quarters into Quarter Guard. Officer's quarter No. 2 was likewise converted into harness-room.

11. Constructing an additional room in the present Royal Artillery canteen for Non-commissioned Officers.

12. *Morar.*—Constructing lines for the detachment of Central India Horse forming Resident's Escort.

III.—COMMISSARIAT.

13. Constructing an infirmary for Transport cattle.

VI.—LINES OF MILITARY COMMUNICATION.

14. Constructing a well to the encamping ground at Dubra on Gwalior and Jhansi Road.

VII.—GENERAL CANTONMENT WORKS.

15. *Water Supply.*—Constructing bunds across Choral river at Patal Pani, and deepening certain wells at Kodaria village to provide water for cattle, &c., owing to its scarcity at Mhow.

16. Deepening two wells on the Mhow and Neemuch Road and building them up with stone masonry for the use of troops at Mhow.

17. Constructing a new well and water-trough at Kaoti for Cavalry horses on account of scarcity of water at Mhow.

MHOW WATER SUPPLY.

MAIN RESERVOIR AT BAIRCHA.

The dam at Baircha is about 17 feet below its full height. It is being rolled by steam road rollers (the puddling having been given up) at about R. L. 15,400, it being considered that the rolling would consolidate the dam better, and make it more impervious than puddle with unrolled earthwork would do.

SERVICE RESERVOIR.

Complete except a portion of the second course below the coping and of nearly whole of the uppermost course.

VIII.—FORTIFICATIONS.

18. *Mhow.*—Remodelling of the Mhow Fort, which was commenced during the latter part of 1885-86, was completed. The work done during the year under review consisted chiefly of earthwork in glacis and levelling of the Lascars' Hill near the fort.

GENERAL.

19. *Repairs.*—The military buildings and roads, &c., generally at Mhow, Neemuch, Indore, Goona, Sirdarpore, Sutna, Mehidpore, and Sehore were attended to, and carried out as far as funds available permitted.

C. S. THOMASON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General
for Central India, P. W. D.

II.—CIVIL WORKS.

Revenue actually realized during the year amounted to R10,864 against Budget and Revised Estimate, R12,000.

Grant and Outlay.—The original Imperial Budget grant was ₹5,19,100, which was reduced by ₹1,000 transferred to Simla Imperial Circle under orders of Government of India as conveyed in their Secretary's letter No. 52 A.C.W., dated 30th July 1886, and the Revised Estimate as well as final grant stood at ₹5,18,100, outlay against which has been ₹5,15,513, and the net lapse of only ₹2,587 shows that the grant on the whole has been pretty closely worked up to, and therefore no explanation is called for. The contributional Budget grant was ₹2,37,200, which finally stood at ₹3,31,915, outlay against which has been ₹2,56,077, leaving unexpended balance of ₹57,396, which being in deposit to the credit of the Public Works Department does not lapse, and therefore no explanation appears called for. Against combined Imperial and Contributional final grant of ₹8,50,015 the gross outlay has been ₹7,71,590 and short outlay ₹59,983, as shewn in detail in the subjoined statement.

Service Heads.	Revised Estimate.	Final Grants.	Outlay.	Difference between Revised Estimate and Outlay.	
				Excess Outlay.	Short Outlay.
Civil Works.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Civil Buildings . New works .	14,500	15,200	9,262	...	5,238
Civil Buildings . Repairs .	25,900	25,900	24,432	...	1,468
Communications . New works .	51,500	51,500	55,117	3,617	...
Communications . Repairs .	2,29,000	2,29,000	2,27,622	...	1,378
Mis. Public Improvements. New works .	100	100	22	...	78
Mis. Public Improvements. Repairs .	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment . . .	1,85,100	1,78,700	1,75,109	...	9,991
Tools and Plant . . .	12,000	19,800	20,295	8,295	...
Profit and Loss . . .	...	...	...	...	...
	5,18,100	5,20,200	5,11,859	...	6,341
Suspense (increase) . .	...	—2,100	3,654	5,754	...
Less expendiure in England .	...	...	...	...	...
Total Civil Works .	5,18,100	5,18,100	5,15,513	...	2,587
Contributions.					
Civil Buildings . New works .	22,641	27,675	15,082	...	7,559
Civil Buildings . Repairs .	...	447	407	407	...
Communications . New works .	1,54,724	1,73,935	1,21,056	...	33,668
Communications . Repairs .	77,277	80,197	65,547	...	11,730
Mis. Public Improvements. New works .	..	...	...	...	...
Mis. Public Improvements. Repairs .	...	760	43	43	...
Establishment . . .	55,065	45,086	45,866	...	9,199
Tools and Plant . . .	3,766	3,815	8,076	4,310	...
Total Contributions .	3,13,573	3,31,915	2,56,077	...	57,396
Grand Total .	8,31,573	8,50,015	7,71,590	...	59,983

IV.—Opium.

Indore.—Wire fencing was provided round the compound of the opium godown and the estimate for additions and alterations to the building, completed last year, finally closed.

Jaora.—Out-houses were constructed for the Assistant Opium Agent's house.

VI.—Post Office.

Nowgong.—Certain additions and alterations were made to the Post Office buildings.

VIII.—Administration.

Agar.—A new room was added to the Agency Office to accommodate vakils.

X.—Educational.

Indore.—In connection with the Rajkumar College a boarding-house was constructed with funds contributed by His Highness Maharaja Holkar. The main building was entirely completed during the year, and the out-houses, for which His Highness has given a further contribution, will be put in hand during the current year.

XI.—Ecclesiastical.

Mhow.—A vestry was provided for the Presbyterian Church from private subscriptions.

XVI.—Jail.

Indore.—New quarters were constructed for the Jailor attached to the Civil Central Jail.

Sehore.—Four solitary cells to the Agency Jail were commenced and completed during the year.

XIX.—Medical.

Sirdarpore.—An estimate for dispensary and out-houses was sanctioned chargeable to local funds. Work commenced and good progress made.

XX.—Miscellaneous.

Indore.—Owing to the extension of workshop operations, it was found necessary to increase accommodation for smithy and foundry by erecting a new shed for the carpenter's shop, the old one being given up to the smiths. In constructing the former good progress was made during the year.

XIII.—Minor Departments.

Ancient Monuments.—Nothing was done during the year towards conservation, restoration, or preservation of this class of buildings in Central India. In fact no step appears to have been taken by the Archæological Department to give effect to the Home Department orders of Government of India, as far as this Administration is concerned, notwithstanding that the attention of the Director-General of that Department has been repeatedly drawn to the subject.

Communication.

Mhow and Neemuch Road.—No new work was done on this road during the year, but it was repaired, renewed, and maintained in thorough travelling order throughout with all the buildings and bridges appertaining.

A feeder road from Neemuch Railway Station to the fort, which was much needed, was commenced and completed. A road of approach or feeder from 127th mile of Neemuch-Nasirabad road, to the Kaiserpura station of the Rajputana and Malwa Railway, which was commenced during the previous year, was finished.

Dhar and Sirdarpore Road.—Annual repairs and renewals were executed, and the whole road from Tirla to Sirdarpore maintained in fair passable order.

An annual contribution of R800 was negotiated with His Highness the Maharaja of Dhar for the maintenance of Dhar and Tirla section, which was yet to be improved as a bridged and metalled road. Estimate for this was called for.

Dhar Branch Road.—Was repaired and maintained in good order.

Agra and Bombay Road.—The total length of this road within Central India, extending from Ootungan river near Agra to Scindwa, is 458 miles, it was repaired and maintained in fair order throughout, and renewal metal where required collected for consolidation during the ensuing rains. On the portion between 63rd and 143rd miles, or Sipri to Gwalior, there is a considerable local traffic of building stone imported into Lashkar and Morar from Bamori and Malinpura quarries in the 63rd and 68th miles.

Since last report the traffic in grain and seeds has been greatly affected by the opening of the Railway line from Bhopal to Itarsi, much of the grain to the south and south-east of Sipri having been drawn in the direction of Bhopal. The traffic, however, on the road between Goona, Sipri, and Gwalior is still very considerable. Some restriction appears to have been placed on the free export of grain to Bhopal by the Gwalior Darbar, thus causing its return to the old route. The wear and tear occasioned by this excessive traffic is cause of the continuous breaking up of many miles of the road, where durable metal cannot be obtained except at very high rate. This is especially the case in miles 81, 82, 87, 88, 92, 93, 97 to 99, and 109 to 111. The general state of the road is, however, greatly improved, and it is hoped that after the rains of 1887-88 the whole of it will be in good condition.

The large rivers Chumbal and Parbatti on the north of Indore, and Nerbudda at Khull on the south, are unbridged, and the traffic has to be ferried across them during the rains. In the fair weather bridges of boats are constructed and maintained over the Chumbal and the Nerbudda. The Parbatti has a low masonry bridge or causeway which answers the purpose very well during the dry months, but the kutcha approaches at either end of the causeway, which connect it with the metalled road, are washed away by the first heavy flood, and renders it impassable. To obviate this impediment a project for improvement was ordered, and a moderate provision made in the budget for the ensuing year, which likewise provides funds for similar improvements to the Chumbal approaches. Stone slab coping over the piers of the bund to the bridge on Agra and Bombay road across the Khan river, skirting the Residency at Indore, was provided from a contributional fund.

Ujjain and Agar Road.—The alignment of the extreme northern portion of 5 miles into Agar, the work of which was executed under the Political Agent, Western Malwa, was corrected, metalled, and put in proper order. Unfinished portion of Kali Scind causeway completed. Wire fencing constructed at the Jheelia and Peelia Khal bridges, and the hospital of the abandoned Native Infantry lines at Agar converted into inspection and travellers' bungalow. The finished portion of the road was repaired and maintained in fair order with all the bridges thereon, and renewal coat metal collected, where necessary, for consolidation during the rains of 1887-88.

Gwalior and Jhansi Road.—This road, about 64 miles in length, connects Lushkar and Morar with the city and cantonment of Jhansi, from whence pucca roads extend towards Cawnpur, Saugor, Nowgong, and Sipri, embracing a large extent of grain-producing country. The traffic in grain and seeds is very great between Jhansi and Gwalior, and the increase of its metalled width is very necessary for the benefit of the traffic, which is being provided for gradually. Three miles of the road from the junction of the Sipri loop line

to the Lushkar carry a very heavy traffic, as a considerable portion of the trade from the Sipri district passes over them. The whole of this road is naturally dry and difficult to maintain, owing to the only material available for metalling (syenitic quartz) being not of a very durable description. It has been more so during the past year, owing to the very heavy traffic in railway materials passing over it. The first 19 miles are now entirely broken, and will require renewal which will be provided for.

The ferry over the Scind River is kept up with difficulty during the rains, as the approaches are steep and access to the boats bad. Two new boats were provided during the year 1885-86, and these were apparently sufficient for the traffic during the rains. An additional boat would, however, be of great service, and will be provided for to replace an existing old one. One of the ferry boats was strengthened last year with a view to adapt it for the passage of heavy guns, and an experiment will be made during the ensuing rains as to the suitability of the plan adopted. There has been a diminution in the tolls levied at the Scind Ferry apparently on account of falling-off of traffic in railway materials imported from this direction for the construction of Jhansi and Manickpur Railway.

The road was otherwise repaired and maintained in order, and a protection wall constructed in the 5th mile.

Gwalior and Etawah Road.—This road connects Morar and Lushker with the North-West Provinces, and affords access to the important towns of Gohud and Bhind in His Highness Maharaja Sindia's territory, where drought and scarcity frequently occur. The traffic over this road in ordinary years is not very great, and the present 10 feet width of metalling is quite sufficient to carry it. The whole of this road is dry, sandy, and treeless, and the sandstone and kunker used for metalling does not last long. For many miles (from 39 to 50) kunker or metal of any sort is very scarce and has to be brought from long distances at a great cost. Great hindrance is caused to traffic by the steep banks and deep sandy beds of the Koaree river in the 52nd mile, which is the only unbridged river on this road. Over it a local ferry boat plies during the rains.

During the year under review the temporary inspection bungalow at Phoop was abolished, its materials sold, and the land on which the building stood made over to Gwalior Darbar. The road was repaired and maintained in order and metal for renewal provided for where necessary.

Jhansi and Sipri Road.—This road, about 61 miles in length, connects Jhansi and Sipri, passing the important villages of Ruxa, Dinara, and Karara. Of this 27 miles were previously metalled, and the remaining 34 miles, which were unmetalled, received their first coating. An estimate for collecting metal for the second or upper coating of some of the miles was sanctioned during the year, as the newly metalled surface is wearing away under the heavy increased wheeled traffic due to work on the Indian Midland Railway. With the Railway communication open between Jhansi and Cawnpur the traffic along this road will be heavy.

Besides the Scind River, over which there is a low stone causeway, traffic was also impeded by the Mohar river, which has a gravelly bed. This impediment was removed during the year by the construction of a causeway across the latter river. The road is now passable throughout the year except when occasional high floods occur, and these do not last long.

There is a great scarcity of water all along this road, as noticed in previous reports, and to keep it in good order as a metalled road sinking of about 20

new wells is most urgently required, an estimate for which, as well as for deepening ten existing ones, was called for and has since been sanctioned.

Short or Minor Road near Gwalior.—All minor roads, with the exception of the Sipri Loop Line, and a portion of the fort road have been made over to the Gwalior Darbar. The roads still under charge of the Public Works Department have been well maintained.

Jhansi and Nowgong Road.—Only the last portion of this road, about 14 miles, is under this Administration, and this, as well as a ferry during the rains and a temporary pile bridge in the fair weather over the Deesan river, was maintained in good order.

Nowgong and Sutna Road.—This road, about 101 miles, is divided into five sections, two of which (I and V) are entirely, and the remainder with some exceptions, completed. In the latter the following works were done during the year.

Second Section.—Metal was collected in some miles to improve the width of the road and for the approaches to the Ken causeway, in constructing which good progress was made. It is approaching completion and might have been finished during the year under review, but for the floods which occurred in December and January last. The work having been stopped on setting in of the rains in June 1886, could not be resumed until February 1887.

Third Section.—Some metal for second coat in the 6th and 7th mile and for improving the width in certain other miles was collected. First coat was consolidated on the east approach to Ken causeway, and second coat in 1st and portions of 3rd, 6th, and 7th miles of the road, completed portions of which were maintained in good order.

Fourth Section.—Some metal was collected for improving the width of the road, which was maintained in good order.

Great Deccan Road.—The portion now under the Central India Public Works Department, about 45 miles, was maintained in good order.

Nowgong and Srinugger Road.—The road, which is complete in every respect, was maintained in good order.

Banda and Sagar Road.—This road consists of three sections, *viz.*, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th. The two first are completely embanked, metalled, and bridged, except Ormal river, over which there is only a causeway, which becomes impassable during heavy floods. The 4th section, which extends from Ungoor to Heerapur, is $27\frac{3}{8}$ miles. Estimates for construction of 25 miles had been sanctioned long ago, and the work partially done during the famine of 1863 was subsequently stopped. It was resumed in 1883 on separate estimates sanctioned for the work remaining to be completed. In carrying out this progress has been made as follows :—

Earthwork.—Fully completed in the first 19 miles. In the remaining 6 miles only overbridges and culverts.

Metalling.—In the first 19 miles second coat of metal has been consolidated excepting 8th mile, and collection for the first coat in the remaining 6 miles finished. Good progress made in collecting metal for these as well as for the 8th mile.

Large Bridges.—Puniari Bridge. No work done during the year for want of bricks, manufacture of which was retarded by heavy rains in December and January.

Mugrar Bridge.—Cornice, pointing, and parapets with ashlar coping, as well as coping of wings, were executed during the year, and the bridge is now entirely completed excepting wheel guards.

Kirkee Bridge. As above.

Minor Bridges.—Work was commenced in 1884-85. Twenty-one culverts and minor bridges were completed during the year, with the exception of wheel guards in some, and progress as follows made in constructing others. Some delay has taken place in turning arches of some of them, owing to the difficulty of bricks as above stated :—

Ten built up to parapets,
Six built up to springing of arch,
One archwork in progress,
One foundation filled up,
Three foundations excavated.

Roadway opened over all completed bridges and culverts except over one in the first 19 miles.

In the diversion of 2 miles opposite Sarwa village sanctioned during the year, earthwork completed, three culverts built up to springing, foundation of one filled up, and of another only excavated ; two small culverts not commenced yet. For the construction of the remaining 2⅝ miles of this section, which passes through the Ghâts, a separate estimate is under preparation.

Nagode and Kalinjar Road.—This is unmetalled and unbridged. It was maintained in order as a fair-weather road.

Dewas and Bhopal Road.

Sindia Section.—This road was completed during previous year and was maintained in good order during the year. The trifling expenditure shewn as incurred on construction is due to mere adjustment of accounts.

Bhopal Section.—Imlia inspection bungalow as well as a pucca well in the compound of the Doodee inspection bungalow were completed during the year, cutting and clearing of side drains done in certain miles, and the road, which is otherwise complete, was kept in good order as far as Sehore. Estimates were called for for restoring to proper order this portion from Sehore to Bhopal, which has been transferred to the Public Works Department with an annual contribution of ₹12,000 from the Bhopal State.

Biora and Sehore Road.

Total length of this road, 61 miles, passes through three Native States of Rajgurh, Narsingurh, and Bhopal, each of which constitutes a section.

Rajgurh.—This has been completed during the year and is in fair order, but will probably require some re-rolling during the ensuing rains.

Narsingurh.—The Raja of Narsingurh intended to have a large guest-house, and bridges, in lieu of paved causeways, about that town, but has since changed his mind : consequently the work thus left in abeyance, pending the Chief's final decision, still remains to be completed. The road is otherwise finished and in fair order.

Bhopal Section.—This section was likewise completed during the year, as also pucca wells in the compounds of inspection bungalows at Khajuria and Hingonia.

Rajgurh and Biora Road.

The work on this road, about 15 miles in length, has gone on satisfactorily, except that the full allotment sanctioned later in the year was not worked up to. All earthwork and nearly two-thirds of metalling and masonry works have been finished. The consolidation will probably be completed and the road opened for traffic by the end of October next.

Dewas and Ujjain Road.

The road was kept in fair order, and metal collected for next year's renewal, &c.

Indore and Simrole Road.

As above.

Mhow and Kheree Ghat Road.

As above.

Establishment.

The general provincial percentage of establishment charge against outlay on works and repairs under all heads, as shewn in the Financial Accounts of 1886-87, is 41·59 against 23.51 in 1885-86. The total expenditure on the establishment during the two years under reference is almost equal, the increase in the percentage during the former year is due to less gross outlay on works and repairs, as shewn in the margin. The higher percentage may be said to be virtually caused by exemption of Mhow water works grant or outlay from the establishment charge at a rate or percentage prescribed for military works generally.

1885-86 R8,08,014.
1886-87 R6,49,432.

Major H. H. Cole., R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, was deputed to Gwalior State for six months from 20th January 1887. Mr. R. Ewing, who was promoted to Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, on 1st July 1886, went on 8 months' furlough from 3rd April 1886, making over charge of Gwalior Division to Pundit Sham Nath, Assistant Engineer, which was assumed by Mr. C. E. Gael on the 18th June and held by him up to 3rd January 1887, on which date he was relieved by Mr. Ewing on return from furlough. Mr. Gael was appointed Personal Assistant to Superintending Engineer from the 11th January 1887.

Mr. D. M. Litster, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem*, proceeded to England on 24th March 1887 for professional training under order of Government.

Mr. F. M. Scott, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, had 12 days' privilege leave in October 1886.

Though notified in April 1887, Mr. Gael had promotion to Executive Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, from 31st October 1886.

Mr. F. R. Hutchinson, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central India, had six months' special leave, from which he returned on the 14th October 1886.

C. S. THOMASON, *Colonel*, R.E.,
Secretary to Agent to the Governor- General
for Central India, P. W. D.

Staging Bungalow Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1886-87.

	Receipts.		Expenditure.			Total.
	Receipts.	Total.	Establishment.	Contigencies.	Furniture.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Under Public Works Department.	3,870	...	3,268	539	611	4,418
Under Political Agencies . .	...	3,870	24	2	...	26
Total .	...	3,870	3,292	541	611	4,444

FORM H.

Public Works from Local Funds.

CANTONMENTS AND AGENCIES.	Original Works.			Repairs.			TOTAL.			Works calling for remarks.
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	
1. Indore Residency Bazaar Fund	300	0	0	4,815	9	10	5,115	9	10	
2. Gwalior Agency	.....			629	9	9	629	9	9	
3. Bhopal Agency	3,450	5	0	5,306	15	2	8,757	4	2	
4. Western Malwa Agency	1,151	0	0	846	5	10	1,997	5	10	
5. Bhopawar Agency	162	5	6	1,342	10	6	1,505	0	0	
6. Goona Agency	650	2	9	516	6	6	1,166	9	3	
7. Manpur Pergunnah Road Fund	.....			.....			.....			
8. Manpur Pergunnah School Fund	.....			.....			.....			
9. Manpur Pergunnah Municipal Fund	144	8	0	26	15	6	171	7	6	
10. Indore Agency Road Fund	625	0	0	507	9	3	1,132	9	3	
11. Baghelkhand Agency	.....			.....			.....			
12. Bundelkhand Agency	.....			346	15	9	346	15	9	
13. Mhow Cantonment	1,450	0	0	15,139	0	3	16,589	0	3	
14. Neemuch Cantonment	132	14	0	924	14	6	1,057	12	6	
15. Nowgong Cantonment	2,000	0	0	3,500	0	0	5,500	0	0	
16. Sipri Cantonment	20,000	0	0	147	2	4	20,147	2	4	
17. Mehidpur Cantonment	.....			36	0	0	36	0	0	
18. Malwa Dharmsala Fund	.....			.....			.....			
19. Indore School Fund	.....			423	10	7	423	10	7	
TOTAL	30,066	3	3	34,509	13	9	64,576	1	0	

CHAPTER VI.

POST OFFICE.

Extract from No. C46-2D G, dated Camp Simla, the 6th July 1887, from the Deputy Post Master General, Central India, to the Director General of the Post Office of India.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Central India circle for the year 1886-87. The circle was in my charge for thewhole of this year.

There is not much more to remark except that the arrangement in Article IV of the Convention, by which the Darbar postage labels are recognized in prepayment of postage on articles posted in Imperial Post Offices, has resulted in a most serious loss to the Department. In one or two large offices, and especially in Ujjain, in which very large sums were realized for covers posted with Indian postage labels, the effect has been to reduce those receipts to a sum which does not pay the expenses of the establishment, as more than three-fourths of the whole postage are now prepaid by Darbar postage labels.

The value in September 1885 of articles posted in Imperial Post Offices bearing Gwalior postage labels was R227-9-6 : this had risen in March 1887 to R55-8-14-0.

Under the arrangement by which mails are to be carried free over each Department's lines the Imperial Post Office now makes use of one line, and all mails are conveyed free by the Darbar runners between Sipri and Jhansi.

I applied for the consent of the Durbar to open a runner's line between these two places, as after the rendition of Gwalior to Sindia troops were stationed at Sipri, but the Darbar declined to allow an imperial line, and opened a line of their own, of which I at once made use.

Under the arrangement mentioned in my last report, several offices were abolished on the 1st April 1886, and none but Darbar offices now exist in these places.

These offices were—

Gwalior Disbursing Office,
Chhonda Sub-Office,
Jawad Sub-Office,
Kachrand Sub-Office,
Anyhera Sub-Office,
Nalkhera Village Office.

Morar and Gwalior Fort Post Offices had already been abolished on 10th March 1886, the day on which the rendition of Gwalior Fort took place. Gwalior Residency Sub Post Office was established from the 1st April in place of Gwalior Disbursing Office.

The Convention, so far as routine is concerned, has been worked very smoothly. I have always found the Durbar willing to meet me in any suggestions I have made to them, and whenever I have brought to the notice of the Post Master General any breaches of the contract by his subordinates, he has immediately stopped the irregularities.

I will now offer some remarks on the Appendices submitted with this Report

APPENDIX I.

At the end of the last official year there were existing 132 Post Offices in Central India. On the 1st April 1886, the Disbursing Office of Gwalior and five other Sub and Village Offices were closed under the arrangement entered into at the meeting with the Post Master General, Gwalior State, on 23rd February 1886. One office, Duttiah, awas also transferred on that date to the North-Western Provinces circle.

This left a total on the 1st April 1886 of 125 offices in the circle. During the year one office, Indore Railway Station sub-office, was transferred to the Railway Mail service. The village office Pathari was opened and closed. Two new sub-offices, *viz.*, Chhabra and Gwalior Residency and six village offices, Badnaur, Bheronda, Chandpura, Chhponere, Diwanganj, and Pirawa, were opened. Of these last, Diwanganj was converted into a sub-office, and the name of another village office, Sohagi, was changed to Teonthar. Deep village office was also converted into a sub-office. The Sutna Agency selected sub-office was abolished from the 1st January 1886.

The total number of offices in the Central India circle on 31st March 1887 is therefore 131, or including six offices still experimental, 137.

This is again satisfactory, as 14 new offices were opened, all of which are now permanent.

Six letter boxes, five postmen, and three village postmen were added during the year, but in consequence of changes and of the Gwalior Convention arrangement, by which the Durbar Post Office delivered all articles in their own towns and villages, 18 letter boxes, 23 postmen and 11 village, postmen were dispensed with.

APPENDIX II.

In consequence of the abolition of Chhonda post office the 24 miles of the East India Railway from Gwalior to Morenas Railway Station are not considered to be within the circle and are therefore omitted.

The mail-cart line from Gwalior to Jhansi (66 miles) was handed over to the control of the Post Master General, North-Western Provinces.

The contract mail-cart lines Gwalior to Railway Station (1 mile) and Sehore to Bhopal (25 miles) were abolished, and runners were substituted. A new mail-cart line was placed on the road between Ujjain and Agar (42 miles) instead of runners.

The runners' lines from Morena (Shikarpur) Railway Station to Chhonda (2½ miles) from Pachaur to Narsingarh (24 miles), Shajapur to Agar (29 miles), Sarangpur to Sehore (48 miles) were taken off, and a new direct route from Sehore to Shajalpur (28 miles) and Sehore to Biaora (65 miles) substituted.

New runners' lines were opened to new post offices Goona to Chhubra, 30 miles, and Soyet Kalan to Pirawa, 10 miles. These, with some other alterations, result in a decrease of 76½ miles of runners' lines within the circle.

APPENDIX III.

There is an increase of 25 in the number of complaints made by the public during the past year, but of these eight relate to the Gwalior Darbar post offices, 15 to the Railway Mail Service, of which several were about covers which, though addressed to the care of the Mail Agent, Mhow Railway Station, were enclosed by the sorters in the Mhow head office bag, six also relate to combined Office Telegraph and not postal work. Thus actually the total complaints relating to the Central India circle are less by four than those of last year, and the well grounded complaints are less by three. These are chiefly made by military men at Mhow, Neemuch, &c.

APPENDIX IIIA.

There were again two cases of the payment of a telegraph money order to a person who obtained it by fraud.

A man calling himself Thakur Himat Singh telegraphed to Jaganath Kamdar of Barnagar, asking for a remittance of R100 to him by telegraphic money order to Chandernagore. This was at once sent by the Kamdar. who knew the name as that of a friend of his. The money was paid at Chandernagore after all possible means of identification had been taken by the Post Office, but the payee proved to be a swindler, who impersonated the friend of the Kamdar. The Post Master General, Bengal, decided that the Post Office was not to blame in the matter, and the case was closed.

Again two men in the disguise of pilgrims sent a telegram from the Benares Telegraph Office to Jodhumul, care of Hira Lal Moti Ram of Neemuch, requesting immediate remittance of Rs. 200 and giving their names as Girdhari Lall Nathu Ram. They attended daily at the Telegraph Office for their money, and when at the last the telegram arrived the signaller on duty identified them as being the senders of the telegram, and the money was paid them by the Post Master. No blame was attached to the Post Office. The thieves have not been caught in either case. In one case already reported to the Director General, *viz.*, misappropriation of money intended for payment of money order by Mustapha Postman of Sahawal, no formal complaint was made by the payee, and it has therefore been omitted from this Appendix.

APPENDIX IV.

No remarks.

APPENDICES V AND VA.

No highway robberies were committed, but there were two attempts, in neither of which was the mail damaged. In the first case the robbers have not been found, but in the second one man was punished.

APPENDIX VI.

I have, as in my last report, again shown the Gwalior Post Office and Jank Tal buildings on the books of the Public Works Department. I have asked the Department to give me information on this subject, but have received no reply. The buildings are still occupied by the postal officials for combined office purposes.

APPENDIX VII.

No combined offices were opened during this year. The total number of messages sent from the offices was 16,676, and of those received 21,371. Besides these, 20,159 messages were repeated by Gwalior, Shajapur, and Sutna combined offices. The total cost to the Telegraph Department was Rs. 6,076-5-6 for the working of the offices, and the income was Rs. 18,701-14-0 or more than three mes the cost.

I offered several times to take over the Telegraph Offices at Ujjain, Mandsaur, Jaora, and other places off the Railway line, but the objection was made that they are on a main line. This, however, does not appear to be valid, as I have been working with success offices on the long main line from Indore to Goona and Goona to Gwalior during the past year or more.

EXCHANGES WITH HOLKAR'S POST OFFICE.

The amount due to the Imperial Post Office is slightly less than that for last year, but still shows an increase over the average of previous years. The amounts for four years are—

	R	a.	p.
1883-84	509	15	3
1884-85	473	6	9
1885-86	548	2	9
1886-87	514	0	9

The full statement for the last two years is under :—

	1885-86. R	a.	p.	1886-87. R	a.	p.
Unpaid postage sent to State Post Office	1,475	7	0	1,520	9	6
Half share due to State Post Office	737	11	6	760	4	9
Half share of Imperial Post Office	737	11	6	760	4	9
Deduct on account of unpaid covers returned undelivered	189	8	9	246	4	0
Balance paid to Imperial Post Office	548	29		514	0	9

It will be noticed that the percentage of articles undeliverable in Holkar's State has gone up to 16·2 per cent. as against 12·8 per cent. in 1885-86.

REMITTANCES.

The question of the conveyance of money from outlying offices to head quarter offices has again given a lot of trouble, and is no nearer to complete settlement that it was at the time of my last report. Constant correspondence on the subject has passed between myself and the Political authorities. I have offered to pay charges of different sorts, Civil, Military, Political, Salaries, Tributes, &c., but without success.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Some progress has been made in the opening of post offices in Native States, which have been hitherto unwilling to allow their establishment.

So long since as 1879-80 I asked the Political Assistant, Goona, to obtain the consent of the Tonk Darbar to the establishment of on office at Chhubra, in the Tonk State, about 50 miles from Goona. This was refused then and afterwards, but at the beginning of 1886 the Darbar gave their consent, and an office was opened on 12th April 1886, which is doing a large business and is an immense convenience to the public in that portion of the Tonk State.

The Tonk Darbar have also allowed me to open on office at Pirawa near Soyet-Kalan. This Post Office was opened on the 16th November 1886 on the distinct condition that no money should be carried over the line. It is doing a large business in ordinary correspondence, and as soon as I can make some arrangement for hundies, I shall introduce the money order, insurance, and savings bank system, but they may not be worked so long as specie cannot be carried on the line.

The village office at Pathari in a Native State of that name was originally opened in July 1885 at the request of the Chief. As, however, it did not pay its expenses, and he was unwilling to guarantee any portion of the cost, it was closed on the 1st December 1886.

An office had been opened at Badnawe in the Dhar Agency in October 1885 at the request of the Chief, who guaranteed the pay of the runner from Barnager, on condition that as soon as the office paid the total cost of all establishment he should be relieved of the expense. This I was able to do at the end of this year, and the office pays its own expenses.

The following is a brief account of the negotiations carried on during the year for the opening of the post offices in the *several Native States in the Circle* :—

(*a*) In October 1885, the Inspector, Post Offices, Sehore Division, reported to me that the Station Master, Budni (of the Itarsi-Bhopal section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway) wished to have a Post Office established there for the convenience of the Railway employés, as well as of the public. The Inspector was ordered to submit statistics of the correspondence served through the place, and to report whether he could obtain extra departmental agency to work the post office. A value return was kept by Hoshangabad post office, and it having proved satisfactory, I requested the Political Agent, Bhopal, to obtain Bhopal Darbar's sanction, and Her Highness the Begum consented to the proposal. With the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India and with the Director General's sanction a post office was opened (in account with Bhopal and Hoshangabad) with effect from the 1st October 1886. The receipts of the office have largely exceeded its cost, and it was proposed to make it permanent on 1st April 1887.

(*b*) The village office at Dewanganj, which was experimentally opened in July 1885 and plased in charge of the Native Doctor, there proved eventually self-supporting and was made permanent in July 1886.

The Native Doctor, to whom the post office work was entrusted, was afterwards removed, and the dispensary was closed by the Civil Surgeon, Sehore, and as no other extraneous agent could be found to perform the post office work, which was now rapidly increasing, it was thought necessary for the advantages of the Midland Railway employés to make some satisfactory arrangement for a postal communication there; it was therefore constituted a sub-office with a monthly expenditure of ₹11 from 1st January 1887, and has proved self-supporting.

(*c*) In December 1885, the Inspector, Sehore Division, reported the importance of Chatar (a place between Udipura and Bareli post offices). A value return was ordered to be kept, and after obtaining the required information I requested the Political Agent, Bhopal, to obtain Darbar's sanction for the opening of a post office there, and Her Highness the Begum consented to it. The matter was then referred to the Agent to the Governor-General, and with his approval an experimental village office was opened on the 1st September 1886, at a monthly cost of ₹5-8, as sanctioned in Director General's No. 7015 of the 14th August 1886. This office did not prove at first self-supporting; but as it difficult to open post offices in some Native States in Central India, the Director General has allowed its continuance on the experimental list for another six months from the 1st March 1887.

(*d*) The Mahajans of Bheronda and Chipanare in Bhopal territory, about 10 miles from Sheopuri Post Office, district Hoshangabad, in Central Provinces, applied for post offices in those villages through the Tehsildar of Bheronda, who stated that he considered that post offices would pay well. I obtained the consent of the Darbar, through the Political Agent, Bhopal, and both offices were opened on the 15th September 1886 as experimental extra-departmental agencies, with the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central

India, at a monthly cost of R15-8 and R10-8 respectively. Both the offices have proved self-supporting, and have been made permanent, with effect from the 15th March 1887.

(*e*) In July 1886 the Executive Engineer, Mhow Division, addressed me on the subject of opening post offices at Khalghat and Gujri to supply regular communication on the Agra-Bombay road. Official correspondence was heretofore carried by the road police, but this had also been stopped by the Political Agent, Bhopawar, as he did not consider this part of the legitimate duties of the road establishment; and early in August 1886 I received another letter from the Political Agent, Bhopawar, intimating to me the much felt want of a postal communication in the same direction (Agra-Bombay road) expressed by the traders, &c., who had made some private arrangements for the conveyance of their letters, &c., to and from the Post Office, Manpur.

As I had also been contemplating the extension of the postal system in that direction, and was collecting information regarding the proposed line, I, on receipt of the Political Agent's letter, applied, the Agent to the Governor-General for his approval to the proposal which was accorded on the condition that no specie should be carried on the line by the runners. The Director General's sanction was then obtained, and the three experimental village offices at Gujri, Khalghat, and Dharmpuri with a runner's line (Manpur-Dharmpuri, 33 miles) was opened from 6th September 1886 at a monthly cost of R59-8.

These offices in their experimental period did not quite fulfil the departmental condition of four-fifths covering the cost, and have therefore an extended experimental period of six months, as sanctioned by the Director General in his No. 15621, dated 10th March 1887.

(*f*) The Thakur of Namli, after paying a contribution of R5 per month for 14 months towards the cost of a post office opened there at his own request in May 1885, refused to pay a further subscription, representing through the Political Agent, Western Malwa, that the conditions agreed upon were fulfilled, and that the office paid for its cost. As it had been arranged that the contribution should cease on the office being proved to be self-supporting, and as this was the case, the Director General's sanction was obtained, and the Thakur was relieved of the subscription from 1st July 1886. The establishment was also reduced under arrangement with the Traffic Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, to transfer the post office from the town to the Railway Station, as an extra departmental agency in charge of the Station Master, Namli, and this was done from the 1st January 1887, at a cost of R7 per mensem (or a decrease of R5 per month).

(*g*) On the 6th July 1886 I received an application from one Vinaik Rao, inhabitant of Alote, a village about 10 miles from Tall post office in the Dewas Senior Branch, that the mahajans felt much inconvenience owing to the want of a post office. This man used to work as an agent to the Mahajans for collecting their letters and sending them to Tall and delivering those received from the Tall post office, "through a private messenger which had been appointed for the purpose," to their proper addressees, and he expressed his willingness to do the post office work as an extra departmental agent if a post office were opened there. I requested the Inspector to ascertain and report whether the place was important, and he replied that it was as important as Baraoda, where an extra departmental office already exists. I then obtained the consent of the Dewas Darbar, "through the Political Agent, Western Malwa," to the opening of a post office at Alote, and it having also been approved by the Agent to the Governor-General, the Director General's sanction was asked for, and the post office opened on the 1st November 1886 in charge of the

petitioner as an extra departmental agency, at a cost of ₹10 per mensem, including the pay of a runner (₹5) between Tall and Alote.

By the end of December 1886 (within two months of its establishment) the business was so much increased that Vinaik Rao, in whose charge it was placed, stated that he could not do the work, and the Hospital Assistant and the School Master also refused to perform the post office duties; it was therefore thought necessary to appoint a departmental village Post-master on ₹10, and was experimentally sanctioned by the Director General from 1st January 1887.

The income of the office during its experimental period proved to be covering the cost; but as it did not fulfil the departmental condition of four-fifths, the Director General has therefore sanctioned its continuance as experimental for six months more, instead of making it permanent.

(*h*) In July 1886 the Minister of Dewas Junior Branch applied through the 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for authority to use service postage labels on official correspondence posted at post offices situated within their territory, in reply to which I wrote to the Agent to the Governor-General that "I shall be willing to obtain Director General's sanction to that effect, but it should be clearly understood that with this privilege of franking the Brahmini dâks should not only be abolished in the State, but that they should not even be allowed to cross the Dewas territory between two other States." To this the Ministers agreed and expressed their willingness to abolish the Brahmini dâk, the Director General's sanction was then obtained, and certain State officials of both the Dewas Junior and Senior Branches authorized to use service postage labels under their franks. The Brahmini dâk has since been abolished, and it has been a great blow to the system, resulting in a large increase of postage in the post offices near which the dâk had hitherto flourished.

The Ministers were requested to give a detail of the villages at and between which the new post offices and runners' lines they required to be opened in the territory, but they said that only one office was required at Ringnoud, a village in the Junior Branch, only 5 miles distant from Dhodar Railway station. The population of the village is said to be about 2,000, but the Minister wrote and informed me that "if a post office be opened there, he did not think it will be self-supporting, and he therefore proposed that a letter-box be placed there in the Kamavisdar's office, which would be cleared daily by a clerk in that court, the contents being stamped and enclosed in a bag to Dhodar, and made over to a runner who should also be appointed for the purpose. The runner should also bring all the correspondence for Ringnoud from Dhodar Railway station enclosed in a bag, which he should make over to the clerk entrusted with the duties. The suggestion was carried out and a letter-box placed at the village on 1st January 1887 in charge of Chintaman Rao, clerk, Kamavisdar's office, and a runner appointed between Dhodar and Ringnoud under Director General's sanction No. 11941, dated 15th December 1886.

(*i*) On abolition of the disbursing post office, Gwalior, on account of the convention with Gwalior State, it was found necessary to have one imperial post office in the Residency, Gwalior, and a combined selected sub-office was opened with effect from 1st April 1886.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the number of Imperial Post Offices (of all classes) and Letter Boxes opened and Imperial Postmen and Village Postmen entertained in the year 1886-87 and the number existing on 31st March 1887.

EXISTING ON 31st MARCH 1886.							OPENED OR ENTERTAINED IN 1886-87.							TOTAL OF 1886-87.							CLOSED OR DISCONTINUED IN 1886-87.							BALANCE ON THE 31st MARCH 1887.							INCREASE OR DECREASE.						
Post Offices.							Post Offices.							Post Offices.							Post Offices.							Post Offices.							Post Offices.						
Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Village Offices.	Total.	Letter Boxes.	Postmen.	Village Postmen.	Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Village Offices.	Total.	Letter Boxes.	Postmen.	Village Postmen.	Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Village Offices.	Total.	Letter Boxes.	Postmen.	Village Postmen.	Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Village Offices.	Total.	Letter Boxes.	Postmen.	Village Postmen.	Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Village Offices.	Total.	Letter Boxes.	Postmen.	Village Postmen.	Head Offices	Sub-Offices.	Village Offices.	Total.	Letter Boxes.	Postmen.	Village Postmen.
12	74	46	132	63	134	42	...	4	10	14	6	5	3	12	78	56	146	69	139	45	1	7	7	15	18	23	11	11	71	49	131	51	116	34	1	3	3	1	12	18	8
																												Decrease.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.							

Abstract.

Total number of Pos Offices, Letter Boxes, Postmen and Village Postmen existing on 31st March 1886	.	.	371
Ditto	ditto	opened or entertained in 1886-87	28
Ditto	ditto	closed or discontinued in 1886-87	67
Ditto	ditto	existing on 31st March 1887	332

CAMP SIMLA,
The 6th July 1887.

W. J. HAM,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Central India.

APPEND IXII.

Showing the distance over which mails were conveyed by Railway, mail-cart, horses, camels, runners, boats and steamers during the official year 1886-87, as compared with the previous years.

Mode of conveyance.	Name of lines existing on 31st March 1885-86.			Name of lines existing on 31st March 1886-87.			Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	From	To	Length in miles.	From	To	Length in miles.			
Railways	Gwalior	Shikarpur (Morena)	24	.....	.....	...	...	24	
	Barwaha	Neemuch	202	Barwaha	Neemuch	202	...	...	
	Fatehabad	Ujjain	12	Fatehabad	Ujjain	12	...	...	
	Bhopal	Hoshangabad	46	Bhopal	Hoshangabad	46	...	...	
	Jukehi	Jaitwar	64	Jukehi	Jaitwar	64	...	...	
Total of Railways	.....	.....	348	.....	.....	324	...	24	
Mail-Cart	Gwalior	Jhansi	66	.....	.....	...	...	66	Transferred to North-Western Provinces, 1st April 1886.
	Do.	Railway Station	1	.....	.....	...	...	1	Abolished on 1st April 1886.
	Rutlam	Do.	2	Rutlam	Railway Station	2	...	...	
	Indore	Do.	1	Indore	Do.	1	...	...	
	Mhow	Do.	1	Mhow	Do.	1	...	...	
	Do.	Dhar	34	Do.	Dhar	34	...	...	
	Sehore	Bhopal	25	.....	.....	...	...	25	Abolished on 1st January 1887.
	.....	.....	...	Ujjain Railway Station	Agar	42	42	...	Opened on 1st May 1886.
Total of mail-cart lines	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	80	42	92	
Runners	Gwalior	Indore	306	Gwalior	Indore	306	...	...	
	Duraha	Raghogarh	2	Duraha	Raghogarh	2	...	...	
	Shikarpur (Morena)	Chhonda	2½	.....	.....	...	...	2½	Abolished on 1st April 1886.
	Pachaur	Narsingarh	24	.....	.....	...	...	24	Abolished on 1st July 1886.
	.....	.....	...	Goona	Chhubra	30	30	...	Opened on 12th April 1866.
	Pachaur	Khujnere	10	Pachaur	Khujnere	10	...	...	
	Do.	Talain	8	Do.	Talain	8	...	...	
	Gwalior	Janak Tal	4	Gwalior	Janak Tal	4	...	...	
	.....	.....	...	Do.	Railway Station	1	1	...	Opened on 1st April 1886.
	Khilchipur	Muxudangarh	48	Khilchipur	Muxudangarh	48	...	...	
	Shajapur	Agar	29	.....	.....	...	...	29	Closed on 1st July 1886.
	Ujjain	Do.	42	.....	.....	...	...	42	Closed on 1st May 1886.
	Do.	Railway Station	2	Ujjain	Railway Station	2	...	...	

Ghatia	Mehidpur	16	Ghatia	Mehidpur	16	...	...	
Agar	Jhalra Patan	73	Agar	Jhalra Patan	73	...	...	
.....	.....	...	Soyet-Kalan	Pirawa	10	10	...	Opened on 16th November 1886.
Sasnair	Nalkhera	11	.....	.....	...	...	11	Abolished on 1st April 1886.
Bhilwara	Gungapur	25	Bhitwara	Gungapur	25	...	..	
Jaora	Khochrand	20	Jaora	Baraoda	10	...	10	Ditto ditto.
Baraoda	Tall	16	Baraoda	Tall	16	...	...	
Neemuch	Jawad	10	.....	.....	..	...	10	Ditto ditto.
Mandsaur	Partabgarh	18	Mandsaur	Partabgarh	18	...	...	
Do.	Sitamau	18	Do.	Sitamau	18	...	...	
Barnagar	Bakhatgarh	12	Barnagar	Bakhatgarh	12	...	...	
Dhar	Sirdarpore	24	Dhar	Sirdarpore	24	...	...	
Sirdarpore	Jhabua	28	Sirdarpore	Jhabua	28	...	...	
Do.	Rajpur	70	Do.	Rajpur	70	...	...	
Barwaha	Mandlesar	24	Barwaha	Mandlesar	24	...	...	
Rooksee	Barwani	18	Rooksee	Barwani	18	...	...	
Mhow	Manpur	12	Mhow	Manpur	12	...	...	
Barnagar	Railway Station	1½	Barnagar	Railway Station	1½	...	..	
Jaora	Do.	1	Jaora	Do.	1	...	...	
Rutlam	Banswara	44	Rutlam	Banswara	44	...	...	
Sailana	Piploda	9	Sailana	Piploda	9	...	...	
Mandlaur	Railway Station	1½	Mandsaur	Railway Station	1½	...	...	
Neemuch	Do.	1½	Neemuch	Do.	1½	...	...	
Indore	Indore City	2	Indore	Indore City	2	...	...	
Indore City	Railway Station	1	Indore City	Railway Station	1	...	...	
Sarangpur	Sehore	48	.....	.....	...	...	48	Abolished on 1st July 1886.
.....	.....	...	Shajalpur	Sehore	28	28	...	Opened on 1st July 1886.
.....	.....	...	Sehore	Biaona	65	65	...	Ditto ditto.
Sehore	Dewas	70	Do.	Dewas	70	...	...	
.....	.....	...	Do.	Bhopal	25	25	...	Opened on 1st January 1887.
Sehore	Ichhawar	14	Do.	Ichhawar	14	...	...	
Do.	Sehore Town	1	Do.	Sehore Town	1	...	...	
Bhopal	Bhilsa	34	Bhopal	Bhilsa	34	...	...	
Bhilsa	Basoda	24	Bhilsa	Basoda	24	...	...	
Basoda	Rahatgarh	12	Basoda	Rahatgarh	12	...	...	
Bhilsa	Sironj	43	Bhilsa	Sironj	43	...	...	
Sironj	Kurwai	22	Sironj	Kurwai	22	...	...	
Ambari Stage	Berasia	18	Ambari Stage	Berasia	18	...	...	
Bhopal	Railway Station	2	Bhopal	Railway Station	2	...	...	
Bhopal	Jahangirabad	2	Bhopal	Jahangirabad	2	...	...	
Deep	Bareli	61	Deep	Bareli	61	...	...	
Semri (Horchand)	Bhorkoch	12	Semri (Horchand)	Bhorkoch	12	...	...	
Sabhapur	Bamori	36	Sabhapur	Bamori	36	...	...	
Garhi	Siwas	52	Garhi	Siwas	52	...	...	
Bareli	Udipura	19	Bareli	Udipura	19	...	...	
Bhilsa	Raesen	14	Bhilsa	Raesen	14	...	...	
.....	.....	...	Shinpur	Bheronda	10	10	...	Opened on 1st September 1886.
.....	.....	...	Nilkhanthghat	Chepanere	5	5	...	Ditto ditto.
Sutna	Nowgong	105	Sutna	Nowgong	105	...	...	
Panna	Ajaigarh	18	Panna	Ajaigarh	18	...	...	

APPENDIX II—*continued.*

Showing the distance over which mails were conveyed by Railway, mail-cart, horses, camels, runners, boats, and steamers during the official year 1886-87, as compared with the previous year.

Mode of conveyance.	Name of lines existing on 31st March 1885-86.			Name of lines existing on 31st March 1886-87.			Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	From	To	Length in miles.	From	To	Length in miles.			
	Chhatarpur	Gulganj	21	Chhatarpur	Gulganj	21	...	...	
	Mahatgaon Stage	Bijawar	12	Mahatgaon Stage	Bijawar	12	...	...	
	Ganj Stage	Rajnagar	10	Gunj Stage	Rajnagar	10	...	...	
	Sutna	Rewah	31	Sutna	Rewah	31	...	...	
	Bela Stage	Amarpatan	18	Bela Stage	Amarpatan	18	...	...	
	Rewah	Mangawan	17	Rewah	Mangawan	17	...	...	
	Mangawan	Sihaol	52	Mangawan	Sihaol	52	...	...	
	Do.	Sohagi	26	Do.	Teonthar	26	...	...	
	Sohagi	Sittaha	15	Teonthar	Sittaha	15	...	...	
	Rewah	Chandia	96½	Rewah	Chandia	96½	...	...	
	Chandia	Manada Stage	96	Chandia	Manada Stage	96	...	...	
Total of runners' lines			1,935½	.....	.....	1,933	174	176½	
	Grand Total		2,413½	.....	.....	2,337	216	292½	
				Net decrease	76½				

Camp Simla,
The 6th July 1887.

(Sd.) W. J. HAM,
Deputy Postmaster-General,
Central India.

APPENDIX III A.

Being a detailed Statement of those complaints only entered in Appendix III, which relate to registered, insured, and value-payable articles, ordinary parcels, money orders, and postal notes.

No.	Description of case, *i.e.*, whether loss, theft, tampering, damage, forgery of documents, &c.	Description of article to which complaint refers, *i.e.*, whether a registered, insured or value-payable article, ordinary parcel, money order, or postal note.	Value in the case of insured or value-payable articles, money orders, or postal notes.	No. and date of preliminary report to Director-General.		Result of enquiry. *Note.*—This result to be ranged under one of the following heads, *viz.*:— 1. No case; or Post Office blameless. 2. Post Office in fault. 3. Unsuccessful. 4. Case not yet disposed.	Remarks.
				No.	Date.		
			R a. p.				
1	Wrong payment	1 Money-order	41 0 0	...	...	Post Office blameless.	
2	Late delivery	1 ditto	36 8 0	...	...	Ditto.	
3	Non-payment	1 ditto	10 0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
4	Non-delivery	1 ditto	50 0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
5	Non-payment	1 ditto	10 0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
6	Non-delivery	1 Parcel	...	...	...	Ditto.	
7	Wrong payment	1 Money-order	100 0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
8	Non-receipt	1 Insured letter	C. notes for 500 0 0	113	19th August 1886	Ditto.	
9	Ditto	1 Money-order	125 0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
10	Non-payment	1 ditto	20 0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
11	Non-receipt	1 Registered letter	...	...	...	Ditto.	
12	Loss	1 Parcel	...	...	...	Ditto.	
13	Ditto	1 Registered letter	...	...	...	Ditto.	
14	Delay in transit	V. P. registered letter	1 Ry. receipt.	...	...	Ditto.	
15	Non-delivery	1 Parcel	...	...	...	Ditto.	
16	Non-payment	1 Money-order	10 0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
17	Non-receipt	2 Postal notes	1 8 0	...	...	Ditto.	
18	Realization of extra commission.	1 Money-order	20 0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
19	Non-receipt	1 ditto	50 0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
20	Ditto	1 Parcel	...	...	...	Ditto.	
21	Short payment	1 Money-order	13 0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
22	Non-receipt	1 Parcel	...	...	...	Ditto.	
23	Non-payment	1 Money-order	150 0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
24	Wrong delivery	1 Registered letter	...	...	...	Ditto.	
25	Non-delivery	1 Parcel	...	...	...	Ditto.	
26	Non-payment	1 Money-order	10 0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
27	Non-receipt	1 Registered letter	...	...	...	Ditto.	
28	Non-delivery	1 Money-order	14 6 0	...	...	Ditto.	
29	Delay in delivery	1 Registered packet	...	...	...	Ditto.	
30	Non-receipt	1 Money-order	25 0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
31	Non-payment	1 ditto	20 0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
32	Excess charge	1 Foreign money-order	£3 13s.	...	...	Ditto.	
33	Non-receipt	2 Money-orders	10 0 0 & 30 0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
34	Wrong delivery	1 Registered letter	...	...	...	Ditto.	
35	Wrong payment	2 Telegraphic money-orders	200 0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
36	Abstraction of contents	1 Insured parcel	400 0 0	95	6th August 1886	Ditto.	
1	Needless treatment as refused	1 Parcel	...	...	...	Post Office in fault.	
2	Non-payment	1 Money-order	10 6 0	...	...	Ditto.	
3	Wrong payment	1 Ditto	14 0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
4	Short payment	1 Ditto	25 0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
5	Mispayment	1 Ditto	10 0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
6	Unnecessary taxation with postage.	1 Paid parcel	...	...	...	Ditto.	
7	Non-payment	1 Money-order	24 0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
8	Non-receipt	1 Ditto	93 0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
9	Wrong payment	1 Ditto	9 0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
10	Misdelivery	1 Insured registered letter.	C. notes for 200 0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
11	Delay in payment	Money-orders	2,200 0 0	...	...	Ditto.	
12	Ditto	1 Money-order	12 8 0	...	...	Ditto.	Gwalior State Post Office.
13	Misappropriation of value of money orders.	2 Money-orders	16 4 0	92	2nd August 1886	Ditto.	Ditto.
1	Missing	1 Parcel	...	...	...	Unsuccessful.	
2	Loss	1 Registered letter	...	...	...	Ditto.	
3	Ditto	1 F. parcel	...	...	...	Diito.	
4	Ditto	1 F. parcel	...	...	...	Diito.	
1	Misdelivery	1 Money-order	25 0 0	...	...	Pending.	
2	Delay in payment	1 Ditto	75 0 0	...	...	Ditto.	

CAMP SIMLA,
The 6th July 1887.

W. J. HAM,
Deputy Postmaster-General,
Central India.

APPENDIX III

Showing the number of Complaints made by the public to the head of the Postal Circle, or reported to him during the official year 1886-87, as compared with the year 1885-86.

Number of complaints shown to have been well grounded.		Number of complaints shown to have been groundless.		Number of complaints in which inquiries proved unsuccessful.		Number of complaints pending.		Grand Total.		Observations bearing on increases or decreases in the number of complaints lodged.
1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	
41	57	50	61	11	9	3	3	105	130	(1) Out of 57 well-grounded cases 6 relate to Gwalior State Post Offiecs, 10 to Railway Mail Service, and 3 to Telegraph Branches. (2) Out of 61 groundless cases 2 relate to Gwalior State Post Office, 4 to Railway Mail Service, and 3 to Telegraph. (3) Unsuccessful; no increase. (4) Out of 3 pending cases 1 relates to Railway Mail Service. The total increase is 25.

CAMP SIMLA,
The 6th July 1887.

W. J. HAM,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Central India.

APPENDIX IV.

Showing the offences punishable by law committed by Officials in the Post Office Department during the official year 1886-87.

No.	Name of Office.	Name and official designation of offender.	A brief description of the offence committed.	Punishment inflicted, if legally convicted, and law under which punished.	Punishment inflicted, if departmentally punished.	Number and date of first report to the Director General.	Remarks. *Note.*—If an officer prosecuted is acquitted and then departmentally punished, a note to this effect should be made in this column.
1	Garhi	Kalu Ram, village postman	Misappropriation of R6-2 irregularly accepted from a remitter for the issue of a money order in the absence of the Sub-Postmaster.	Rigorous imprisonment for 5 years and to pay a fine of R20, or in default thereof rigorous imprisonment of 6 months in addition, under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code.	.....	No. 92, dated 2nd August 1886.	
2	Sahawal . . .	Mustafa Khan, postman .	Embezzlement of R8 given for payment of a balance of a money order for R100, which, owing to absence of sufficient cash, was short paid.	Rigorous imprisonment for six months under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code.	.....	No. 199, dated 7th December 1886.	
3	Sutna Agency . .	Fateh Chand, postman .	Fraudulently taxing letters with postage due stamp without the knowledge of the Sub-Postmaster, and misappropriating the money thus realized.	Rigorous imprisonment for six months under section 417 of the Indian Penal Code.	.....	No. 184, dated 12th November 1886.	
4	Maihar	Nand Kishore, Sub-Postmaster.	For having taxed letters received from Railway Mail Service, and not having credited the amount to Government.	Rigorous imprisonment for 8 months under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code.	.....	No. 192, dated 26th November 1886.	
5	Kalakund . . .	Parun Sing, Extra Departmental Agent, Railway clerk.	Embezzlement of moneys taken by him for the issue of money orders.	Not yet apprehended.	.....	No. 104, dated 12th August 1886.	

CAMP SIMLA,
The 6th July 1887.

W. J. HAM,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Central India.

APPENDIX V.

Showing the Highway Robberies of the Mail committed during the official year 1886-87 in the Central India Circle.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No.	Date of Highway Robbery.	Place or line where the Highway Robbery occurred.	Superintendent's Division.	Native State if the Highway Robbery occurred outside British territory.	Name and designation of parties concerned, implicated, or suspected.	Nature and brief detail of property stolen.	Brief statement of facts of case and of the result of inquiry.	Quotation of correspondence with Director General's Office.	Final order, including the nature and degree of punishment (if any) inflicted.	Remarks.
						Nil.				

APPENDIX Va.

Showing unsuccessful attempts to commit Highway Robberies of the Mail during the official year 1886-87 in the Central India Postal Circle.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	Date of attempt.	Place or line where the attempt occurred.	Superintendent's Division.	Native State if the attempt occurred outside British territory.	Name and designation of parties concerned, implicated, or suspected.	Brief statement of facts of case and of the result of inquiry.	Quotation of correspondence with Director General.	Final order, including the nature and degree of punishment (if any) inflicted.	Remarks.
1	21st November 1886	Near Nala Parwa on Sehore-Biaora line.	Sehore	Bhopal	Parties concerned have not been found.	The runner in charge of the mail was attacked by seven highway men, but he and the State sepoy escaped to the village of Nungkhera although fired upon by the robbers. The mail was delayed about seven hours.	No. 198, dated 4th December 1886. No. 231, dated 3rd February 1887.	.....	.....
2	5th March 1887	Between Patrona and Kochwara Stages on Biaora to Pachour line.	Guna	Rajgarh	Oonkar and Dewa Bagrees.	The runner named Raisa, who was carrying mail, was assaulted by two robbers. They were apprehended by the sowars and sepoys of the escort and the mail arrived safely.	No. 252, dated 22nd March 1887. No. 21, dated 4th May 1887.	Oonkar was found guilty and sentenced to simple imprisonment for three months.	The case was tried by the Rajgarh State.

Simla,
The 6th July 1887.

(Sd.) W. J. HAM,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Central India.

APPENDIX VI.

Showing the Postal Buildings borne on the books of the Public Works Department on the 31st March 1887 in the Central India Postal Circle.

Superintendent's Division.	Name of Place.	Actual or approximate value.	Approximate monthly rent.	Date of occupation by Postal Department.	Remarks explaining increase or decrease in approximate values or rents.
		R. a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.
	Agar	3,215 0 0	25 4 0	March 1870.	Special repairs to the Post Office . 860 0 0
	Barwaha	556 0 0	1 10 0	Unknown.	
	Biaora	1,500 0 0	4 0 0	1863.	
	Dewas	2,146 0 0	5 0 0	1863.	
	Goona	1,210 0 0	12 0 0	Unknown.	R. a. p.
	Gwalior main Post Office and out-houses	9,934 0 0	99 0 0	1876.	* Erecting wooden pillars to the well. 7 8 0
	„ old Post Office on Janak Tall	4,935 6 6	49 6 0	Unknown.	Additions and alterations . 547 0 0
	Indore	20,811 0 0	138 0 0	1855.	Completing peons' quarters 63 0 0
	Mhow	5,653 0 0	37 0 0	April 1867.	Total . 617 8 0
	Nagode	1,523 0 0	9 8 0	July 1874.	† The building was purchased for 581 8 0
	Neemuch	6,255 0 0	30 12 0	1861.	Which was spent from the allotment—
	Nowgong	3,051 8 0	*22 8 0	May 1860.	1885-86. . . . 305 0 0
	Rewah	1,751 0 0	8 0 0	1878.	1886-87 . . . 276 8 0
	Sehore	4,757 0 0	31 0 0	July 1877.	Total . 581 8 0
	Shajapur	2,173 0 0	5 2 0	1863.	
	Sipri	720 0 0	7 14 0	Unknown.	This is borne on the books of Public Works Department, Central Provinces.
	Sutna	3,690 0 0	19 8 0	November 1875.	No intimation from Public Works Department of the monthly rent.
	Umaria	381 8 0†	...	1885.	

SIMLA.
The 6th July 1887.

W. J. HAM,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Central India.

APPENDIX VII.

Traffic Statistics of the Combined Post and Telegraph Offices in the Central India Circle for the year ending 31st March 1887.

Name of each Combined Office.	Date on which offices opened or transferred from the Telegraph Department.	Total charge to Telegraph Department for working the office for the year.	Traffic.				Revenue.	Foreign messages sent.		Remarks.
			Number of messages sent.	Number of messages received.	Number of transit messages.	Total.		Number.	Value.	
		R a. p.					*R a. p.*		*R a. p.*	
Agar	21st July 1884	346 0 0	1,244	1,261	...	2,505	1,310 2 0	2	70 5 0	
Bhopal	5th October 1884	480 0 0	1,532	2,744	...	4,276	1,404 15 0	2	43 0 0	
Biaora	1st January 1886	348 0 0	757	922	...	1,679	995 1 0	...	...	
Dewas	Ditto	348 0 0	701	897	...	1,598	758 4 0	...	...	
Dhar	9th August 1884	467 5 6	1,241	1,496	...	2,737	1,433 12 0	...	...	
Gwalior Residency	11th March 1886	1,044 0 0	2,347	2,722	15,474	20,543	2,656 4 0	8	244 7 0	
Janak Tal	12th August 1885	672 0 0	3,027	5,312	...	8,339	3,124 12 0	...	...	
Nowgong	7th November 1885	468 0 0	2,226	1,815	...	4,041	2,992 11 0	9	153 15 0	
Rewah	1st November 1883	468 0 0	554	645	...	1,199	505 7 0	...	...	
Shajapur	1st January 1886	468 0 0	657	855	3,713	5,225	549 14 0	...	...	
Sipri	Ditto	228 0 0	724	766	...	1,490	671 0 0	...	...	
Sirdarpore	14th August 1884	346 0 0	791	731	...	1,522	850 13 0	...	...	
Sutna Agency	1st November 1883	261 0 0	875	1,205	972	3,052	897 14 0	2	39 6 0	
Sutna Railway Station	1st January 1887	132 0 0								
TOTAL	...	6,076 5 6	16,676	21,371	20,159	58,206	18,150 13 0	23	551 1 0	

CAMP SIMLA,
The 6th July 1887.

W. J. HAM,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Central India.

CHAPTER VII.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

Statistics of Telegraph Lines and Offices in the Province of Central India for the year 1886-87.

LINES.

Mileage of Lines.				Mileage of Wires.			
At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
860	...	206	654	2,474	...	566	1,908

OFFICES.

	No. of Telegraph Offices open at the end of previous year.	Add—No. opened during the year.	Deduct—No. closed during the year.	No. opened at the end of the year.	No. of messages despatched during the year from Government Offices.	Increase or decrease over previous year	Indian share of collections.
Government Offices	23*	...	...	18†			
Railway and Canal Offices.	33	1	...	34	57,238	—6,	R a. p. 66,097 9 3
Offices not open for paid messages.	3	...	...	3			
Total	59	1	...	55			

* Wrongly entered as 27 last year.

Names of Offices opened and closed during the year.

Opened.	Closed.
Railway.	† The difference is due to the following offices having been shown by mistake in Central India instead of North-Western Provinces—
Nimar.	Banda.
	Jhansi.
	Karwi.
	Mau.
	Nowgong.

W. R. BROOKE,
Offg. Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs in India.

CHAPTER VIII.

MILITARY.

	CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY BATTERY.		INFANTRY REGIMENTS.			
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Troops of the Line.										
Mhow Division (Mhow, Neemuch, and Indore)	1	630	Head quarters. 6 Troops.	479	4	811	1⅔	1,240	1 & 2 Depôts.	1,007
Gwalior District (Jhansi, Jhansi Fort, Lalitpur, and Sipri)	...	...	...	...	1	84	4 Companies.	558	1	630
Saugor District (Nowgong and Sutna)	...	...	1⅛	694	1	159	½	404	1	826
TOTAL	1	630	...	1,173	6	1,054	...	2,202	...	2,463
Local Corps under the Central India Agency.										
Central India Horse (Agar and Goona)	...	...	2 Regiments.	1,264	...	...	...	...	.....	...
Bhopal Battalion (Sehore)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	939
Malwa Bhil Corps (Sirdarpur)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	608
TOTAL	...	...	2 Regiments.	1,264	...	...	...	...	2	1,547
GRAND TOTAL	1	630	...	2,437	6	1,054	...	2,202	....	4,010

I.—Annual Reports of Local Corps.

None of the Local Corps of Central India have been employed on service beyond the limits of the Agency. The 1st Regiment Central India Horse has been stationed at Goona and the 2nd Regiment at Agar; the Bhopal Battalion and Malwa Bhil Corps have, as usual, remained at Sehore and Sirdarpur respectively.

2. Nothing regarding the Local Corps as a body appears to call for remark, and matters affecting any one of the Corps may be more conveniently noticed elsewhere.

II.—Central India Horse.

3. The 1st Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Marter, A. D. C., and the 2nd Regiment by Major-General Gillespie, C. B., Both officers testify to the high state of efficiency maintained in these Corps. Both regiments have been employed in field exercises, the 1st Regiment with the Jhansi garrison and the 2nd Regiment at the Mhow Camp of Exercise.

The following statistics are taken from the records :—

Casualties.

Died during the year	4
Discharged at their own request	25
„ as inefficient	34
„ for bad conduct	6
„ with gratuity	1
Pensioned	37
Transferred to other Corps	1
Total	108

The vacancies caused by the above casualties have been filled up by two men transferred from other Corps, and 109 recruits enlisted.

4. The force has to deplore the loss of two of its most promising officers, Major A. H. S. Neill, who was shot on parade, and Lieutenant G. K. Daly, who died from the effects of an accident at Polo. Lieutenants Napier, Townshend, and Kaye have joined the force. It has been authoritatively decided by the Government of India that promotion in the two regiments is to be regulated by seniority in the force and not by army rank or seniority.

5. Ressaldar-Major Gopal Singh Bahadur of the 2nd Regiment has been appointed Aide-de Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy.

6. One hundred and sixty-four remounts were purchased at an average price of ₹255 (approximately), and three hundred and three mares were covered by the Government stallions at Agar and Goona.

Bhopal Battalion.

7. The average strength of the whole regiment has been 927, that of the portion at head-quarters 570.75.

8. During the year 80 escorts and detachments proceeded on command. Of these one proceeded against the dakaits in the Jhansi direction, another under Lieutenant Goodenough was quartered at Indore in place of the usual Bombay Native Infantry detachment.

9. The health of the regiment has been good; 8 deaths have occurred, and the daily percentage of sick to strength has been only 1·32.

10. Three courts-martial have been held during the year.

11. The casualties have been as follows:—

Died	8
Invalided	15
Discharged at own request	16
„ as physically unfit	3
„ as unlikely recruits	4
„ by sentence of Court-Martial	3
Deserted	1
Transferred to other Corps	7
TOTAL	57

To fill these vacancies 94 recruits have been enlisted.

12. Great credit is due to the regiment for its proficiency in musketry. The regimental figure of merit is 125·94, which is believed to be higher than the figure of merit of any of the Bombay Native rifles. The regiment was represented both at the Jabalpur and Agar rifle-meetings. At the former they won the prize for volleys, and both the medals presented by His Excellency the Viceroy, as well as R428; at the latter they won R421.

13. On the retirement of Colonel Miller in November, Colonel Peart was appointed permanent Commandant, and in June Lieutenant H. S. Goodenough joined the battalion as officiating wing officer on probation.

14. The regiment has to regret the loss of Lieutenant Watson, who died of typhoid fever while on duty at Sirdarpore.

15. The regiment was inspected on the 11th and 12th March by Major-General Gillespie, commanding the Mhow Division, and was satisfactorily reported on.

MALWA BHIL CORPS.

16. The head-quarters of the regiment have remained at Sirdarpore during the year, but the greater portion of the corps has been employed on detachment duty. In addition to the permanent outpost furnished by the Malwa Bhil Corps at Pati, Salawad, Burwani, Ali Rajpore, Jobat, and Jhabua, a detachment of 48 men of all ranks was employed to allay a slight excitement amongst the Bheels in Jhabua, and another detachment of 154 of all ranks was sent out to assist in the capture of the noted dakait Tantia Bhil. Unfortunately his capture has not yet been effected.

17. No epidemic has attacked the regiment, and the health of the men has been good.

18. Fifty-seven recruits were enlisted during the year, the casualties being as follows:—

Died	5
Dismissed	20
Deserted	10
Pensioned	4
Discharged with gratuity	3
„ at own request	7
„ physically unfit	1
TOTAL	50

19. The musketry instruction of the corps is progressing, a Rifle Club has been established, and representatives were sent to the annual rifle meeting of the Local Corps held this year at Agar.

20. It is of course desirable that the Bhils should be able to make effective use of their rifles, but it should be remembered that the corps is maintained for political and police rather than military reasons, and that it is therefore more important that the men should be contented than that the regimental figure of merit should be a high one.

21. The Agent to the Governor-General considers that the regular musketry returns and work should not be required from this corps, and that instruction and practice should be limited to 200 or at the outside 300 yards. There are no officers to efficiently instruct the men, and the corps, under no circumstances, can be employed on other than local duty.

22. The Malwa Bhil Corps was inspected by Colonel Forteath of 4th Bombay Native Infantry on the 8th March 1887, and was satisfactorily reported on.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS

SECTION I.—BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

1. No great progress in the settlement of boundary disputes can be reported owing to the delay experienced in obtaining the services of suitable officers.

2 In Bundelkhnad Captain Dressner was available for boundary settlement work during the whole camping season, but no officers were deputed for work in the Indore and Bhopal Agencies till almost the end of December. No affrays occurred on any of the disputed boundaries.

3 *Indore.*—Captain A. Muir was employed on boundary settlement duty in this Agency from 29th December 1886 to 11th April 1887. Of the 17 cases on the file, he decided 10, in one of which an appeal has been received; he also demarcated the boundary, which had been previously settled, in the long standing Satwas-Nimawar case between the States of Indore and Gwalior.

4. In Bhopal Captain E. S. Masters received instructions to demarcate, as far as possible, the boundary between the Gwalior State and Agra-Barkhera Thakurate.

5. Between the 27th December and the 31st March he disposed of 29 cases, 16 of which were undisputed. More work would have been completed but for the obstruction caused by the Gwalior officials which is referred to by the Political Agent and by the Boundary Settlement officer in his report.

6. The Political Agent strongly urges the appointment of a permanent Boundary Settlement Officer, for whom he considers there would be ample work, and arrangements for a permanent boundary settlement establishment in Central India have been laid before the Government of India.

7. In Bundelkhand Captain Dressner of the Central India Horse held charge of the boundary settlement office. He decided 50 cases and demarcated six boundaries. In addition to these 11 cases were otherwise disposed of, leaving at the end of the year 22 cases for disposal.

8. No officers have been available for settlement work in the Bhopawar and Baghelkhand Agencies. In the former there are 91 pending disputes, and in the latter five cases. These will be disposed of by Captain Dressner. There are also under the Political Assistant, Goona, four cases awaiting settlement. There are 14 cases in appeal.

SECTION II.—STUDS.

Nil.

SECTION III.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

The accompanying table shows the working of the Hospitals and Dispensaries throughout the Central India Agency during the year under review :—

Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Total treated.	Number of known deaths.	Number of vaccinations.	Major operations.	Minor operations.
Malwa Dispensaries.					
Indore Charitable Hospital, Indore Dispensary, Ujjain, Rutlam, Dewas, Dhar, Agar, Sarangpur, and Sailana . . .	107,457	271	4,892	638	6,083
Gwalior Dispensaries.					
Lashkar, Goona, Sipri, Jawad, and Neemuch	29,230	118	3,753	...	...
Carried over .	136,687	389	8,645	638	6,083

Hospital and Dispensaries.	Total treated.	Number of known deaths.	Number of vaccination.	Major operations.	Minor operations.
Brought forward .	136,687	389	8,645	638	6,083
Bhopal Agency.					
Sehore, Biaora, Bhilsa, Narsingarh, Khilchipur, Maksudangarh, Seronj, Shujalpur, Puchore, Kurwai, and Victoria Hospital, Bhopal	89,773	256	16,030	171	5,270
Bundelkhand Agency.					
Nowgong Dispensary and 14 Native State Dispensaries, including Chirkari State Dispensary	58,553	176	33,937	67	223
Baghelkhand Agency.					
Agency Hospital, Sutna, Rewah, Sutna Bazar, Nagode, Sohawal, Mangawan, Sitalha, Ramnagar, Chandia, and Shiawal	56,936	167	35,704	142	2,025
Bhopawar Agency.					
Jhabua, Thandla, Ranapur, Anjhera, Baktgarh, Jobat, Ali Rajpur, Bagode, Barwani, Pansemal, Manpur, and Khatghat .	48,367	197	2,918	70	2,092
Mhow.					
Mhow Staff Hospital and Dorabji Pestonji's Charitable Hospital	11,756	14	613	...	...
TOTAL .	4,02,072	1,199	97,847	1,088	15,693

The total shows an increase of 67,786 as compared with the previous year. There has also been an increase in the number of vaccinations amounting to 31,456. The total number of major surgical operations performed was 1,088, a considerable increase on former years.

The report of the dispensaries in the Bhopal Agency is submitted by Surgeon-Major Dane, who states that during the year under review there were three new dispensaries started, *viz.*, at Seronj, Shujalpur, and Puchore. There has been an increase of 19,954 in the number treated as compared with the previous year. Seventy-eight major surgical operations were performed at the Sehore Dispensary and 93 at the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Bhopal. Surgeon-Major Dane speaks in terms of high praise of the services rendered by Mr. Khushaldas Jashi, Licentiate of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, the resident medical officer of the Prince of Wales' Hospital in the city of Bhopal. He has fully borne out the high character and testimonials he received from the College Professors, and has done excellent work since his appointment to this important post. The dispensaries in the Bhopal Agency are all in a very flourishing condition, and are doing a vast amount of good under Surgeon-Major Dane's energetic supervision.

Surgeon-Major Goldsmith, as usual, submits a very carefully drawn up report of the medical institutions in the Baghelkhand Agency. The number of hospitals and dispensaries in this Agency is 14, and the daily average number of sick was 893·08. At the Sutna Bazar Dispensary and the Rewah Hospital there were 141 major surgical operations performed. This number

included 22 operations for stone in the bladder, all successful. In fifteen cases the stone was extracted by Bigelow's method or litholapaxy, and in seven cases the stone was removed by lateral lithotomy. Surgeon-Major Goldsmith has practised litholapaxy in young boys with much success. Thirty-nine cataracts were extracted with excellent results, and 36 iridectomies were performed.

Surgeon-Major Joshua Duke submits the report of the dispensaries of the Bhopawar Agency. Every dispensary in the Agency was inspected by him during the year, some more than once. During his tour of inspection 25 major surgical operations were performed by him. This is one of his important duties as hardly any major operations are undertaken by the Hospital Assistants or Native Doctors in this Agency, with the exception of Native Doctor Paim Singh at Jhabua. He performed 17 major operations, including three cases of stone, cut successfully, and in addition he attended five cases of midwifery requiring version or forceps. He is by far the best Native Doctor in the Agency, and his reputation for professional skill and careful attention to patients is well deserved. At the Sirdarpur Dispensary, supervised by Surgeon-Major Duke, 21 major surgical operations were performed. No cases of cholera were reported during 1886. Vaccination was most successfully carried out in the Jobut district near Ali Rajpur. Owing to an outbreak of small-pox the Bhils crowded voluntarily into Jobut for vaccination, and the operations had to be carried on into the month of May. Bhils and Banjerahs were treated as in-patients in the Jobut dispensary. The report for the year shows on the whole considerable progress in surgery.

The annual report of the Nowgong dispenasary in the Bundelkhand Agency is submitted by Surgeon-Major MacDonald. At this institution 5,650 out-patients were treated and 282 were admitted as in-patients. Two hundred and six minor and 56 major operations were performed. There were 29 operations performed for stone in the bladder with a mortality of 3. There were ten operations performed for the cure of cataract. A comparison with former years shows that the dispensary has much increased in popularity. There was no cholera, and vaccination has been most carefully carried out in the cantonment of Nowgong by the public vaccinator working under the Surgeon-Major MacDonald's supervision. Vaccination was also carefully carried out in the different Native States of this Agency under the Superintendent of Vaccination.

The annual report of the Chirkari State Dispensary is submitted by Assistant Surgeon M. S. Maita, who states that Thakurs, high-caste Brahmins, and other respectable and well-to-do people always flock to the dispensary for medical aid. The average daily attendance was 4·93 in-door and 100·54 out-door patients. Eleven major and five hundred and six minor operations were performed during the year.

Surgeon A. Sedgefield, M.B., submits the report of His Highness Maharaja Sindia's dispensary at Goona. During the year 4,028 out and 321 in-patients were treated. Twenty-three major operations were performed, including 4 for cataract, 4 for removal of tumors, and 1 lithotomy. All were successful except one of the cataract operations. Eight hundred and sixty six vaccinations were performed, of which 186 were unsuccessful. A well was built during the year in the dispensary. A new cook-house, accommodation for dispensary servants, and a dead-house are still needed.

The medical institutions in Malwa include the large charitable hospital at Indore directly supervised by the Residency Surgeon, and a dispensary at each of the following places, *viz.*, Indore city, Ujjain, Rutlam, Dhar, Dewas, Augur, Sailana, and Sarungpur. During the year under review a dispensary was started at Burnugger and Mundisore in Sindia's territory and are doing

much good. The patients treated in these two dispensaries are not included in the accompanying table. During the present year (1887) new dispensaries have been opened in four towns belonging to Sindia, *viz.*, at Shajapur, Sankutch, Kachrode, and Shujalpur. They have already become popular, and suitable buildings are about to be erected for the accommodation of in-and out-patients in these towns by the Council of Regency at Gwalior.

The Indore City dispensary is supervised by Hospital Assistant Gopal Rao, who is popular and intelligent. Nineteen thousand nine hundred and twenty out-patients were treated during the year, the daily average number of women attending the dispensary being 29. There were 1,114 minor surgical operations performed.

The Ujjain hospital and dispensary has become a most popular institution under the zealous supervision of Local Assistant Surgeon Mr. Ramdyal Pattuck. There were 172 in-patients treated during the year giving a daily average of 860. The number of out-patients treated amounted to 15,039. Thirty-eight major and 1,132 minor surgical operations were performed during the year; the number of vaccinations was 799.

The dispensary at Rutlam was in charge of Native Doctor Thakur Din throughout the year. He performed 15 major and 1,000 minor surgical operations. The number of patients treated amounted to 13,878. There were 1,442 vaccinations performed. Native Doctor Thakur Din has worked for many years with much zeal at Rutlam, and has lately been transferred to the new dispensary started at Kachrode, where no doubt he will soon become as popular as he was at Rutlam.

The Dhar dispensary was in charge of Hospital Assistant Mahdho Rao, a former student of the Indore Medical School. He is a zealous and intelligent young man and has done good work. One hundred and three in-patients and 7,400 out-patients were treated during the year. He performed 11 major and 362 minor surgical operations.

The dispensary at Dewas was under the care of Mr. Gopal Puttack, L.M., and has done good work. No accommodation exists in this dispensary for the treatment of in-patients. Indeed the dispensary building is quite unsuited for receiving out-patients. During the year 10,883 patients were treated and 25 major surgical operations performed. Eight hundred and seventy-one vaccinations were performed by the dispensary establishment.

The Augur Dispensary is supervised by the medical officer of the Central India Horse, and he is assisted by Native Doctor Gunga Din, who has been for many years attached to this institution. During the year 156 in-patients and 5,975 out-patients were treated. Twenty major and two hundred and seventeen minor operations were performed. Six hundred and eleven children were vaccinated during the year.

At the dispensary at Sailana there were 3,677 out-patients treated and 295 major surgical operations performed.

The dispensary at Sarangpur was in charge of Hospital Assistant Gopal Baji Rao, and is superintended by the medical officer stationed at Augur, who inspects it several times during the year. The number of in-patients treated was 63, and the number of out-patients amounted to 5,778. There were 8 major and 281 minor surgical operations performed.

The Indore Charitable Hospital.—This important and very popular institution has continued its steady progress during the year. It was supervised by me from the 1st January until the 27th March, when Surgeon-Major Caldecott assumed charge on my taking furlough to Europe. During the year 2,970 in-patients were admitted giving an average daily sick of 147·06. There were 460 women treated as in-patients during the year. The number of out-patients

treated was 21,441, giving a daily average attendance of 123·48. The daily average attendance of women as out-patients was 27·47. The annexed table shows the amount and kind of important surgical operations performed, and speaks for itself.

In connection with this hospital it is desirable to draw attention to the progress which has already been made in this part of India towards bringing medical aid within reach of the women of the country and in training nurses. During the present year a ward has been built in the hospital grounds at a cost of R1,500 for the exclusive accommodation of female patients, and, as soon as funds are forthcoming to maintain it, it will be opened. Owing to the system of having separate rooms with cooking places attached, the Indore Hospital for many years past has attracted the higher castes of Hindus, and as already mentioned 460 women, many of these Brahmins, have been treated as in-patients in this hospital during the past year.

During the present year (1887) six native women of good caste have joined the female medical class, which has been started in connection with the medical school which has existed at Indore for the past ten years. Three of these women are Brahmins and three Mahrattas. Two of the Brahmins are widows. They began their studies in June of the present year and are being instructed in elementary anatomy in the vernacular by Mr. Gunput Singh. They were examined a few days ago in my presence and showed considerable proficiency in their studies and possess a very fair knowledge of the bones, and they are beginning to learn the muscles. Soon they will proceed to the study of Materia Medica, and next year they will take up the subjects of medicine, midwifery, and diseases of women. Two of them being poor are allowed a small monthly allowance from the funds of the medical school. They are all well educated and intelligent women, and one, a Mahratta, is the wife of Hospital Assistant Atmaram Raghoji Patker, who was educated at the Indore Medical School. She was formerly a schoolmistress in the Canadian Mission, Indore, and taught Mahratti. Her husband assists Mr. Gunput Singh in teaching anatomy to the female class, and takes a most lively interest in superintending their studies. I feel quite confident that this female medical class will eventually be a great success, and will thus spread a knowledge of the rational or European system of midwifery in the city of Indore Miss Beatty, M.D., of the Canadian Mission, Indore, has very kindly supplied me with the following information regarding the progress made by the Mission with which she is connected, in bringing female medical aid within the reach of the women of Indore and in training nurses. She writes: "Lady Dufferin's generosity enabled me to open a class for nurses. Three joined it. One gave up for family reasons: the second I still hope to send to the Agra Medical School: the third is working with me and is most useful. They were taught the elements of anatomy, physiology, and midwifery. Having no hospital in which to give regular practical instruction, this effort to train nurses was not satisfactory, and the class was discontinued. I am only called to attend such obstinate cases as have defeated the dhaies. Then I always explain the difficulty to the dhaies in attendance, and tell them how, if possible, to prevent such complications. As they are always willing to learn and glad to be shown how to work, I hope considerable improvement has been done and harm prevented by this plan. High-caste and purdah women come freely to my bungalow for treatment, but as yet few, except low-caste women, attend the city dispensary. Patients treated last year, 3,541. About 500 were treated in their own houses. We have opened another class and hope that by the time they have received the necessary preliminary training we will be in a position to give practical training in a hospital."

With reference to Miss Beatty's statement that few except low-caste women attend the city dispensary supported by the Canadian Mission, I would remark that unless a dispensary is conducted on purely unsectarian principles in a large native city like Indore, it is futile to expect that high caste Hindu women will resort to it to any large extent.

Surgeont Major Dane of the Bhopal Agency, in his report of the dispensaries for 1886 writes: "During the past year Her Highness the Begum gave a liberal grant of ₹500 monthly towards the maintenance of a female hospital, and one was accordingly started in connection with the Prince of Wales Hospital. A Lady Doctor was procured from Madras, and two certified midwives were also appointed. Unfortunately the appointment of the Lady Doctor was not a success, as she was found to be wanting in experience and general knowledge, and her services were dispensed with. Up to date (March 1887) a successor has not been appointed, and the work has been carried on by Doctor Joshi assisted by the two midwives. An excellent house is being built, and a well appointed hospital with all conveniences for purdah women is ready waiting for a suitable lady practitioner."

More than two years ago Mr. Gunput Singh, the able Assistant at the Indore Hospital, persuaded some of his native friends of the better and wealthier classes to adopt the rational or European method of treatment in cases of labour, and with the best results to mother and child. In the report of the Central India Agency for the year 1877-78 I briefly sketched the native methods in vogue in conducting cases of labour in this part of India, and perhaps it may be not inappropriate, now that the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India has been started under such favourable auspices, if I were to repeat what I then wrote:—

"The native midwives or dhaies, on being called to a woman in labour, hasten delivery as much as they possibly can by exerting pressure on the abdomen of the woman about to be confined, and by various other methods not necessary to mention here. They have no idea of waiting upon nature. The child being born, the mother is made to stand up, and pressure is again applied to the woman's abdomen by means of the head or bent knee of the dhaie. A bandage is then passed round the woman's abdomen and she is then allowed to lie down on a charpoy under which a charcoal fire is placed, which causes the room to become excessively warm. The charcoal fire is used irrespective of the season of the year. The room selected for the confinement is usually in the very interior of the house and is devoid of anything approaching to ventilation. Indeed in the great majority of cases the room would be more properly described as a hermetically sealed chamber. The day succeeding the birth of the child the mother is subjected to a fumigation into which carraway and dill seeds enter. The fumigation is continued for about twelve days, and at the same time indigenous stimulating condiments are given, which are supposed to give milk in abundance. These condiments are used for four or six weeks. A very small quantity of food combined with almonds, dates, and cocoanut mixed with ghee is given to the mother during the first three days of her confinement. On the fourth day soojee is allowed, and after ten or twelve days simple food with dhal is given. The mother is allowed to drink nothing but warm water for the first ten days, and for a month or so afterwards she must drink cooled water which has been previously boiled. In the hot season of the year, the charcoal fire is used both day and night for the first twelve days succeeding the birth of the child. Subsequently it is used from evening till early morning, and is discontinued during the heat of the day. The use of the charcoal fire is not discontinued *in toto* until the expiration of a month or six weeks. During these six weeks the child is subjected to the same atmospheric conditions as the mother, and whenever the child cries

more fuel is added to the fire. The child then soon ceases to cry, no doubt influenced by the carbonic acid gas given out by the burning charcoal. The period of confinement is different in different sects or castes. Natives of the Deccan living in Malwa use the charcoal fire more extensively than the Malwa people themselves, the former thinking the climate of Malwa to be rather colder than that of the Deccan. The period of confinement amongst Bora and Mussalman women is usually only two weeks, and they use the charcoal fire much less than the Hindu women. The poorer classes of Hindus use the charcoal fumigation much less than the rich, and do not continue its use for such a lengthened period. I am given to understand that this method of conducting confinements is, with some slight modification, more or less prevalent throughout the greater portion of India. This brief sketch shows what an incalculable amount of benefit will accrue to native women and children when the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India is placed on a sure and lasting basis.

The medical school attached to the Indore Hospital has now been placed on a proper footing. The number of students attending the school is 18, and three young men will appear for their final examination as qualified hospital assistants at the end of this year. In the course of a few years all the dispensaries in Central India will be superintended by the young men who pass out of this school. In conclusion I would again acknowledge the great and important services rendered to the Indore Hospital and Medical School by Mr. Gunput Singh. This hospital owes a large share of its popularity and usefulness to his skill, experience, and kindness of manner to patients of every degree, and he is ably seconded in his efforts by his Assistant, Mr. Rowjee Luxmon, who is most zealous and enthusiastic in the discharge of his important duties.

Summary of Major Surgical Operations performed in the Indore Charitable Hospital during the year 1886.

	Number of operations.	Good vision.	Moderate vision.	Little vision.	No vision.	Pupil closed.	Lost.	Vision saved.	Pain relieved.	Successful.
Operations on Eyeball.										
Artificial pupil for opacity of cornea	68	36	14	9	9	...	...	...	...	...
Iridectomy for glaucoma (acute)	33	3	1	....	...	...	...	17	12	...
Iridectomy for recurrent iritis	7	2	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...
Iridectomy for closed pupil	8	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preliminary iridectomy for cataract with glaucoma	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Iridectomy for cataract (lamellor)	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extraction of lens for uncomplicated cataract	127	108	6	4	5	1	3	...	...	...
Extraction of lens for traumatic cataract	4	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Carried over	250	152	29	16	16	1	3	20	12	1

Summary of Major Surgical Operations performed in the Indore Charitable Hospital during the year 1886—continued.

	Number of operations.	Good vision.	Moderate vision.	Little vision.	No vision.	Pupil closed.	Lost.	Vision saved.	Pain relieved.	Successful.
Brought forward .	250	152	29	16	16	1	3	20	12	1
Extraction of lens for cataract complicated with glaucoma and couched lens . .	11	2	3	5	...	...	1	...	...	...
Extraction of opaque capsule . .	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laceration of opaque capsule . .	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puncture of the globe for hypopion .	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Abscision of staphyloma . . .	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Excision of eyeball	13	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	13
GRAND TOTAL .	290	157	34	21	16	1	4	20	12	25

	Number of cases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Otherwise.	Died.
Operations on Joints.					
Reductions of dislocations . . .	5	5	...	...	...
Excision of joints	1	1	...	...	...
Extension of stiff and deformed joints .	1	1	...	...	...
Puncture of the joints	6	6	...	...	...
Operations on Bones.					
Trephining	1	...	...	1	...
Excision of bones	8	8	...	...	...
Sequestrotomy	8	7	1	...	...
Amputations.					
Amputation of thigh	1	1	...	...	...
„ of leg	6	6	...	...	...
„ of arm	2	2	...	...	...
„ of forearm	2	1	...	...	1
„ of wrist	2	1	...	1	...
„ of fingers	3	3	...	...	...
„ of penis	5	5	...	...	...
„ of toe	1	1	...	...	...
Removal of tongue	1	1	...	...	...
„ of lip	2	2	...	...	...
Carried over .	55	51	1	2	1

Summary of the Major Surgical Operations performed in the Indore Charitable Hospital during the year 1886—concluded.

	Number of cases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Otherwise.	Died.
Brought forward .	55	51	1	2	1
Tumours.					
Non-malignant tumours	11	11	...	...	...
Malignant tumours	15	15	...	...	...
Removal of Foreign Bodies.					
Foreign bodies located beneath the superficial structure	10	10	...	...	...
Removal of Calculi.					
Litholapaxy for stone in the bladder in adult men.	32	33	...	...	1
Litholapaxy for stone in the bladder in boys .	19	17	...	...	2
,, ,, ,, in women	1	1	...	...	...
,, ,, ,, in girls .	1	1	...	...	...
Lithotomy ,, ,, in men .	1	1	...	...	...
,, ,, ,, in boys .	1	1	...	...	...
Incision.					
Tracheotomy	2	1	...	...	1
Internal urethrotomy	1	...	1	...	...
Large abscess	18	12	...	3	3
Liver abscess	1	1	...	...	...
Division of cicatrix	6	5	...	1	...
Hernia strangulated	2	1	...	...	1
,, reducible	2	2	...	...	...
Reparative Operations.					
Harelip	3	3	...	...	...
Rhinoplastic operation for new nose .	3	3	...	...	...
Castrations	2	2	...	...	...
Stretching of nerve	1	...	...	1	...
Obstetric Operation.					
Forcep delivery for contracted pelves . .	1	...	...	1	...
Decapitation of fœtus	1	1	...	...	...
Removal of fœtus	1	...	...	...	1
Operations not classified.					
Paracentesis abdominis	16	...	3	9	4
,, thorax	1	1	...	...	...
Tapping of the hydated cyst of liver . .	1	...	1	...	...
,, ,, ,, of abdomen .	1	...	1	...	...
Internal piles	21	21	...	...	...
TOTAL .	231	193	7	17	14
TOTAL EYE CASES .	290	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	521				

D. F. KEEGAN, M.D., *Surgeon-Major,*
Residency Surgeon, Indore.

APPENDIX A.

Memorandum on the Administration of the Indore State for the Fuslee year 1296, A.D. 1886-87.

In submitting the Administration Report for Fusli 1296 I have to refer to very important events which occurred in this year. It pleased God to take away from among us, on the 17th June 1886, Srimunt Maharajahdhiraj Raja Rajeshwar Savai Tukoojee Row Holkar Bahadur, this event happening three days previous to the demise of the Maharaja Scindia. It was justly viewed as an irreparable loss to India and was regretted not only by subject races but also by all who had the good fortune to know or to hear of the Maharaja. Your Highness ascended the Musnad on the 3rd July 1886. The Administration of the Kingdom of Indore was no fresh duty imposed upon Your Highness, as Your Highness had been associated with it for the past many years. On the day of the accession Your Highness made the following proclamation :—

"It has pleased the Almighty God to call me to the throne of the Indore State. I will try my utmost to discharge faithfully the sacred trust thus reposed in me. I trust the old servants of my father will continue their support in the administration of this State. My first thoughts will be given to promote the welfare and happiness of my people. My desire is to see my younger brother, who is now sitting by my side, treated and respected by my people as my equal."

On the 12th July 1886 Your Highness declared in a Darbar the following :—

"Amongst the first acts of my reign are the abolition of *Vyaj Manoti*, the establishment of a "Poor House," and the removal from this day of all transit duties. In due course of time I mean to place the Revenue and Judicial administration of the State on a good basis and to increase the existing grants to the Educational, Medical, and Public Works Departments of the State. The house of Holkar has never yielded, and will never yield to any in point of loyalty to the Paramount Power. I wish to adopt a conciliatory policy in the administration of the large inheritance this day entrusted to my care."

2. Your Highness paid a visit to Bombay in November and met His Excellency the Viceroy there. Your Highness finding it necessary to introduce certain changes in the Ministerial staff, they were duly carried out. As Your Highness had known me during the five years I conducted the administration of Indore from A.D. 1875 to 1880, Your Highness was pleased to order me to resume my duties in Indore, and I joined the Indore State on the 20th December 1886, my services having been lent to Indore by the British Government.

3. The education which Your Highness had received having created a very strong desire in Your Highness's mind to visit Europe, Your Highness left India on the 29th April last for Europe. After a stay of a few days in France, Your Highness arrived at London on 6th June 1887. The kindness with which Your Highness was treated by Her Britannic Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, Her bestowal of a G. C. S. I. on Your Highness, Your Highness's hurried travel through Switzerland and Italy, the adventurous voyage in the Arabian Sea in the month of August, and the safe return to Indore to the great satisfaction of the people of Your Highness's kingdom, are events which belong to the history of Fusli 1297.

4. In honour of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress's reign, Your Highness issued the following proclamation, affording further relief to Your Highness's subjects, and introducing the germs of Local Self-Government into the town of Indore :—

I.—"His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to notify that the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress will be commemorated on the 16th February 1887 with the following public ceremonials:—

1. An Imperial Salute of 101 guns will be fired at Indore.
2. A parade review will be held at Indore of the troops in garrison, and *feu de joie* will be fired.

3. A special *Poojah* or service will be held in all *Mandirs* or places of worship.

4. A general holiday will be observed throughout the kingdom.

5. A banquet will be given to the European gentlemen of Indore and Mhow.

6. Poor people will be fed in *Anna-Chhatra* or alms-house of Indore.

7. Coins will be distributed among the poor without distinction of colour or creed.

8. All the important places in the kingdom will be illuminated.

II.—His Highness the Maharaja has further been pleased to direct that the following instructions be carried out on the same date:—

9. Convicts, who may be undergoing terms of imprisonment for long periods, but who have undergone greater portion of their imprisonment, whose conduct has been good in the jail, and whose release would not be prejudicial to the safety of the public, shall be released.

Similarly a large number of female convicts shall be released.

10. The Act for the better government of the Municipality of the town of Indore shall be proclaimed, thus introducing Local Self-Government for the town.

III.—His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased also to direct that the following taxes be for ever remitted, without prejudice to the prohibition of food-grains in times of great necessity, when, owing to the geographical position of the Darbar territories, exportation of food-grains may, on principles of sound political economy, be found injurious to the public weal:—

11. *Latta* or export duty on food-grains.

12. Export duty on gingilly and rameli, &c., seeds.

13. Import duty on grass, firewood, &c.

14. Import duty on oil seeds purchased by oil mongers.

15. Imports collected on carts halted at the Government cart-stands, known as *Gadi-addas*.

IV.—In commemoration of the Jubilee, an hospital shall be opened at Indore."

Railway.

5. The Railway line through Indore territories is worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company's officers, and its working is found susceptible of much improvement in securing that convenience which the general public has a right to expect from the public bodies who manage such thoroughfares.

Post Office.

6. A draft of a treaty for further facilities in the interchange of correspondence between the British Post Office and that of the Indore State has been under consideration and will be shortly disposed of.

Abkari and Sayar.

7. In farming revenues under these heads no radical changes were introduced in this year.

Judicial.

8. Lala Baijnath, the District Munsif of Agra, was ordered to succeed Rao Saheb Dhondo Shamrao Garud as the First Judge of the Sudder Court.

9. The Court of Small Causes has been found to work to the great satisfaction of the people. It however requires to be strengthened.

10. There was some laxity in the observance of the rules promulgated in 1878 laying down that none be appointed to preside over any Court who has not passed the prescribed examination in Law. This made some of the Courts weak. These require to be strengthened.

11. The Zilla Court of Indore presided over by Rao Saheb K. G. Acharya did its work with efficiency.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

12. The following table shows the work done in the Sudder Court in its capacity as an appellate and revising Court :—

NATURE OF WORK.	Balance at the end of the last year.	RECEIVED THIS YEAR. By the Sudder Court.	RECEIVED THIS YEAR. Transferred from other Courts.	TOTAL.	DISPOSED OF. Transferred to other Courts.	Struck off.	Decrees confirmed.	Decrees modified.	Decrees reversed.	Decrees remanded.	TOTAL.	Balance.
Regular Appeals . .	51	78	1	130	...	2	19	29	31	25	106	24
Special Appeals . .	15	6	...	21	...	...	5	4	6	...	15	6
Miscellaneous Appeals .	27	58	...	85	...	2	22	28	12	5	69	16
TOTAL .	93	142	1	236	...	4	46	61	49	30	190	46

Of the total number disposed of :—

13 were decided by D. S. Garud (Chief Justice).
15 „ „ K. G. Acharya (2nd Judge).
4 „ „ Muhammad Ajim Khan (3rd Judge).
15 „ „ Lala Baijnath (Chief Justice).
142 „ „ S. V. Dhurandhar (2nd Judge).
1 „ „ Wasudev Mahadaji Mulye (2nd Judge).
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The following statement shows the number of Original cases pending and disposed of in the respective Zilla Courts and in the Mahals in the State :—

Zilla.	NAME OF COURT.	Balance of last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	REMARKS.
Indore and Nimawar.	Zilla Judge, Indore	18	33	51	32	19	
	Adalut, City Indore	192	588	780	660	120	
	Pargana Alumpor	2	8	10	9	1	
	Do. Indore	44	287	331	259	72	
	Do. Saver	40	194	234	217	17	
	Do. Petlavad	18	135	153	148	5	
	Do. Kaitha	1	30	31	17	14	
	Do. Sundersi	1	3	4	3	1	
	Do. Betma	5	49	54	47	7	
	Do. Hasalpore	25	32	57	52	5	
	Do. Depalpore	39	120	159	133	26	
	Do. Tarana	38	95	133	121	12	
	Do. Mahidpor	143	358	501	390	111	
	Nimawar Zilla	188	491	679	554	125	
	TOTAL .	754	2,423	3,177	2,642	535	
Rampura.	Judge, Zilla Rampura	130	2	132	119	13	
	Pargana Rampura	6	380	986	215	171	
	Do. Manasa	11	59	70	55	15	
	Do. Narayangad	17	65	82	71	11	
	Do. Chandwasa	30	28	58	33	25	
	Do. Garote	13	167	180	150	30	
	Do. Bhanpura	52	184	236	182	54	
	Do. Soonel	31	83	114	68	46	
	Do. Jirapore	27	26	53	34	19	
	Do. Nundwai	2	3	5	4	1	
	TOTAL .	319	997	1,316	931	385	
Nemad.	Judge Zilla Nemad	66	25	91	52	39	
	Pargana Khargone	275	930	1,205	1,004	201	
	Do. Burwai	25	280	305	292	13	
	Do. Dhurgaum	52	282	334	272	62	
	Do. Chikhulda	15	55	70	59	11	
	TOTAL .	433	1,572	2,005	1,679	326	
	GRAND TOTAL .	1,506	4,992	6,498	5,252	1,246	

The following table shows the nature and valuation of original suits instituted in the Indore Adalut and the Indore-Nimar, Rampura and Nimad Zilla Courts in Fusli 1296 :—

Moveable or Immoveable.	Nature of Cases.	Below Rs.	Above Rs and below Rs10.	Above Rs10 and below Rs20.	Above Rs20 and below Rs50.	Above Rs50 and below Rs200.	Above Rs200 and below Rs1,000.	Below Rs2,000.	Below Rs5,000.	Below Rs10,000.	Above Rs10,000.	Total No. of suits.
For moveable property.	On written documents . .	181	337	492	377	388	76	...	...	...	...	1,851
	On oral promise . . .	271	211	244	157	128	24	1	2	...	...	1,038
	On accounts stated . .	234	265	343	300	422	125	10	14	4	1	1,718
	On mortgage bonds . .	...	2	3	5	15	10	1	...	...	...	36
For immoveable property.	On sale-deeds . . .	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Easements, &c. . . .	4	8	49	18	29	5	...	...	...	...	113
	Against invasion of rights attached to land . .	14	1	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	7
	For partition . . .	2	6	4	4	4	...	1	...	...	1	22
	On other claims . . .	4	6	15	13	15	2	1	...	...	...	56
	GRAND TOTAL .	697	836	1,152	876	1,001	244	14	16	4	2	4,842*

* This excludes the 150 cases received from other Courts.

The following table shows the manner in which original suits were disposed of by the District Courts in the Fusli year 1296 :—

Name of the District.	Suits for Disposal.				Suits how Disposed of.									Remark.
	Balance of last year.	Received during the year.	Transferred from other Courts.	Total.	Transferred to other Courts.	Struck off the file for default of Plaintiff.	Compromised.	Decreed on admission of the Defendant.	Decided *ex parte*.	Decreed wholly or partially for the Plaintiff.	Decreed wholly or partially for the Defendant.	Total.	Balance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Zilla Indore and Nimawar including Indore Adalut.	754	2,404	19	3,177	28	365	486	528	142	929	164	2,642	535	
Rampura Zilla .	319	877	120	1,316	121	66	207	224	88	203	22	931	*385	*Owing to the change of Judges, work done was small.
Nemad ,, .	433	1,561	11	2,005	59	96	285	524	174	456	85	1,679	326	
Total .	1,506	4,842	150	6,498	208	527	978	1,276	404	1,588	271	5,252	1,246	

The following is a statement of the Regular Appeals filed in and decided by the District Courts during the Fusli year 1296 :—

Name of the Court.	Balance of 1295.	Filed.		Total.	Disposed of.							Balance.						
		In Fusli 1296.	Transferred from other Courts.		Transferred to other Courts.	Struck off.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Total disposed of.	Below 2 months.	Below 3 months.	Below 4 months.	Below 5 months.	Below 6 months.	Below one year.	Above one year.	Total.
Zilla Judge, Indore and Nimawar.	47	73	..	120	2	28	33	11	14	25	113	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	7
Zilla Judge, Rampura .	29	18	...	47	...	4	1	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	8	5	24	42
Zilla Nemad . .	76	57	...	133	...	10	30	7	1	21	69	...	9	...	...	3	23	29	64
Total .	152*	148	...	300	2	42	64	18	15	46	187	...	20	...	...	11	29	53	113

* In the last year's Statement 151 were shown as balances which should have been 152.

In the above statement the work turned out is not creditable to the appellate courts. If the Judges had worked on a system, the balance would not have been so great.

The following table shows the nature and valuation of suits instituted in the Indore Small Cause Court in Fusli 1296 :—

Nature of Cases.	Below R5.	Above R5 and below R10.	Above R10 and below R20.	Above R20 and below R50.	Above R50 and below R200.	Above R200 and below R1,000.	Below R2,000.	Below R5,000.	Below R10,000.	Above R10,000.	Total No. of suits.
For recovery of debts :—											
On documents . . .	34	64	89	128	8	...	...	...	...	...	323
On oral promise . . .	87	85	92	96	4	2	...	1	...	...	367
On accounts stated . .	248	304	312	258	3	1	...	...	...	...	1,126
Easements, &c. . . .	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Total .	369	453	597	482	15	3	...	1	...		1,880

The Small Cause Court had on its file pending disposal 161 cases at the beginning of the year; 1880 were admitted during the year, the total being 2,041. Of these the disposals were as follows :—

Struck off the file for default of the Plaintiff	361
Settled by compromise among parties	255
By admission of the Defendant	172
Ex parte.	170
For the Plaintiff	756
For the Defendant	196
	1910

The cases remaining at the close of the Fusli were 131.

BANKRUPTCY RULES.

The Bankruptcy Rules passed in 1879 were in full force. The rules appear to afford protection to honest debtors. It is said that the rules have in some cases enabled dishonest debtors to cheat their creditors, but such cases are so few that no revision of the rules appears necessary.

The following is a statement showing the working of the Bankruptcy Rules in the Indore Nimawar, Nemad, and Bampura Zillas for Fusli 1296 :—

Name of Zilla.	Balance.	Admitted during the Fusli.	Total.	Debts shown the Insolvents.	Assets shown.	Not granted.	Disposed of.	Balance.
				R a. p.	R a. p.			
Indore and Nimawar . .	12	25	37	71,275 14 0	35,872 14 0	31	6	28
Nimad	...	4	4	.....	.....	...	1	3
Rampura	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
Total .	12	29	41	71,275 14 0	35,872 14 0	31	7	31

Statement showing the number of Decrees executed in the several Courts in the State in the Fusli year 1296 by the Judges for the execution of decrees.

Zilla.	Name of the Court.	Number of Applications for Execution.				Number of Decrees executed.								Balance.	Remarks.
		Balance of 1295.	Received during the year.	Transferred from other Courts.	Total.	By cash payment in Court.	By compromise.	By instalments.	By giving possession of property.	By imprisonment.	By striking off the file.	Otherwise executed.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Indore.	Hakkarashi Court, Indore	388	1,599	3	1,990	514	103	77	9	46	592	228	1,569	421	Decrees against cultivators are generally ineffectual, as they posses little or no property which can be attached and sold. Owing to wanton interference of the Revenue Department and at times of the Darbar, decrees remain unexecuted. Though some protection is necessary for debtors, the undoubted rights of the creditors should not be allowed to be interfered with. I have adopted measures for improvement.
	Pargana Alumpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	„ Indore	42	64	...	106	16	22	15	3	...	7	3	66	40	
	„ Saver	16	48	...	64	11	21	6	3	...	5	8	54	10	
	„ Petlavad	40	61	...	101	11	7	18	14	...	3	35	88	13	
	„ Kaitha	3	7	...	10	1	2	2	...	...	1	...	6	4	
	„ Soondarsi	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	
	„ Betma	15	17	...	32	9	...	...	2	...	2	...	13	19	
	„ Hasalpore	12	24	...	36	12	7	7	...	...	..	...	26	10	
	„ Depalpore	13	39	...	52	15	...	21	2	...	7	...	45	7	
	„ Tarana	50	94	...	144	8	24	20	...	...	22	32	106	38	
	„ Mehadpore	110	163	2	275	99	21	8	4	...	3	4	137	138	
	Total	689	2,118	5	2,812	694	207	174	38	46	642	311	2,112	700	
	Nimawar Zilla	193	180	17	390	47	61	51	5	...	26	53	243	147	
Rampura.	Judge Rampura	183	37	9	229	41	3	1	...	...	5	17	67	162	
	Pargana Rampura	2	11		13	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	11	2	
	„ Manasa	11	16	...	27	...	8	...	3	...	2	...	13	14	
	„ Narayangad	26	17	...	43	3	9	6	4	..	1	1	24	19	
	„ Chandwasa	26	7	...	33	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	7	26	
	„ Bhanpura	35	50	...	85	14	4	1	1	...	10	8	38	47	
	„ Garote	74	30	...	104	13	12	2	3	...	13	...	43	61	
	„ Soonel	18	6	...	24	3	4	1	...	1	4	...	13	11	
	„ Jeerapore	22	2	...	24	2	...	...	1		2	...	5	19	
	„ Nandwai	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	
	Total	397	179	9	585	78	47	11	15	1	46	26	224	361	
Nimad.	Judge Nemad	66	7	...	73	1	5	3	...	...	8	1	18	55	
	Pargana Khargone Sirkar Bijagad.	387	366	13	766	157	116	43	19	...	105	11	451	315	
	Pargana Burwai	47	195	4	246	75	48	37	11	...	11	7	189	57	
	„ Dhurgaum	77	153	19	249	3	66	3	...	...	...	108	180	69	
	„ Chikhalda	21	25	...	46	3	9	4	1	...	5	...	22	24	
	Total	598	746	36	1,380	239	244	90	31	...	129	127	860	520	
	GRAND TOTAL	1,877	3,223	67	5,167	1,058	559	326	89	47	843	517	3,439	1,728	

Criminal Justice.

13. The following table shows the number of Criminal Appeals disposed of by the several Criminal Appellate Courts in the State in Fusli 1296 :—

Zilla.	Name of the Court.	Balance of 1295.	Received in 1296.	Total.	Disposal.					Balance.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Sent to other Courts.	Total.		
Indore and Nimawar.	Judge, Zilla Indore	...	149	149	54	20	38	26	138	11	
	City Magistrate, do.	...	14	14	8	3	1	1	13	1	
	Purgana Indore	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	
	Do. Mahadpore	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	
	Zilla Nimawar	8	11	19	3	7	1	...	11	8	
	Total	10	175	185	67	30	41	27	165	20	
Nimad.	Judge Zilla Nemad	27	16	43	25	4	3	8	40	3	
	Subha do. do.	...	20	20	4	5	5	3	17	3	
	Naib Subha Sirkar Bijagad	12	...	12	...	...	...	12	12	...	
	Total	39	36	75	29	9	8	23	69	6	
	Judge, Rampura	9	20	29	3	5	7	2	17	12	
	GRAND TOTAL	58	231	289	99	44	56	52	251	38	

Total number of appeals was 251. Of these 138 were in the Indore Zilla Court, 40 in the Nemad Zilla Court, 17 in the Rampura Zilla Court, 13 in the Indore City Magistrate's Court, 1 in the Indore Purgana, 2 in the Mahapore Purgana, 11 in the Nimawar Court, 17 in the Subha's Court, Nemad, and 12 in the Naib Subha's Court, Bijagad.

14. The Sudder Court disposed of 7 sessions cases, 2 of which were transferred to other courts for trial. Of the remaining 5, in 4 cases the accused were acquitted and in 1 convicted.

Statement showing the number of Criminal Cases disposed of by the Magistrates and Zilla Judges during Fusli 1296 with the number of persons convicted and acquitted.

Zilla.	Name of the Court.	Cases.							Persons.					
		Number of officers.	Balances of 1295.	Filed in 1296.	Transferred from other Courts.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Persons sentenced.	Persons acquitted.	Persons sent to other Courts.	Persons committed.	Total.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Indore and Nimawar.	Judge, Zilla Indore	1	2	159	...	161 *	154	7	112	145	8	...	265	20
	Subha Do..	1	...	10	...	10	8	2	...	14	.	6	20	2
	City Magistrate, Indore	4	106	2,090	621	2,817	2,687	130	621	3,837	200	107	4,765	230
	Mukhtiar, Mulki Fouj	1	2	2	...	4	2	2	1	1	.	...	2	2
	Pargana Alumpore	1	2	39	...	41	36	5	28	27	...	...	55	11
	Do. Petlavad	2	4	100	...	104	91	13	68	46	...	8	122	21
	Do. Sundarsi	1	2	37	...	39	39	...	50	14	...	...	64	...
	Do. Hasalpore	1	2	101	...	103	98	5	73	82	...	5	160	5
	Do. Betma	2	5	151	...	156	154	2	79	136	...	11	220	5
	Do. Indore	11	35	1,094	10	1,139	1,091	48	719	945	22	38	1,724	86
	Do. Tarana	7	...	168	80	248	246	9	232	191	2	9	434	3
	Do. Mahadpore	6	3	368	11	382	365	17	353	182	21	38	594	37
	Do. Saver	5	12	221	4	237	237	...	149	261	7	29	406	...
	Do. Depalpur	2	2	242	...	244	242	2	191	240	1	22	454	3
	Do. Kayatha	1	...	54	...	54	53	1	47	25	1	...	73	1
	Zilla Nimawar	11	277	1,066	13	1,474	1,324	150	547	1,437	62	399	2,445	303
	Total	57	454	5,902	857	7,213	6,827	386	3,270	7,583	324	672	11,849	729

* These are sessions cases.

Statement showing the number of Criminal Cases disposed of by the Magistrates and Zilla Judges during Fusli 1296 with the number of persons convicted and acquitted—continued.

Zilla.	Name of the Court.	Cases.							Persons.					
		Name of officers.	Balance of 1295.	Filed in 1296.	Transferred from other Courts.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Persons sentenced.	Persons acquitted.	Persons sent to other Courts.	Persons committed.	Total.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Nemad.	Judge, Zilla Nemad	1	8	51	3	* 62	61	1	35	70	3	...	108	1
	Subha Do.	1	...	33	...	33	29	4	18	24	5	11	58	15
	Muktiar, Mulki Fouz	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	6	...	...	...	6	...
	Pargana Dhargaum	3	45	203	2	250	221	29	102	256	4	6	368	46
	Do. Barvai	3	3	286	46	335	324	1	124	379	13	31	547	1
	Do. Chikhalda	8	30	178	25	233	206	27	155	152	3	52	362	46
	Do. Sirkar Bijagad	16	420	1,882	6	2,308	2,159	149	770	2,273	161	226	3,420	229
	Total	33	506	2,636	82	3,224	3,013	211	1,210	3,154	179	326	4,869	338
Rampura.	Judge, Zilla Rampura	1	16	55	...	* 71	53	18	39	49	3	...	91	56
	Subha Do.	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	Pargana Jirapur	3	10	195	1	206	176	30	101	127	6	4	238	45
	Do. Rampura	3	108	401	...	509	362	147	303	197	19	3	522	229
	Do. Phanpura	4	37	260	7	304	297	7	248	148	19	152	567	8
	Do. Garote	3	7	338	...	345	331	14	252	227	...	17	496	20
	Do. Manasa	3	8	230	...	238	228	10	200	120	2	5	327	21
	Do. Soonel	3	79	180	19	278	202	76	162	80	..	61	303	146
	Do. Chandwasa	2	24	108	11	143	117	26	121	127	22	4	174	52
	Do. Nundvai	1	3	10	...	13	13	...	7	23	1	...	31	...
	Do. Narayangad	1	32	116	...	148	141	7	107	119	2	13	241	18
	Muktiar, Mukli Fouz	1	1	3	...	4	4	...	3	1	1	...	5	...
	Total	26	326	1,896	38	2,260	1,925	335	1,543	1,118	76	259	2,996	595
	GRAND TOTAL	116	1,286	10,434	977	12,697	11,765 †	932	6,023	11,855	579	1,257	19,714	1,662

* These are sessions cases.

† This includes 353 cases transferred to other Courts and also 626 committed cases.

15. There were 12,697 criminal cases received for and pending decision in this year, of which 11,765 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 932, of which 386 relate to the Indore-Nimawar zilla, 211 to zilla Nimad, and 335 to zilla Rampura. Of the 11,765 cases decided this year, 353 were sent to other courts and 626 committed, 24 were cases of murder, 16 of culpable homicide, 1,527 of causing hurt, 49 of causing grievous hurt, 15 of causing miscarriage, 31 of kidnapping and abduction, and 5 of rape, 2,910 of other offences against persons: 1,843 were cases of theft, 49 of robbery, 123 of criminal breach of trust, 43 of receiving stolen property, 147 of cheating, 335 of mischief, 99 of house-breaking, 349 of other offences relating to property, 14 cases were of forgery, 16 of other offences of a similar nature, 80 were cases of adultery, 126 of enticing away married women with criminal intent, 237 of other offences relating to marriage, 154 of defamation, 1,757 of miscellaneous offences, 2 of rioting, 260 of other offences against public tranquillity, 84 of offences relating to public servants, 252 of contempt of lawful authority of public servant, 2 of giving false evidence, 83 of other offences relating to evidence, 25 of offences relating to coin and stamp, and 109 of malignant acts likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.

The total number of accused involved in the above is 19,914, of whom 13,691 were acquitted and 6,023 convicted.

16. The number acquitted shows that there were reckless prosecutions. The Police and the Magistracy have been warned to exercise more discretion in arresting and accusing people of offences. Both classes of officers must be much better people than they are, and if the rules made some years ago be strictly carried out, the present unsatisfactory state of things may cease to exist.

Of the persons convicted, 5 were sentenced to be hanged, 66 to imprisonment, 4,485 to fines, 34 to whipping, 1,323 to imprisonment and fine, 3 to imprisonment and whipping, 51 to fine and whipping, and 56 to imprisonment, fine, and whipping.

Police Department.

Of those imprisoned, 1,090 were sentenced to imprisonment extending to one month, 149 to 3 months, 80 to 6 months, 70 to 1 year, 38 to 3 years, 17 to 7 years, 2 to 14 years, and 2 for life: 23 were ordered to give security for good behaviour.

The following statement shows the amount of criminal work done by the Sudder Court as an appellate revising Court in Fusli 1296 :—

Nature of work.	Cases filed.			Cases disposed of.					Balance.	No. of Accused.			How accused dealt with.									Balance.	Remarks.
													Acquitted.	Sentenced to									
	Balance of 1295.	Received during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Sent to other Courts.	Total.		Balance of 1295.	Received during the year.	Total.		Death.	Life imprisonment.	Rigorous imprisonment.	Simple imprisonment.	Whipping.	Fine.	Security for good behaviour.	Total.		
Appeals . . .	26	65	91	47	11	16	4	78	13	40	97	137	55	2	...	40	...	...	17	2	116	21	
Confirmation Cases .	1	4	5	3	1	...	...	5	...	3	9	12	4	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	12	...	
Miscellaneous . .	2	14	16	8	1	...	7	16	...	3	25	28	21	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	28	...	
Total .	29	83	112	59	13	16	11	99	13	46	131	177	80	4	4	49	...	...	17	2	156	21	

Out of the 99 cases decided—

32 were by the Honourable Dhondo Sham Row Garud.
9 do. do. do. Lala Baijanath.
50 do. do. do. Sadashiv Vishwanath Dhurandhar.
1 do. do. do. Vasudev Mahadaji Mulye.
7 do. do. do. The Full Bench.

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17. The Superintendent of Police reports that the City Police was separated from the Mulki Fouz on the 6th October 1886. This Department cost the State ₹52,250.

18. The Police force for the city numbers 864 strong. Its population is estimated at 75,401 souls. Thus it will be seen that there is 1 policeman for 87 men, while in the town of Madras there is one policeman for every 413 of the population. The constitution and working of this department have not been satisfactory to me. I shall submit proposals for its improvement as early as possible.

19. The Provincial Police force distributed in the interior counts 3,443 strong, of whom 1,073 are horsemen; and the total cost of maintaining this establishment is ₹5,75,887 per annum. The population is 9,78,836. The Police distributed to the population is 1 to 284.

Jails.

20. The jail buildings require additions and improvements. The Central Jail was not sufficiently inspected during the year. Measures have been adopted to remedy these evils.

21. On the 6th June 1886 there were in the Central Jail at Indore 304 convicted prisoners, of whom 270 were males and 34 females. During the year under report the number admitted was 418, of whom 361 were males and 57 females. The total number of prisoners was 722, of whom 631 were males and 91 females. The daily average strength was 240 males and 33 females. Of the 722 prisoners, 465 left the jail during the year. Of these, 71 were released on the Jubilee day, 384 were duly discharged, 5 died, 4 were hanged, and 1 escaped. The number of prisoners at the close of the Fusli was 257, of whom 25 were females. The daily average sick was 11·48, the total number treated during the year being 309. The death-rate was ·54. The sick rate is not creditable to the jail authorities. It was some years ago as low as 2·82.

There were in this jail 35 male and 7 female under-trial prisoners at the close of Fusli 1295. The admissions during the Fusli 1296 were 471 males and 103 females, which added to the last year's balance bring up the total to 616. Of these, 353 were discharged, 172 were convicted and sent to jail, 43 were sent free on bail, and one died, leaving 47 prisoners, of whom 6 were females.

22. The last Fusli closed with 144 convicted prisoners in the Mandlesar Jail, 8 of whom were females. During the Fuslee, 65 were admitted, of whom 6 were females, thus making the total number 209. Of these, 39 were released on the expiry of the terms of imprisonment, 42 were released on the Jubilee day, 3 were hanged, 1 was sent to another jail, and 9 died,

leaving at the end of the Fusli 115 prisoners, of whom 5 were females. The daily average strength was 129; the daily average sick was 1·08.

On June 5, 1886, there were 15 under-trial prisoners in this jail awaiting trial, two of whom being females. The admissions in the Fusli amounted to 102, 9 of whom were females, the total number being 117. Of these, 60 were discharged, 11 were sent elsewhere, 27 were convicted, and 3 died, leaving a balance of 16.

23. There were 60 convicted prisoners in the Rampura Jail when Fusli 1295 closed, of whom 4 were females; 71 persons, 8 of whom were females, were admitted during Fusli 1296, thus making the total 131, of whom 12 were females. The daily average strength in the jail was 59. Of the 131 prisoners, 1 prisoner was discharged on appeal, 57 were released on the expiry of sentences, and 8 on account of Jubilee, 2 were hanged, and 3 died, leaving a balance in jail of 51, of whom there were 6 females. The average sick per diem was 8.

The Fusli under report opened with 4 under-trial prisoners, of whom there was one female. Seventy-seven prisoners, of whom 10 were females, having been admitted during the Fusli, the total was 81, of whom 11 were females. The daily average strength was 6. In this Fusli, 12 were discharged, 35 were convicted, 1 was sent elsewhere, and 1 died, leaving a balance of 32, of whom 3 were females.

Stamp Department.

24. The amount realised from the sale of stamps during the Fusli was R53,910 or R10,102 more than in the previous year. The cost of the Department amounted to R3,856 as following:—

	R
Establishment	1,723
Refunds	507
Commission to Vendors	1,009
Miscellaneous	617
TOTAL	3,856

Registration Department.

25. Except in the city of Indore, where there is a Special Registrar of Assurances, the Department is under the superintendence of the Zilla Judges.

26. The Rampura Zilla has not furnished satisfactory information for the Fusli under report.

27. Three hundred and eighty-two documents were received for registration in the other parts of the State.

The following are the nature and particulars of the documents registered:—

Deeds of Sale	174
Do. Mortgage	176
Do. Gift	4
Authority to adopt a son	1
Deeds relating to rights in immoveable property of the value of less than R1,000	3
Leases of immoveable property extending to one year	3
Mukhtiarnamas	7
Wills	14
TOTAL	382

28. The result shows that the country has not become richer than what it was in the previous years.

Municipality.

29. The report of the Manager shows the following Receipts and Charges:—

Receipts.

	R	a.	p.
1. Balance	0	11	0
2. Trade Tax	11,411	12	3
3. House Tax	5,544	14	3
4. Drainage Contribution	1,458	13	0
5. Tax on Carts	6,902	13	9
6. Received in the shape of articles	3,112	6	9
7. Rent of Markets	4,100	0	0
8. „ from Refuge Houses	710	13	0
9. „ of thoroughfares temporarily used by the public	487	7	9
10. „ of lands, &c.	496	14	9
11. Revenue derived from the Municipal garden	50	11	3
12. Sale of land	149	4	9
13. Collections for services rendered	113	5	3
14. Miscellaneous	524	13	6
TOTAL	35,064	13	3
15. Sirkar Contribution	12,000	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	47,064	13	3

Charges.

	R	a.	p.
1. Establishment	5,943	8	0
2. Conservancy	9,484	15	3
3. Fire Engines	3,209	9	9
4. Lighting	2,831	0	6
5. Construction and repair of drains	4,697	14	3
6. Re-metalling and repair of roads	10,693	14	3
7. Store expenses	1,466	2	9
8. Compensation for land taken up	47	5	3
9. Repairs	488	9	6
10. Watering charges	1,620	5	9
11. Miscellaneous	242	5	6
TOTAL	40,725	10	9
Balance in cash	1	15	6
Outstandings	6,337	3	0
GRAND TOTAL	47,064	13	3

30. Drains to a length of 4,699 feet were newly made and 2,626 feet were repaired at a cost of R4,697-14-3.

31. Nineteen additional lights were put up making the total lights for the town 275.

32. Roads (47,750 feet) were repaired and 19,315 feet of roads were re-metalled at a cost of R10,693-14-3.

33. The conservancy of the town was decently attended to during the year.

34. Vital statistics furnished by the Municipality were far from being correct, as they show only 122 births against 1169 deaths. Steps have been taken to make the birth and death returns more trustworthy.

35. The Municipality requires more funds to make the city more salubrious. They should come from the people, particularly from traders; but trade has been of late going down and concentrating in the neighbourhood of the city. It is hoped that the Municipal Law passed by Your Highness will rectify matters to some extent.

Press Department.

36. The following table shows the work executed by the department in the year under report:—

Items of work.	Official.	Private.	Total.
Journals (Sirkar Gazette issues)	52	4	56
Books, pamphlets, tracts, &c.	11	6	17
Forms and miscellaneous jobs	185	51	236
TOTAL	248	61	309

The total number of jobs received by this department was 342, out of which at the close of the year 33 were left unexecuted which will be printed in the following year.

Among three pressmen and four inkmen, one lithographic and four typographical presses were worked during the year; besides the servants three prisoners from the Indore Jail were given to work.

Out of the 309 executed jobs, 43 were lithographed and the remaining 266 were printed.

Receipts.

ITEMS.	R	a.	p.
On account of Government work	4,386	8	0
„ Private work	417	8	0
„ Private notices inserted in the Gazette	169	9	3
„ Subscriptions for the Sirkar Gazette	89	14	0
„ Sale of books and forms, &c.	519	13	6
TOTAL	5,583	4	9

Charges.

	R	a.	p.
Establishment	3,283	2	0
Contingencies	748	1	6
TOTAL	4,031	3	6

Postal Department.

37. The following shows the Receipts and Charges of this department:—

Receipts.

	R	a.	p.
Postage collected in cash	2,084	8	6
„ on letters received from British Post	1,622	13	6
Realised from the sale of labels	3,275	0	0
Miscellaneous	705	7	3
TOTAL	7,687	13	3
Value of Service Postage	18,789	11	0
GRAND TOTAL	26,477	8	3

Charges.

	R	a.	p.
Establishment	4,406	0	0
Contingent charges, including Railway fare for carriers	2,565	15	3
Half value of British unpaid letters paid to that Government	*532	5	6
TOTAL	7,504	4	9
BALANCE	18,973	3	6
GRAND TOTAL	26,477	8	3

* This includes R11-10-3 on account of the exchange of Halli into the British Coin.

38. I am happy to report that the introduction of the postage labels of half an anna value has been a source of convenience to the public. Seeing the utility of this step, I beg to bring to Your Highness's, notice the advantage of having embossed envelopes and postal cards and labels of a higher value than half an anna. I had the honour to make a similar suggestion to His Highness the late Maharaja. (*Vide* paragraph 71 of my report on the administration of the Indore State for Fusli 1288.)

Medical Department.

39. In the 10 hospitals of the State there were remaining, when the last Fusli closed, 853 patients; 13,715 were admitted during the Fusli under report, thus making the total number treated 14,568 persons. Of these, 11,806 were cured, 831 died, and 1,330 were relieved, leaving, at the close of Fusli 1296, 622 remaining under treatment. The daily average sick was 50.

40. *Vaccination.*—During the year 6,368 children, of whom 3,253 were males, were vaccinated; of these 5,053 cases were successful.

41. A new hospital was opened on the 16th February 1887 in commemoration of the celebration of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress. In this hospital 12,823 patients were admitted for treatment.

The following shows the effect of the treatment:—

Cured	5,445
Relieved	3,956
Otherwise	3,225
Remaining	197
TOTAL	12,823

The daily average sick was 131·59.

42. The foundling asylum was usefully maintained at a cost of R959.

The Public Works Department.

43. It cost the State as follow:—

	R
1. Establishment	15,125
2. Works of public utility, such as repairs of roads, dharamsalas, aqueducts	42,995
3. Temples	2,819
4. Palace repairs, Bhambori Bungalow, &c.	2,07,695
5. Miscellaneous	11,554
6. Office contingencies	524
TOTAL	2,80,712

Education.

44. Feeling that the education which had been imparted to the Hindu youths has failed to improve their social, moral, and religious character for which their forefathers had earned an immortal fame, Your Highness directed that the State schools do impart to the students some knowledge of their national religion and to introduce, as class books, the Catechisms which had been published in Madras. It is very curious that the Maharaja of Mysore was of the same opinion as Your Highness on this subject. He is reported to have said in a speech delivered by him on an occasion of prize distribution that—

"The education given in our English Schools and Colleges . . . unless supplemented by an education calculated to rouse and develop the emotional and religious elements in our nature . . cannot raise the moral or even the intellectual tone of our society or purify the national taste or refine the intercourse of private life. It has been asserted that English education is productive of nothing but a "caste" . . who are like the scholars of the middle ages content with their own superiority and are more separated from the people than if they had remained without English education. It is my sincere hope that the rising generation of English educated young men will give a practical and emphatic refutation to so serious a charge, not only by their tolerant spirit and conduct in general, but also by their reverence and regard for all that is good and great in our national character by their special culture in various indigenous fields, such as national literature, antiquities, ancient philosophies, &c., and above all by their sympathy with the sentiments and aspirations of their un-English educated countrymen.

Remember that you belong to a nation intensely religious, whose life from the early morning till midnight is filled by a firm belief in the Divine Presence. Remember that you are the inheritors of Codes of the purest morality and system of the highest philosophy, and that these invaluable treasures are locked up in the archives of our ancient libraries ready to yield their truths to the earnest student."

45. The following tabular statement exhibits the cost of this department:—

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Grant.	Extra Sanctions.	Total.
1	Direction and subsidiary charges	3,660	60	3,720
2	Inspection and subsidiary charges	2,976	59	3,035
3	Instruction and subsidiary charges	33,822	4,101	37,923
	Grand Total .	40,458	4,220	44,678

46. Seven pupils, of whom six were provided with forms from the school, and one with a private form, were sent up for the late Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University; and it is worthy of record that all the six who appeared from the school passed the test with success, two being placed in the 1st, three in the 2nd, and only one in the last or 3rd division.

47. The number of pupils on the rolls of the school at the end of the year was 420. Of these the Anglo-Hindi side of the school contained 132 and the remainder belonged to the Anglo-Marathi side. These numbers, as compared with those of the last year, namely, 116 and 226, show an increase of 16 and 62 respectively. The daily average attendance was 403·89. In the year under report the cost of this school to Government, exclusive of the amount of ₹200 usually spent in prizes, which were not distributed this year, because no exhibition took place, amounted to ₹8,239-8 against ₹7,372-0-0 of the last year.

48. The Inspector of the Northern Division had to inspect 40 schools. Of these 33 schools were inspected during the year.

The number of schools in the Southern Division was 52, of which 30 schools were not inspected owing to the illness of the Inspector. The total strength of schools in this division at the close of the official year was 2,601.

49. The number of Girls' Schools was only three. These cost ₹940; and the number of pupils on the rolls of all the three schools stood at 78 against 74 of the last year.

50. The Medical Class, which was wholly supported by His Highness's Government to the end of September 1886, ceased to exist as such, by its being raised to the position of a school supported by contributions from more than one State. The only thing, therefore, that requires to be reported about it is that a monthly sum of ₹249 is contributed by His Highness's Government towards its support.

51. An order of His Highness the late Maharaja made physical education compulsory in all the schools. With the exception of the Madrassa no school either in the city or in the districts is provided with the necessary apparatus, nor a teacher of gymnastics.

52. Government pays monthly scholarships to such of its Madrassa students as, after passing the Entrance Examination, attend Colleges to study for higher examinations. The number of such students at the end of the year under report was 14.

53. The following statement shows the several heads of expenditure for the year 1886-87 under Education :—

No.	Heads of Expenditure,	Salary.	Contingent and other expenses.	Travelling allowances.	Extra sanctions.	Total.
1	Superintendent's Office . . .	3,480	180	...	60	3,720
2	Inspector, Northern Division's Office .	1,032	60	180	34	1,306
3	Inspector, Southern Division's Office .	1,452	72	180	24	1,728
4	Indore English School . . .	6,912	240	...	155	7,307
5	Marathi Schools	2,949	126	...	105	3,180
6	Hindi Schools	4,180	264	...	30	4,474
7	Mixed Schools, Hindi and Marathi .	5,967	433	...	132	6,532
	Carried over . . .					

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Salary.	Contingent and other expenses.	Travelling allowances.	Extra sanctions.	Total.
	Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...
8	Sanskrit Schools	2,166	63	...	45	2,274
9	Persian Schools	1,470	33	...	30	1,533
10	Girls' Schools	792	48	...	...	840
11	Normal Class	1,572	24	...	...	1,596
12	Medical School	1,428	60	...	1,297	2,785
13	Military Schools	660	...	...	...	660
14	Musical School	144	...	...	...	144
15	Grant to Indore Native General Library	144	...	...	...	144
16	Norma. class Scholarships	360	...	...	...	360
17	English School Scholarships	522	...	...	48	570
18	Sanskrit School Scholarships	180	...	...	...	180
19	Persian School Scholarships	174	...	...	...	174
20	College Scholarships	1,460	...	...	370	1,830
21	Amount of a scholarship written off as irrecoverable.	...	...	...	100	100
22	Pay to Narayan Rao Gooruji for Modi copy slips for the State.	72	...	...	...	72
23	Marathi and Persian teachers to Nawab Bhayya Saheb.	300	...	...	365	665
24	Teacher to H. H. Mulharrao Holkar	38	...	...	132	170
25	Scholarship to the Residency School	...	...	...	50	50
26	Pauper allowances	...	...	...	1,142	1,142
27	Rent of school-houses	...	...	...	29	29
28	Miscellaneous	...	1,113	...	...	1,113
	Total	37,454	2,716	360	4,148	44,678

The Engineering Class.

54. The Superintendent of the Engineering Class reports :—

"The total number of students learning in the class at the end of the year is 11; during the year under report a rumour that each and all joining the class will get a scholarship drew to the class a number of boys, but when they knew that there are only 7 scholarships to be distributed to those students only who undergo the test of the monthly examination, all of them left the class one after another, and the strength of the class was reduced to its present number, plus two, one of whom has got an employment in a Foreign State, and the other who was the first in the class died.

The health of the students in general, during the year under report, was not good; on an average half the number of the boys were absent from the class on account of sickness.

The subjects taught to the class are as follow :—

(1) Surveying with prismatic compass and chain, levelling with dumpy level and some of the useful problems of Practical Geometry. No field-work in the proper sense of the word has been performed during the year.

(2) Building materials, including stones, lime, cements, plaster, timber, metals, paints, varnishes, &c.

(3) Roads and earthworks, repairs, and maintenance of roads, rules for cutting and embankment.

(4) Stone and brick masonry, construction of buildings including foundations, walls, floors, roofing, and specification and estimating.

(5) Todhunter's Mensuration up to Chapter XVIII.

The subject "Elements of Scientific Agriculture" was introduced in the class at the end of the last year, and the boys have been taught varieties of soils in general, preparation of land for cultivation, tillage operations with tillage implements.

55. The class was maintained without much effect. Instead of maintaining a separate class for the benefit of a very small number of students, engineering instruction should form a subject of the curriculum of the City Madrassa. I shall soon address Your Highness on this subject.

Sanscrit College.

56. The Sanscrit College cost the State R2,689. There were 11 masters and 202 students. I did not examine the College, but from what I have seen and heard, the institution requires

much overhauling. The great difficulty in improving such institutions consists in securing teachers who may know something of the West.

57. The following statement shows the Darbar and the British shares in the Abkari farms for the Fusli years 1295 and 1296 :—

Abkari.

Name of Circle.	Fusli 1295.			Fusli 1296.		
	Darbar share.	British share.	Total amount.	Darbar share.	British share.	Total amount.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Indore . .	73,986 15 3	21,714 0 9	95,701 0 0	66,487 13 3	19,513 2 9	86,001 0 0
Mhow . .	24,477 11 6	78,872 4 6	1,03,350 0 0	25,105 6 0	80,894 10 0	1,06,000 0 0
Total .	98,464 10 9	1,00,586 5 3	1,99,051 0 0	91,593 3 3	1,00,407 12 9	1,92,001 0 0

From the above statement of the amount realized by the sale of the Mhow and Indore Abkari Farms, it will be observed that there is a decrease of R7,050 for the Fusli 1295.

This was due to the auction sales not having been held with regularity. This irregularity was due to an extraordinary and unavoidable cause which will not recur.

Rain fall.

58. The following statement shows the rainfall at Indore during the Fusli year 1296 :—

Months.	Quantity of rain.	
	Inches.	Cents.
June 1886	6	52
July „	7	93
August „	6	36
September „	...	59
October „	3	67
November „	...	...
December „	...	36
January 1887	...	...
February „	...	...
March „	...	...
April „	...	...
May „	...	37
Total .	25	80

59. Instead of 40 inches which form the normal quantity of rainfall, the Fusli under review had only 25·8 inches. This short fall did much harm to the crops and seriously affected the revenues of the kingdom.

Prices Current.

60. The following statement shows the prices of food-grains which prevailed at Indore during the Fusli year 1296 :—

Months.	Wheat per mani.			Gram per mani.			Rice per mani.			Jowari per mani.		
	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.
1886.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
June . . .	15	$14\frac{5}{8}$	$14\frac{1}{8}$	11	$10\frac{3}{4}$	...	26	24	20	$8\frac{3}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{8}$	...
July . .	$15\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{3}{4}$	14	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	...	27	24	20	$8\frac{1}{8}$	$7\frac{7}{8}$	...
August . . .	18	$17\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{5}{8}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	11	...	30	27	20	$8\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	...
September . .	18	17	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{6}$	...	30	27	20	8	$7\frac{1}{4}$	...
October . . .	$17\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{8}$	...	30	27	20	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
November . .	$18\frac{3}{8}$	$17\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{3}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	11	...	$28\frac{1}{2}$	24	20	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	...
December . .	$18\frac{1}{4}$	$17\frac{3}{8}$	$16\frac{5}{8}$	11	$10\frac{5}{8}$	...	28	24	20	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{7}{8}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$
1887.												
January . . .	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{3}{4}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	...	31	26	22	$8\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	...
February . . .	$19\frac{3}{4}$	$18\frac{3}{4}$	$17\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{8}$	...	32	28	24	$8\frac{2}{8}$	$8\frac{5}{8}$	...
March . . .	$19\frac{1}{2}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{4}$	12	...	32	28	24	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	...
April . . .	$18\frac{3}{8}$	$14\frac{7}{8}$	17	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{3}{8}$	...	32	28	24	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	...
May . . .	$14\frac{3}{4}$	$17\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{3}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{8}$	14	...	30	26	22	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{5}{8}$

61. The prices of food-grains rose higher than those of the previous year. The rise may be attributed to the fact of their outturn being smaller than in the previous Fusli. This was a misfortune to the poor and to the public servants drawing small salaries.

Revenue.

62. The following is the statement showing the demand, collection, and balance of all sources of revenue for Fusli 1296 :—

No.	Source of Revenue.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
		₹	₹	₹
1	Land	46,00,900	35,51,200	10,49,700
2	Karjachukoti*	2,28,400	2,28,400	...
3	Customs	5,80,000	4,54,700	1,25,300
4	Abkari	1,70,000	1,70,000	...
5	Tributes	1,58,000	1,58,000	...
6	Stamps	44,300	44,300	...
7	Fines, &c.	1,51,600	1,51,600	...
8	Post Office	6,500	6,500	...
9	Interest	9,20,400	9,20,400	...
10	Mint	28,900	27,900	1,000
11	Salt	61,900	61,900	...
12	Nazarana	37,800	37,800	...
13	Opium	2,05,700	2,05,700	...
14	Miscellaneous	2,23,800	2,23,800	...
	TOTAL	74,18,200	62,42,200	11,76,000

63. The balance of land revenue which remains to be collected is above one-fifth of the demand. I entertain no hopes of its collection. I doubt whether the four-fifths collected have been obtained from the cultivating ryots and from the crops of the Fusli 1295. The truth is that the demand is excessive by more than one-fifth. When the demand was fixed opium fetched high prices. These have been falling of, without any prospect of a re-action. The reasons for this change are not to be found either in Your Highness's territories or in those of the British empire. A wise administrator should at once reduce the demand by one-fifth and adjust the existing unequal taxation. The effect of such a measure will, I am sure, tend to an increase of revenue, so much so that within a period of half a dozen years the revenue collected will exceed the present demand. I am so confident of this result that I will not hesitate to state that if the Revenue Department be left to my *sole* charge for six years, I shall, by the grace of All's Father, be able to show to Your Highness that I am right in my forecast. I would fix the land tax in grain and receive *Sirkar* revenue in coin at the average rate of its price so long as the market rate continues the same or varies to an extent within 25 per cent. either way.

64. The Department of Land Revenue requires a thorough over-hauling by an intelligent, honest, far-seeing, and liberal-hearted administrator. The truth is that permanency and moderation are the *sine qua non* of a good revenue settlement of any country. I know that Your Highness's views on this question are those of mine. There is therefore a great likelihood of Indore enjoying soon a good revenue settlement. A contented and prosperous peasantry adds to the strength of the State more than the addition of many regiments to its army does.

65. There are many large rivers in Your Highness's territories. Their waters, which Sir Arthur Cotton calls gold, run waste into other rivers without much benefit to Indore. Its soil is pre-eminently fitted for the production of wheat and cotton, two of the most essential necessaries of life. These will be produced by the cultivators if they have an interest in the keeping of the lands they till. I think and trust that a sound management of the land revenue system in Indore will enrich Your Highness's kingdom and confer much happiness on Your Highness's subjects.

66. The Customs Department is also susceptible of improvement. I am in communication with the mercantile community on the subject and will place the result of our deliberations before Your Highness in a short time.

The other sources of revenue require no remarks.

* Agriculturists Relief Fund.

67. The following statement shows the demand of Fusli 1296 as compared with that for Fusli 1295 :—

No.	Source of Revenue.	Fusli 1295.	Fusli 1296.
		R	R
1	Land	46,39,000	46,00,900
2	Karja Chukoti*	2,38,900	2,28,400
3	Customs	6,75,500	5,80,000
4	Abkari	1,61,300	‡ 1,70,000
5	Tributes	1,58,000	1,58,000
6	Fines, &c.	1,51,000	1,51,600
7	Post Office	8,000	6,500
8	Interest, &c.	9,75,000	§ 9,20,400
9	Mint	22,000	28,900
10	Stamps	49,600	44,300
11	Salt †	61,900	61,900
12	Nazarana †	15,700	37,800
13	Opium †	1,68,400	2,05,700
14	Miscellaneous †	2,72,600	2,23,800
	TOTAL	75,96,900	74,18,200

* This item was included in "Land Revenue" in Fusli 1295.
† In Fusli 1295 these were included in "Miscellaneous."
‡ Effect of contact with Foreign civilization.
§ Deficit is due to withdrawal of Government from trading.

68. The following statement shows the charges incurred in Fusli 1296 as compared with those of Fusli 1295 :—

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Fusli 1295.	Fusli 1296.	REMARKS.
		R	R	
1	Palace	9,16,100	7,14,300	Owing to the illness of His Highness the late Maharaja there was a large expenditure in Fusli 1295.
2	Civil Establishment	9,09,800	9,19,600	
3	Religious Establishment	48,600	50,500	
4	Charity	61,600	53,600	
5	Army and Police	19,59,400	20,57,000	The pay of the Sowars having been increased in Fusli 1296 the amount is large.
6	Courts	54,900	49,700	
7	Jails	26,400	25,900	
8	Education	45,400	47,100	
9	Survey	51,500	50,400	
10	Public Works	2,92,500	3,07,800	
11	Medical Department	46,000	34,600	The increase in Fusli 1295 is due to the abnormal unhealthiness which prevailed in that year.
12	Pensions	38,800	47,900	
13	Post Office	7,700	6,800	
14	Contingent to British Government	1,19,100	1,19,100	
15	Remissions	1,96,200	1,98,000	
16	Interest	4,12,000	6,000	The decrease is due to the non-payment of interest to the Khasg-Department.
17	Irrigation	1,97,800	93,600	The decrease is owing to the stoppage of all useless works.
18	Liquidation of the debts of peasants	2,84,100	27,100	The decrease is due to the system of liquidation of ryots' debts having been held in abeyance.
19	Mint	8,000	7,900	
20	Foundling Asylum	1,000	1,000	
21	Tankas	1,000	4,000	Arrears of Tanka paid in Fusli 1296 to the Nawab of Jaora.
22	Opium	3,000	3,000	
23	Miscellaneous	70,900	33,600	
	TOTAL	57,50,800	48,58,500	

Khasgi Department.

69. The Khasgi Department yielded a revenue of 5½ lakhs of rupees, a large portion of which was appropriated for the State charities as hitherto.

Cotton Mills.

70. The managers report that the outturn during the Fusli was larger than that of any of the two previous years. So were the sales of cloth.

The year opened with a balance on hand of 170,033 pieces of cloth; 200,173 pieces were manufactured in the year, making a total of 370,206 pieces; 139,801 pieces were sold, leaving a balance of 230,405 pieces.

The balance of yarn at the beginning of the year was 22,583lb., the production of the year was 85,616lb., making a total of 108,199lb.: the sales during the year amounted to 32,895lb., leaving a balance of 75,304lb.

71. The sales do not appear to be satisfactory. It appears to me that to secure better sale the prices should be reduced.

Conclusion.

72. All the Departments of the State require Your Highness's serious attention and consideration. The Land Revenue Settlements require revision, and the burden of the ryots requires to be lightened. The cesses imposed on the ryots, such as "Karjachukoti," &c., towards the close of the late Maharaja's reigns should be abolished, as they are neither just nor necessary but are oppressive to the ryots. Land Revenue Settlements remain to be made in certain parts, as the time of the pattas has expired. These settlements should be made without any further delay and with some liberality, as the assessment has become heavy owing to the fall of price of opium, and as this fall appears to become normal. There is a large sum of irrecoverable arrears of land revenue which is mischievously operating upon the well-being of the ryots. These require to be remitted. Every village should have a Patwari residing in it. His remuneration should consist of inam land and some small sum in cash. There should be a Naib Amin for a tract yielding R50,000 a year. Over two or more such officers there should be an Amin drawing not less than one hundred rupees a month. There should be four Subhas, *viz.*, for Rampura, Indore, Nimar, and Nimawar. The ordinary legitimate magisterial powers should be entrusted to other officers called Assistant Judges, under a Zilla Judge. These officers should be entrusted with the Civil and Criminal Administration of their respective ranges. The salaries of these officers should be permanent and should not vary with the individuals appointed to hold them.

73. There should be an Engineer for the State. This person must be one who has obtained a diploma and has had some experience of Engineering works. If procurable without difficulty and embarrassment, a European should be selected for the post. Half a dozen Sub-Engineers should be given him to help him; of these there should be at least one Mechanical Engineer.

74. There should be a Surgeon for the State. This person may be a European, if possible Under him there should be Sub-Surgeons, all Natives.

75. A European Superintendent for the Educational Department is absolutely necessary. All under him should be Natives. One of these must be a lady-teacher for the supervision of female schools.

76. To make these services really efficient, an idea of permanency should be infused into them. It is therefore necessary to issue a proclamation that none shall be liable to be dismissed until he is punished criminally or found, upon due enquiry and trial, to be incompetent to hold the office he held; and that none shall be appointed to any post who has not passed the prescribed examination entitling him for the post and who is otherwise also fit for the post.

77. The Account Department should be so organized that the accounts of a month should be closed and audited in the succeeding month. To do this, monthly payments of salaries and contingent charges should be introduced, and the charges sanctioned in the Budget should not be required to be re-sanctioned by Your Highness.

78. The kists should be so fixed that the payment may fall lightly upon the tax-payers; and they should be regularly collected. To do this, a Revenue Code of Laws is necessary, of which I have already submitted a draft.

79. In no office a relative of its head should, as a rule, be employed; and the subordinates should be allowed to be selected by the heads of the departments under certain sanctioned rules.

80. If these and other similar arrangements be introduced, the State will begin to be governed well and the happiness of its subjects will be ensured. I have no doubt that these changes will be soon introduced and the State will soon become a prosperous one.

DARBAR OFFICE, INDORE;
The 30th November 1887.

R. RAGOONATH ROW,
Minister.

APPENDIX B.

No. 114½, dated Gwalior Residency, the 10th May 1887.

From—Colonel P. W. Bannerman, Resident at Gwalior,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, Indore.

Death of His Highness Maharaja Jyaji Rao Sindia, G.C.S.I., G.C.B.—At the close of my report for the year 1885-86, I noted the death of His Highness the Maharaja Jyaji Rao Sindia, G.C.S.I., G.C.B.

2. The Maharaja had been ill for several months, suffering from a complication of diseases of which dropsy was the most prominent symptom. He went to Bithoor for change of air on 30th May, but returned to Gwalior in a dying condition on 17th June, and expired on the evening of 20th June at the Jai Bilas Palace.

3. I was constantly with His Highness during the last days of his life, and although he was unable, from exhaustion as also from an affection in the throat, to give utterance to his wishes, he retained his mental powers to the last, and expressed, by signs in reply to my enquiries, his desire to entrust his State, his son, and his Maharanis to the care of His Excellency the Viceroy.

4. The Maharaja had some months before his death conveyed in a letter to the Agent to the Governor-General his wishes as to the manner in which the Administration of the Gwalior State should be carried on after his death, during the minority of his son, and the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy to the proposals made by His Highness was intimated to the Maharaja shortly before his death.

5. His Highness Maharaja Jyaji Rao was born in 1835 and succeeded to the *Gadi* as the fourth ruling Chief of the Sindia family in 1843. He was thus 52 years age and had ruled the Gwalior State for 43 years at the time of his death.

6. The Maharaja was essentially a strong and absolute ruler. He cherished the traditions of his house, and throughout his life maintained the prestige of the Sindia family, as the descendant of a race who had won pre-eminence by the sword, and established a rule by the force of arms. He was devoted to the military profession, and attained no small amount of skill in manœuvreing his troops. Always conservative in his ideas, and jealous of any interference in the internal administration of his State, Sindia had nevertheless proved himself, during the Mutinies of 1857, thoroughly loyal and devoted to the British Government; and he was at all times ready to carry out the wishes of the Government of India, and to place himself and the resources of his State at the disposal of the Government.

7. *Succession of His Highness Madhoji Rao Sindia.*—He is succeeded by his son Madhoji Rao Sindia, who has born on 20th October 1876, and is now in his eleventh year. The young Maharaja's succession was formally acknowledged by the Government of India in letter No. 2336-I., dated 8th July 1886, from the Foreign Secretary, and he was installed under the orders of His Excellency the Viceroy by Sir Lepel Griffin, Agent to the Governor-General, on 3rd July 1886.

8. *Appointment of a Council of Regency.*—In accordance with the wishes of His Highness the late Maharaja and under the orders of His Excellency the Viceroy, the Administration of the State was entrusted to a Council of Regency, of which Rao Raja Sir Gunpat Rao Khurkey, who had been for 23 years Diwan and Karbari to His Highness Maharaja Jyaji Rao Sindia, was appointed President.

9. The following Sardars and officials of the State were, with the approval of the Government of India, appointed Members of the Council of Regency.

1. Bapu Sahib Jadow, maternal grandfather of the present Maharaja (in charge of the household).
2. Babu Sahib Sitoley, son-in-law of the late Maharaja (in charge of treasury).
3. Appa Sahib Angria, a powerful jagirdar and noble (in charge of irregular troops).
4. General Bapu Sahib Awar (Commander-in-Chief).

5. Santaji Rao Temak, an old official of the State (in charge of Revenue Department).

6. Rai Bahadur Anandi Parshad, an old official of the State (in charge of Public Works Department).

7. Sahibzada Gholam Ahmed Khan, late Subah of Esagarh (in charge of Police and Educational Department).

10. The salary of the President of the Council was fixed at ₹4,000 per mensem, and that of each of the Members at ₹2,000. Rao Bahadur Ram Chunder Vithul was selected as Secretary to the Council of Regency.

11. The powers and functions of the Council of Regency were defined and laid down by the Agent to the Governor-General.

12. Briefly the arrangement provides for the carrying out of all administrative measures with the knowledge and approval of the Resident, whose duty it is to advise and control the action of the Council of Regency, and to suggest measures for the improvement of the Administration.

13. The Council meet twice a week on appointed days, and dispose of such work as may be brought before them. A copy of the proceedings of each meeting of the Council is forwarded to the Resident, and by him to the Agent to the Governor-General.

14. I have much pleasure in noticing the satisfactory manner in which the duties of the Council of Regency have been carried on since its formation. The Members have been regular in their attendance, and attentive to the work assigned to each of them. I have attended several of the meetings of the Council, which are held in one of the State Offices, in a room set apart for the purpose, and have been struck with the regularity and method of the proceedings, and with the thorough manner in which measures put before the Council are discussed. The executive work of the Administration rests, of course, with the President of the Council Sir Gunpat Rao, who from his intimate knowledge of the affairs of the State, and his long experience as the principal Minister of His Highness the late Maharaja, is thoroughly qualified to preside over the Council of Regency, and to carry out the details of the Administration in accordance with the decisions arrived at in the Council Chamber. He is well supported by the Members, most of whom are capable of giving material aid in the Administration of the State. I would notice also the excellent work accomplished by Rao Bahadur Ram Chunder Vithul, the Secretary to the Council, a gentleman of good education and high character for integrity, who has applied himself with great intelligence and assiduity to the duties of his office, and has at all times rendered me much assistance.

15. The Council have disposed of many important matters to which I will allude hereafter; and although it is early yet to speak of the success of an Administration, whose first duties consisted in the establishment of reforms of a more or less radical nature, it may, I think, be admitted that there is sufficient evidence to prove that the form of administration which has been adopted is well suited to the requirements of the State, and contains the elements of that measure of success which may be reasonably expected from it when time has been allowed for the development of the reforms now initiated, and for the establishment of the new system of government.

16. *Training and education of His Highness the Maharaja.*—The young Maharaja is a remarkably nice boy of good physique and pleasant appearance, he is of an intelligent disposition and good manners, and has already shown great aptitude for study. It was one of the earliest steps taken after the care of the State fell into our hands to secure the means of providing a proper supervision over the Maharaja's education and training, so as to fit him for the discharge of the important duties which will devolve upon him, when he attains his majority, as the ruler of a great State.

17. *Appointment of Surgeon Crofts to the Medical charge of the Maharaja.*—Surgeon A. M. Crofts was selected by Sir Lepel Griffin for the post of Medical Officer in charge of the Maharaja; the duties assigned to Dr. Crofts include the moral as well as physical supervision of his young charge, and it is with pleasure that I note the satisfactory manner in which these duties have been performed. Dr. Crofts has already obtained great influence over the Maharaja, who has shown himself not only amenable to the control of his guardian but grateful for the attention paid to him.

18. *Appointment of Pandit Dharam Narain, C.I.E., as Native Tutor.*—The Maharaja has entered upon a regular course of studies, having as his companions and school fellows a class of six boys of his own age, the sons of Sardars of the State. Rai Bahadur Dharam Narain,

C.I.E., who was for many years Mir Munshi of the Central India Agency, has been appointed tutor to the Maharaja and Assistant, in the matter of education, to Dr. Crofts. Satisfactory progress has been made in all branches of the Maharaja's studies; he is as yet too young to be kept too long at his lessons, but he seems fond of learning and anxious to improve.

19. His Highness lives chiefly at the Jai Bilas Palace, on the outskirts of the city of Lashkar, with his mother the Choti Maharani. Regular hours have been fixed for study and relaxation, and Dr. Crofts, who is daily with the Maharaja for several hours, sees that a proper amount of discipline is enforced, and that all necessary steps are taken to secure a healthy tone to the Maharaja's moral and physical growth. Some little difficulty was experienced at first in bringing about this salutary control over the young Maharaja, but his mother the Choti Maharani has shown much good sense in giving effect to the wishes of Dr. Crofts in all matters connected with His Highness's health and training, and the result has been that the Doctor's influence has been productive of the happiest results, even during the short time that he has been in medical charge of the Maharaja.

20. *The Administration of the State.*—Of the changes that have been made in the Administration of the State, it is perhaps unnecessary that I should write much in this report, seeing that they have been fully dealt with in Sir Lepel Griffin's letter to the Government of India, No. 53-P.-211, dated 26th April 1887, which was written shortly after the close of the official year under review; and I will therefore merely recapitulate the principal alterations that have been carried out by the Council of Regency, acting under the advice of the Agent to the Governor-General and the Resident.

21. It was found that the system hitherto followed of entrusting the charge of police and judicial matters, as well as all revenue collections, to the subahs of districts, has resulted in a practical failure to carry on any one of these several branches of the Administration; the Police existed merely in name, dacoity and violent crime were rife throughout all the districts of the State; there was no real protection to life or property, and the principle followed by the district officials appeared to lead to the concealment rather than to the prevention or detection of such crimes.

22. In judicial matters the Courts of the Subahs and their Assistants were choked with civil and criminal cases which had remained for disposal during many years; the fact that recent enquiries have proved that more than 50,000 cases were pending in the Courts of the State is sufficient to show the necessity for reforms in the administration of justice.

23. The Revenue Department suffered in proportion; there was no proper system of collection, no consideration was given to the cultivating classes, no control was exercised over the zamindars and powerful land-holders; rents were collected with the outmost severity, and without regard to the vicissitudes of bad seasons, short crops, and a dwindling population. He was considered the best district official who contrived to squeeze the largest amount of revenue out of the cultivators; the result of this was that in many of the districts, notably in the northern and north-eastern parganas of Gwalior, villages which were formerly populous and well cultivated are now deserted and their lands lying waste, and the revenue has decreased more than 25 per cent. on the receipts of 15 or 20 years ago.

24. The fact was that the Subahs were unable to carry out, with credit to themselves or with justice to the people living in the districts under their charge, the multifarious duties entrusted to them.

25. It was therefore determined to relieve district officers of all police and judicial work, and to direct them to devote the whole of their energies to the supervision of the requirements of the people in matters connected with land revenue.

26. *Revenue Survey.*—The condition of the districts in the *prant* or division of Gird Gwalior was specially reported on after an examination made during the cold season, by Santaji Rao Temak, the Member of Council, in charge of the Revenue Department, assisted by Moulvi Muhammad Kasim Khan, an officer of experience in the Government Revenue Settlement Department; and on their joint recommendation the Council of Regency sanctioned a separate revenue survey for the Gird Gwalior district.

27. This work was entrusted to the abovenamed Moulvi Muhammad Kasim Khan, who was empowered to engage the necessary establishment. The survey work was commenced towards the close of the year under report and has been vigorously prosecuted.

28. The Council have sanctioned the cost of the survey and settlement which is estimated at ₹1,87,836 per annum, and it is hoped that the work will be completed in three years.

29. *Judicial.*—For the Judicial Department Mr. Srinivas Rao, who had served for some years with distinction in the Indore State, was chosen as Chief Justice. He has already organised a complete staff of district and zilla judges and has instituted a regular system of Courts, civil and criminal, throughout the State. The following is a list * of the newly organised Courts of Justice. Most of the appointments in the Judicial Department have been made, the total cost amounting to ₹3,60,000 per annum. Care has been taken to select trained officials for the working of the Courts, and there is every reason to hope that when time has been allowed for the development of the new scheme, it will be found in every way preferable to the system hitherto in vogue of leaving the disposal of civil and criminal suits to the overworked, and in some cases incompetent district officials.

* 1 Chief Justice.	
2 *Prant* Judges.	
1 Assistant *Prnat* Judge.	
2 Sadar Amins.	
2 Munsiffs, Small Cause Courts.	
2 City Magistrates.	
15 Magistrates, 1st Class, and Sadar Amins.	
63 Munsiffs, 1st Class, and Magistrates, 2nd Class.	
52 Munsiffs, 2nd Class, and Magistrates, 3rd Class.	
2 Magistrates, 3rd Class.	
TOTAL	142

30. *Police.*—The Police force at the close of the year was in course of reorganisation. Munshi Pirbhu Lal has been appointed Inspector-General of Police, under him there are three Deputy Inspectors-General, one for each of the three prants of Gird Gwalior, Malwa, and Esagarh, and fourteen District Superintendents of Police, with complements of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, &. The Police force is to consist of 11,000 men di ided into 14 divisions of district police, with a certain number of kotwalis and thana.

	₹	a
1 Inspector-General at ₹800 per mensem	9,600	
14 District Superintendents at ₹200 each per mensem	33,600	
13 Assistant District Superintendents at ₹100 each per mensem	15,600	
60 Sub-Inspectors at ₹1,840 per mensem	22,080	
22 Girai Officers at ₹550 per mensem	6,600	
4 Kotwals at ₹250 per mensem	3,000	
28 Thanadars at ₹795 per mensem	9,540	
153 Jemadars and Daffadars at ₹1,912-8 per mensem	22,950	
770 Chamlal Ghât Constables at ₹4,451-8 per mensem	53,418	
8,613 Other Constables at ₹40,88,613 per mensem	4,90,644	7
8 Office Establishment at ₹80 per mensem	960	0
11 Detective expenses at ₹241 per mensem	2,892	0
TOTAL	6,70,884	7

31. The question of how the Police is to be armed is under consideration.

32. *Dacoity.*—During the year under report, 83 cases of gang dacoity were reported to have occurred in Gwalior territory. It is said that 2,103 persons were implicated in these crimes, that property to the value of ₹1,42,789 was plundered, and 32 persons killed and 41 wounded by the dacoits, only 50 arrests have been made in connection with this large return of violent crime, and of the stolen property only ₹306-2-6 worth have been recovered. These figures prove conclusively the urgent necessity for reform in the Police Administration, and it is hoped that the arrangements made for the reorganisation of this force will result in the improvements which are so much needed.

33. Dacoity has been prevalent for many years in the Gwalior State, and the large number of cases reported during the year 1886-87 must not be taken as representing a sudden access of violent crime. On the contrary, it is probable that owing to the strong measures taken to draw the attention of the Darbar to the prevalence of dacoity, and the vigorous steps adopted by the Council of Regency, the actual amount of crime has been less during the year under report than in previous years; but the fact is that until lately it has been the practice of district officials, as also the policy of the Darbar, to conceal the occurrence of crime, and therefore the new system of reporting each occurrence brings into startling prominence the extent of crime and lawlessness, though there are probably less than they used to be.

34. During the year 10 registered dacoits were arrested in Gwalior territory and made over to the Thuggi and Dacoity Department. The notorious dacoit leaders Muzbut Singh and Jujhar Singh, referred to in paragraph 21 of my report for last year, were killed in May and June 1886 by the Gwalior Police. In July the Darbar, after sending troops to scour the country and act against the dacoits, issued a proclamation granting pardon under certain conditions to some of the accused leaders of dacoity. The result of this amnesty was that nine of the persons wanted gave themselves up to the Subah of Narwar. With the assistance of the Thuggi and Dacoity Department, which has rendered valuable aid in Gwalior territory, and has earned a reward of ₹2,500 offered by the State for the capture of certain dacoits, distinct progress has been made in the suppression of violent crime, and when the newly organised Police are in working order the Darbar should be able to act still more vigorously to secure the protection of life and property.

35. The dacoits appear to be for the most part discontented or outlawed Thakurs, not only of the Gwalior State, but perhaps even to a greater extent residents of the Dattia and Kanniadhana States in Bundelkhand, and Jhansi and Jalaun districts of the North-Western Provinces. They infest the borders between these States and districts, and trusting to the difficulties of different jurisdictions, as well as to the facilities afforded to them by the wildness of the country, they seize the opportunity of committing dacoity wherever they see a chance, and make good their escape into a neighbouring State or district before a report is received of the occurrence of the crime they have committed. To meet the requirements of the case, nothing short of complete unanimity among the Police of all the States and districts concerned, and a regular system of pursuit and mutual concession in matters of jurisdiction and extradition, is sufficient, but it is exactly in these matters that it is so difficult to do away with the prejudices and jealousies of the Governments of Native States.

36. *Mail and Bullock Train Robberies.*—No mail robberies were reported during the year, but two cases of attack on the bullock train plying along the Bombay-Agra road occurred, the first in October 1886, and the second in February 1887. Property to the value of R1,518-8-9 was plundered, none of which has been recovered.

37. *Public Works Department.*—Acting under the advice of the Agent to the Governor-General and myself, the Council of Regency sanctioned the establishmont of a Public Works Department for the State, and Mr. G. Harris, Executive Engineer, who had so successfully conducted Public Works in the Rewah State, was selected for the charge of this important Department. Mr. Harris joined his appointment on 24th November 1886, and immediately set to work to organise a scheme for Public Works on a large scale, and to engage the necessary establishments. There is ample scope in the Gwalior State for improvements to communications and buildings, and for remunerative works of all kinds.

38. The following is a list of the principal works sanctioned by the Council, for which plans and estimates have been prepared :—

	R	R
Civil Buildings.		
Strong vaults for treasure, Bara Mahal, Lashkar	29,500	
Victoria College, Lashkar	3,50,000	
Central Jail, Ujjain	1,37,000	
Residence for Medical Officer, Lashkar	21,500	
State Engineer's Bungalow, Morar	8,000	
Dufferin Serai, Lashkar	60,500	
Guest House and Dak Bungalow, Gwalior	32,200	
Tennis Court for Maharaja	14,000	
Opium Godown, Ujjain	12,000	
Hospital at Sabalgarh	10,300	
„ at Ambah	13,700	
„ at Jaora	10,100	
		6,97,800
Miscellaneous.		
Tramway to Quarries, Gwalior	41,700	
Cotton Press at Murena	1,18,0 0	
Drainage of Ujjain streets	47,600	
		2,07,300
Military.		
Hospital at Lashkar	30,000	
Cook-houses in Morar	20,800	
		50,800
Communications.		
Victoria Road, Gwalior	7,800	
Empress Road, Morar	17,400	
Murena-Sheopur Road, 1st Section	62,000	
„ „ 2nd Section	1,77,000	
Hetampur to Ambah	51,000	
		3,15,200
GRAND TOTAL		12,71,100

39. During the year under report R22,000 were expended on State works, and for the current year the Council of Regency have sanctioned an allotment of 20 lakhs, Chandori currency. Mr. Harris works with great care and skill, and has already established a reputation among the Sardars and officials of the State, his designs and estimates are carefully prepared, and he labours to secure good work at fair rates.

40. Future reports will show with what success the department has been managed by him; up to the close of the year under report there was only time to mature a general scheme, and to prepare plans and estimates for the more important works which have since been pushed forward with all possible despatch. The following gentlemen have been engaged, with the sanction of the Government of India, as District and Assistant Engineers under Mr. Harris :—

Mr. Williamson, District Engineer, Ujjain.

„ Lowry, Assistant Engineer, Sabalgarh.

„ Widnell } Assistant Engineers, Gwalior.
„ Brendreth }

„ Hoyde, Accountant, Gwalior.

41. *State Treasure.*—I have already reported fully in my letter No. 62-P.-273, dated 23rd May 1887, the measures taken by me for discovering and counting the treasure accumulated by His Highness the late Maharaja, and it is unnecessary to do more than to note here that I was occupied almost daily, from the end of October 1886 to 13th May 1887, in counting and registering, in association with Baba Sahib Sitoley, the Member of the Council of Regency, in charge of the treasure, the whole of the vast amount of mony which His Highness had buried in secret vaults in his various palaces. The total amount thus brought to light was Rs. 6,05,01,885-10-10, besides a large amount, roughly estimated at one million sterling, of gold and jewels. I had not time before leaving Gwalior to assume charge of the appointment of Agent to the Governor-General for Central India to take an accurate account of the jewels and gold belonging to the State, but this is a duty which has devolved upon my *locum tenens*, Major Barr, and will be fully reported on hereafter.

42. *The investment of 3½ Crores.*—The Council of Regency wisely determined to invest 3½ crores of the State savings in a loan to the Government of India for the public service, and negotiations to this end were completed with Mr. Westland, Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, in March 1887. The first instalment of the loan was sent by the Gwalior State to the Calcutta Mint on 10th May. The loan bears interest from date of payment of each instalment at 4 per cent. per annum.

43. *Repayment of 50 Lakhs.*—The balance of the loan of 50 lakhs borrowed by the late Maharaja Sindia from the British Government in 1878, *i.e.*, Rs. 13,77,847-15-9, remaining due on the 31st January 1887, was, by advice of Sir Lepel Griffiin, Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, together with interest Rs. 2,413-0-8 up to date of payment, adjusted in full by the Council of the Regency, and paid into the Agra Treasury on the 14th February 1887.

44. *State Income and Expenditure.*—The following is a statement of the Income and Expenditure of the State for the last official year :—

Income under different headings.	Amount.	Expenditure under different headings.	Amount.
	R a. p.		*R a. p.*
1 Land Revenue	92,03,711 1 4	1 Civil charges	14,36,686 3 7
2 Balance recovered	2,02,957 8 8	2 Revenue remissions	9,43,958 12 10
3 Sayer receipts	12,82,916 6 8	3 Miscellaneous expenditure	3,35,243 9 9
4 Sewai jama	5,15,421 0 3	4 Military	28,92,820 11 0
		5 His Highness's household expenses	13,15,116 11 0
		6 Paid to Government of India on account of buildings in Gwalior Fortress.	16,17,187 8 0
GRAND TOTAL	1,12,05,006 0 11	GRAND TOTAL	85,41,013 8 2

45. *Jubilee Celebration.*—The celebration of the Jubilee year of Her Majesty's reign was observed with all formality and much eclêt at Gwalior on 16th February 1887, as reported in this office letter No. 43, dated 17th February 1887. A general holiday was observed throughout the State. A Royal salute of 101 guns was fired from Gwalior Fortress. A full-dress review of the army was held in the morning. His Highness the Maharaja attended by all the Members of the Council of Regency and the principal Sardars of the State came to the Residency to offer their congratulations at a Darbar held by me as Resident. A Darbar was also held by His Highness the Maharaja at 4 P.M. at the Jai Bilas Palace, which was attended by the Resident and all English officers present at Morar, as well as by the Sardars and State officials.

46. After this Darbar the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Victoria College took place; the building is in commemoration of the occasion and is estimated to cost Rs. 3,50,000, and is to be suitable for the accommodation of 500 pupils.

In the evening the town and fortress of Gwalior was brilliantly illuminated.

General Remarks.

47. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall during the year was 30·3 against 31·45 in 1885-86. The kharif crop was good, but damage was done to the rabi harvest by frost in several districts of the Gwalior territory.

48. *Public health.*—The general health of Lashkar during the year was very good, and no case of cholera was reported. There were some cases of small-pox in Lashkar and its neighbourhood, but the disease was of a mild type.

49. *British Troops in Gwalior Territory.*—The following statement shews the number and distribution of the British troops in the Gwalior territory :—

	CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY.		INFANTRY.			
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
TROOPS OF THE LINE.										
Gwalior District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sipri	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	112	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	112	...	...
LOCAL CORPS.										
Central India Horse at Goona	...	...	1	626	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	1	626	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	1	626	...	...	1	112	...	...

50. *Extradition.*—The following statement shews the work done under the Extradition Act :—

Number of persons made over by the Gwalior Darbar to British Civil and Political authorities without application	9
Number of persons made over by Darbar on application	30
Total surrendered by Darbar	39
Number of persons surrendered to Darbar by British Civil and Political authorities without application	1
Number of persons made over to Darbar on application	15
Total surrendered to Darbar	16

51. *Dispensaries in Gwalior State.*—The Maharaja's Charitable Dispensary, which was located outside the city, has been removed during the year to a suitable locality in Lashkar.

The working of the dispensaries within the Gwalior territory is shewn below :—

LOCALITY.	Admission.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Vaccinations.	Cost.	REMARKS.
UNDER BRITISH SUPERVISION.					
Lashkar Dispensary	4,812	7	...	2,739 2 7	
Goona „	4,349	22	866	1,881 9 7	
Bhilsa „	7,060	45	2,016	844 8 1	
TOTAL	16,221	74	2,882	5,465 4 3	
NOT UNDER BRITISH SUPERVISION.					
Sipri Dispensary	831	8	...	485 0 6	
Jawad „	5,432	17	5	1,500 0 0	
Neemuch Dispensary	2,397	11	...	576 0 0	
TOTAL	8,660	36	5	2,561 0 6	
GRAND TOTAL	24,881	110	2,887	8,026 4 9	

52. *Service of Summonses.*—Two hundred and twenty-two summonses were received for service from British Courts. Of these 180 were duly served, eight could not be served for various reasons, and in 34 cases replies had not been received at the end of the year.

Twenty-four summonses were received from the Gwalior Darbar, of which 15 were served, six could not be served, and replies had not been received in the remaining cases.

53. *Postal Department.*—From a report received from the Postal Department it appears that 33,420 covers were despatched, and 38,241 received during the year. The cash receipts (exclusive of sums paid for remittances by money-orders) were R76,729-5-10, and the expenditure amounted to R76,343-2-4.

54. *Money-orders.*—The money-orders issued by the Gwalior Post Office during the year amounted to R43,726-8-0, whilst R27,536-10-0 were paid for orders drawn. The decrease under the above heads is due to the rendition of the Morar cantonment. The commission realized on money-orders issued amounted to R500-12-0.

55. *Post Office Savings Bank.*—The deposits during the year under this head amounted to R6,078-0-6, and R4,524-3-3 were withdrawn.

56. *Telegraph Department.*—No returns received.

57. *Civil Justice.*—The following statement shews the number of civil suits instituted and disposed of at the Gwalior Residency Office during 1886-87.

Name of Court.	Pending at close of 1885-86.	Filed during 1886-87.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at close of 1886-87.	Value.	Average cost of conduct.	Average duration of cases.
						R a. p.	R. a. p.	
Gwalior Residency . .	1	3	3	4	...	260 7 0	7 6 0	
Total .	1	3	4	4	...	260 7 0	7 6 0	

The case pending at close of last year in the above return has been struck off owing to the rendition of the Morar cantonment.

58. *Criminal Justice.*—The working of the Criminal Courts is shown in the following statement:—

Name of Courts.	Pending at close of 1885-86.		Filed during 1886-87.		Total.		Discharged.		Disposed of during 1886-87.								Total.		Pending at close of 1886-87.	Number of witnesses attending.	Average duration of cases.
									Transported.		Fined.		Imprisoned.		Transferred.						
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.			
																					Days.
Gwalior Residency.	...	...	8	8	8	8	...	..	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	8	8	...	7	1
Cantonment Magistrate, Sipri.	...	...	567	305	567	305	19	10	...	...	546	293	2	2	...	...	567	305	...	342	13
Total .	...	...	575	313	575	313	19	10	1	1	548	295	5	5	2	2	575	313	...	349	...

59. *Cantonment Magistrate, Sipri.*—Major Yule was, by Government Notification No. 1815-I., dated 2nd June 1886, appointed a Magistrate of the 3rd class at Sipri; he received charge of his duties on the 11th June 1886.

60. The number of cases decided by the Cantonment Magistrate, Sipri, during the ten months of 1886-87, was 305, of which 289 were breaches of cantonment rules. An appeal in a case of assault was made to this Court against the decision of the Cantonment Magistrate, Sipri, in which the fine inflicted by him was reduced to R5.

61. *Tributes and Contributions.*—The following tributes were received and paid to the Gwalior Darbar during 1886-87 :—

	R
Naddigaon tribute for Sambat 1943	15,000
Sitamou tribute	55,000
Talain rent for 1942	40,000
TOTAL	1,10,000

62. *Road Subsidy.*—The sum of R50,000, on account of road contribution for 1886-87, was paid by the Gwalior Darbar into the Indore Treasury.

63. *Local Funds.*—The accounts of the Residency and Sipri Cantonment Local Funds are as shewn below :—

Names of Funds.	Balance on 31st March 1886.	Receipts during 1886-87.	Total.	Disbursements during 1886-87.	Balance on 31st March 1887.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Gwalior Residency Local Funds	1,152 1 1	4,671 1 8	5,823 2 9	4,132 8 1	1,690 10 8
Sipri Cantonment ditto	25,577 10 0	9,233 12 10	34,811 6 10	26,386 4 1	8,425 2 9
TOTAL	26,729 11 1	13,904 14 6	40,634 9 7	30,518 12 2	10,115 13 5

64. *Roads in Gwalior Territory.*—The report furnished by the Executive Engineer, Gwalior Division, shewing the state of the roads in Gwalior, is herewith forwarded in original.

65. *Infanticide.*—Two cases of infanticide were reported as having occurred in Gwalior territory.

66. The usual tabular statements are appended.

67. The work connected with the establishment of the Council of Regency, and with the introduction of the various reforms in the Administration, detained me at head-quarters, and I did not go into camp this year.

(Sd.) P. W. BANNERMAN,
Resident at Gwalior.

No. 435, dated Jhansi, 1st April 1887.

From—The Executive Engineer, Gwalior Division,
To—The Resident at Gwalior.

With reference to your No. 430 of 26th March 1887, I have the honour to refer you to the report, dated 1st April 1886, forwarded with this office No. 425 of 14th April 1886, and to say that the following are the only additional remarks necessary :—

1. By order of the Superintending Engineer no road is to be less than 10 feet in metalled width, and all 9 feet roads are to be increased to 10 feet.

GWALIOR AND JHANSI ROAD.

2. This road has been very difficult to maintain during the past year owing to the very heavy traffic in Railway materials passing over it.

JHANSI AND SIPRI ROAD.

3. The unmetalled portion of this road has received the first coat of metal during the past year; but the consolidation was begun late in the season, and owing to the deficiency of rainfall the work was not perfectly done. The traffic in material for Railway purposes has greatly increased and the surface has become much broken, but an endeavour will be made to keep it in fair order till next rains. Another 4½ inches coat of metal is much required on most of the road.

The bridge or causeway over the Mahowur river has been completed and is a great convenience to traffic.

GENERAL REMARKS.

4. Robberies are frequent on the roads in this division, of Government property from bungalows and Government tools lent to contractors. Reports of the occurrence of these robberies have been made from time to time, but no redress is given.

5. The question of Royalty is a long outstanding one, and has been the subject of correspondence for years without any practical settlement. It is recommended that the Darbar be asked for a speedy decision on this point, and requested to submit a definite and approved list of Royalties at the different quarries. This will result in obviating to some extent constant obstruction to work by the Darbar authorities. I would point out that these Royalties will have to be paid by Government direct, as they are not included in contractors' rates. Until this list of Royalties is made out no duty can be paid in a satisfactory manner.

ROBERT EWING, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Gwalior Division.

Rainfall Return of the Gwalior Residency for 1886-87.

Months.	Rainfall.	
	Inches.	Cents.
April 1886	...	...
May „	...	17
June „	1	83
July „	15	80
August „	6	81
September „	...	90
October „	3	13
November „	...	...
December „	...	14
January 1887	1	10
February „	...	...
March „	...	15
Total	30	3

P. W. BANNERMAN, *Colonel,*
Resident at Gwalior.

APPENDIX C.

No. 861—45-87, dated Bhopal Political Agency, Sehore, 16th August 1887.

From—MAJOR H. WYLIE, C.S.I., Political Agent in Bhopal,
To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Bhopal Agency for the year 1886-87.

2. *Officers in charge.*—Colonel Kincaid was Political Agent from the 1st April 1886 to the 3rd March 1887, when I relieved him. As I have held charge for so small a portion of the official year, my report will necessarily be brief.

3. *The Agent to the Governor-General's visit.*—The Agent to the Governor-General spent five days at Bhopal in December 1886. Besides meeting Her Highness the Begum, he was visited there by His Highness the Rajah of Narsingarh.

4. *Health and Climate.*—The general health of the Agency was good, but excessive cold accompanied by frost in February injured the rabi crops. The rainfall during the year was 39 inches and five-tenths, the average during the last ten years being 47 inches eight-tenths.

5. *Deaths of Chiefs*—Nawab Najaf Muhammad Khan, the old and respected Chief of Kurwai, died on the 15th January 1887, having ruled his State well for 29 years. Maharaja Madho Sing of Suthalia died on the 28th August 1887, and Jamal Baksh, the Jagirdar of Jabria Bhil, died on the 17th May 1887.

No deaths occurred amongst political pensioners.

With the approval of the Government of India Miah Munawar Ali Khan, the young grandson of the late Chief of Kurwai, has, since the close of the year under report, been made Nawab.

During this young nobleman's minority his father, Mazhar Ali Khan, has been appointed Kamdar Superintendent of the State.

The mother of the late Maharaja of Suthalia is managing that little principality until her grandson comes of age.

The succession to the Jabria Bhil estate is still under consideration, and meanwhile it is being administered by the widow of Jamal Baksh.

6. *Boundary work.*—Considering the large number of disputed boundaries which exist in this Agency, there is ample work for a permanent Boundary Settlement Officer for some years to come, and I look upon it as unfortunate that one has not been appointed in succession to Captain Yate, who was withdrawn in July 1884.

Captain E. S. Masters of the Bhopal Battalion was only directed to take over charge of the Boundary Settlement Office for the season on the 27th December 1886, and thus two and a half good months for field work were lost last winter. The season ended on the 31st March. During these three months Captain Masters demarcated very nearly 40 miles of disputed and undisputed boundary. This length included 29 cases, of which 10 were disputed and 14 undisputed, between Gwalior and Agra Barkhera, 2 undisputed between Agra Barkhera and Kurwai, and 3 disputed between Gwalior and Kurwai. Captain Masters' report is attached, and I regret to learn from it and from other sources that his work was very greatly retarded by the Gwalior officials, who, acting as it is said under the orders of their Darbar, threw every possible obstruction in the way of a settlement of the boundaries between their State and Agra Barkhera, which was the special duty Captain Masters was deputed to perform. Under these circumstances I consider that Captain Masters did as much work during the time that he was in charge of the Boundary Office as was possible.

Colonel Kincaid, whilst on tour during the cold season, also settled the following boundaries:—

RAHSI-GHATKHERI—Narsingarh *versus* KOTRA—Rajgarh.

RAYPURA—Narsingarh *versus* KOTRA—Rajgarh.

MITHANPUR—Narsingarh *versus* LACHMANPUR—Rajgarh.

PATAN—Narsingarh *versus* RAJGARH—Rajgarh.

I regret, however, to state that the Chiefs of Rajgarh and Narsingarh are already complaining about these settlements.

7. *Judicial.*—The tabular statements A and B, appended to this report, contain particulars of the civil and criminal cases disposed of by the Political Agent and by the Superintendent of of Sehore during the year.

8. *Dacoity.*—Seventeen cases of Thagi or Dacoity were reported as having occurred in this Agency during the year, and these were distributed as follows:—

Bhopal	6	cases.
Rajgarh	6	„
Sarangpur of Dewas	3	„
Narsingarh	1	case.
Shujalpore of Gwalior	1	„
TOTAL	17	

Fourteen cases were tried by the Political Agent, the accused being prosecuted by the Thagi Department Inspector and the preliminary enquiries being made by Mr. Ahmed *Husein*, the Superintendent and Magistrate of Sehore.

In these cases 32 persons were concerned, and were disposed of as under.

4	persons were	transferred,
14	„ „	discharged,
14	„ „	convicted.

Two of these last were transported for life and the remaining 12 were given various terms of imprisonment.

I am glad to say that the Minister of Bhopal is taking very active steps to put down dacoity in that State, and I am endeavouring to stir up the Chiefs of the other States in the Agency to a similar zeal for its suppression, and to mutually permitting their officials to follow after and arrest dacoits wherever found. The Rajas of Rajgarh and Narsingarh have responded to this appeal, and have established mutual reciprocity for the apprehension of criminals between their States, and this example will, I hope, be followed by other Chiefs.

So long as dacoits know that they can find shelter in one State from the Police of an adjoining State, where they have committed crimes, and indeed be screened by State officials, so long will dacoity flourish in Central India.

9. *Mail Robberies.*—No mail robberies have taken place in this Agency during the year under report.

10. *Public Works.*—Her Highness the Begum made over the Bhopal-Ashta road, which passes through Sehore, to the Public Works Department of the Government of India, and has sanctioned a grant of ₹12,000 annually for its up-keep. As the length of this road is 69 miles, the above allowance means about ₹174 per mile for repairs.

Owing to the black cotton soil over which the road passes, ₹200 per mile would be required for its up-keep, and as the majority of the bridges require extensive repairs and some re-building, a further grant for construction purposes is urgently needed.

11. The Sehore-Beora road is reported as open for traffic, and the third coat of metalling is partially consolidated.

12. The Beora-Rajgarh road was commenced in May 1886. It is reported that the culverts and some causeways have been completed, and the earthwork and metal for the road collected.

13. *Medical.*—The Agency Surgeon's report on the working of the dispensaries in this Agency and on the Prince of Wales Hospital in Bhopal were duly forwarded last April.

Three dispensaries have been added during the year to the numbers previously existing. They are situated at Seronj, Shujalpur, and Pachore.

All the dispensaries in the Agency are self-supporting with the exception of the one at Sehore, and Doctor Dane gives good reasons why that is unable to be so.

14. *Vaccination.*—There were 14,396 persons vaccinated, of whom it is reported that 10,922 were successful cases.

15. Mr. Khushaldas Joshi, a Licentiate of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, has been placed in charge of the Prince of Wales Hospital. Doctor Dane reports very highly of Mr. Joshi's abilities and says he has done splendid work during the year.

16. It is gratifying to report that Her Highness the Begum has taken much interest in supplying medical aid to females, but unfortunately her efforts to obtain a properly qualified Lady Doctor have so far proved fruitless.

17. During the year Her Highness the Begum has placed Surgeon-Major A. Dane, M.D., the Agency Surgeon, in charge of the vaccination operations in her State, and the same gentleman has been appointed Medical Officer on that portion of the Indian Midland Railway which runs through this Agency.

18. *Postal.*—Fresh Post Offices were opened at Bheronda, Budni, Chater, Chipanere, and Diwangunge, and the privilege of franking letters and using service stamps were conferred on the Bhopal and the Rajgarh States.

19. *Education.*—The excellent Boys' and Girls' Schools at Sehore head the list of schools in the Agency. They have been successfully superintended by Mr. and Mrs. Mears, who in every way merit support and deserve approbation.

These schools have not been inspected this year by the Inspector of Schools, Central Provinces, as usual, owing to his absence on sick leave. The numbers on the rolls of the Boys High School, on the 31st March 1886 were 326, and on the 31st March 1887 352, increase 27; and of the Girls' School, on the 31st March 1886, 111, and on the 31st March 1887 113, increase 2.

20. Mr. Mears inspected most of the schools in the Agency during the Christmas holidays, and his conclusions were that no systematic teaching is given to the boys except at Suthalia, His suggestions on this point and for the general improvement of the schools were communicated to the Chiefs of the various States.

21. *Manufactures.*—There are no local manufactures worthy of mention in the Agency.

22. *Forests.*—No forest conservancy exists in this Agency, but the Minister of Bhopal is considering how best to introduce Forest Laws into that State.

23. *Railway.*—During the year under report, the Bhopal State Railway, constructed by Her Highness the Begum, was opened to Bhopal, and under the name of the Indian Midland Railway, is rapidly being pushed northward towards Jhansi.

Native States.

24. *Bhopal.*—Her Highness the Begum having asked His Excellency the Viceroy for an English officer to act as Wazir of her State, the services of Colonel Ward of the Central Provinces Commission were lent to her, and he joined his new appointment in July. I attach an interesting report on Bhopal by Colonel Ward, which speaks for itself, and I consider that that officer is deserving of high praise for the energy with which he is instituting much needed reforms. Her Highness the Begum too merits warm commendation for the loyal manner in which she supports her Wazir.

The appointment of an European officer as Minister ought to prove an important factor in the future well-being of the State, as it is hoped that it will thus be rescued from the anarchy into which it has been allowed to lapse.

I have alluded elsewhere to Colonel Ward's efforts to stamp out dacoity: it was found that this crime was largely carried on by State employes, policemen and soldiers, who were extensively recruited from the Pathan tribes of and beyond our Panjab border, and who were screened, if not actually backed up, by some of the highest officials in Bhopal.

Other points, which are rightly occupying the Minister's attention, are the land revenue settlement, sayer dues, Police and Prison Rules, and Forest Laws.

I trust next year to be able to report that the changes which Colonel Ward is instituting under all these heads have resulted in ameliorating the lot of the ryots, as well as in benefiting the State, and that Her Highness the Begum continues to give her Minister the fullest support in carrying out these reforms.

25. *Rajgarh.*—I understand that the affairs of this State gave my predecessor no cause for anxiety during the year, and I agree with him in entertaining a high opinion of Nazim Hyder Khan.

26. *Narsingarh.*—I append a very full report on the affairs of this State by Diwan Miyan Hari Sing, who during the year has, at the recommendation of the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, been brought down from the Panjab, where he was an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and has been entrusted by His Highness the Raja with the management of his State affairs.

I feel sure that if the Raja continues to give Miyan Hari Sing his support, the condition of the State will improve, and the debt will soon be liquidated; but no Minister can work successfully unless he is favored by his Chief's complete confidence.

His Highness the Raja visited England during the year, and very much enjoyed his stay there. He also visited Jodhpur.

27. *Khilchipur.*—The Rao appears to have carried on the administration of this State satisfactorily.

28. *Kurwai.*—This little State has suffered a severe loss by the death of its Nawab, who had ruled it carefully and well for 29 years, and who was personally a fine character. He has been succeeded, as mentioned elsewhere, by his grandson, Miyan Munawar Ali Khan, who is a nice gentlemanly youth of some 17 years of age. As Munawar Ali Khan is still quite a boy, the management of the State has been placed in the hands of his father, Miyan Mazhar Ali Khan.

29. *Muxudangarh.*—The Chief of this State is still in too feeble a condition of mind to manage his own affairs, but the Kamdar Superintendent, Gholam Kadir Khan, is considered by my predecessor to have carried on the Administration admirably. I regret to notice, however, that he is on extremely bad terms with the lady-mother, who is at the head of the State, and that this friction re-acts on the management of public affairs.

30. *Other States.*—There is nothing particular to notice about the other States of the Agency except Suthalia, which has lost its Chief during the year. Its administration, however, has been well carried on by his mother.

31. *Sindhia Districts.*—I regret that the officials of these districts have shown great dilatoriness in answering references from this office, and many complaints are made against them both by the Railway officials and by the Boundary Settlement Officer.

32. *Holkar Districts.*—Work with the officials of these districts has been carried on in a very pleasant manner, and I have heard no complaints against them.

33. *Seronj District of Tonk.*—I regret that the Amil Sahibzada Muhammad Nizam Ali Khan has been changed for another man. The affairs of this district are not in a satisfactory state.

Miscellaneous.

34. *The Jubilee.*—The Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress was celebrated in all the States of the Agency in a befitting manner. Colonel Ward, in his report, recounts what was done by Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, and the other Chiefs vied with each other in exhibiting their loyalty on the occasion. Nearly everywhere some useful work has been started to commemorate the event, and the merchants and others of Sehore subscribed considerable sums of money for local improvements.

35 *Opium Statistics.*—The number of chests of opium, which were brought during the year to the scales at Bhopal for export to China, were 1,268½ as noted below :—

	Chests.	Amount of duty. R
By Bhopal merchants	487	3,16,550
By Sehore merchants	781½	5,07,975
Total	1,268½	8,24,525

36. *Irrigation.*—No irrigation works of any importance exist in the Agency.

37. *The Political Agent's tour.*—Colonel Kincaid commenced his annual tour on the 3rd November, and was nearly uninterruptedly in camp till the middle of February, during which time he visited all the States of the Agency. At other times during the year he also visited Bhopal staying there for considerable periods.

38. *Appendices.*—The following are the appendices to this report :—

No. 1. All annual returns.
„ 2. Boundary Officer's report.
„ 3. Report on the Public Works by the Executive Engineer, Indore Division.
„ 4. The Bhopal Administration Report.
„ 5. The Narsingarh Administration Report.
„ 6. The Maxudangarh Administration Report.

H. Wylie, *Major,*
Political Agent, Bhopal.

Appendix No. 2.

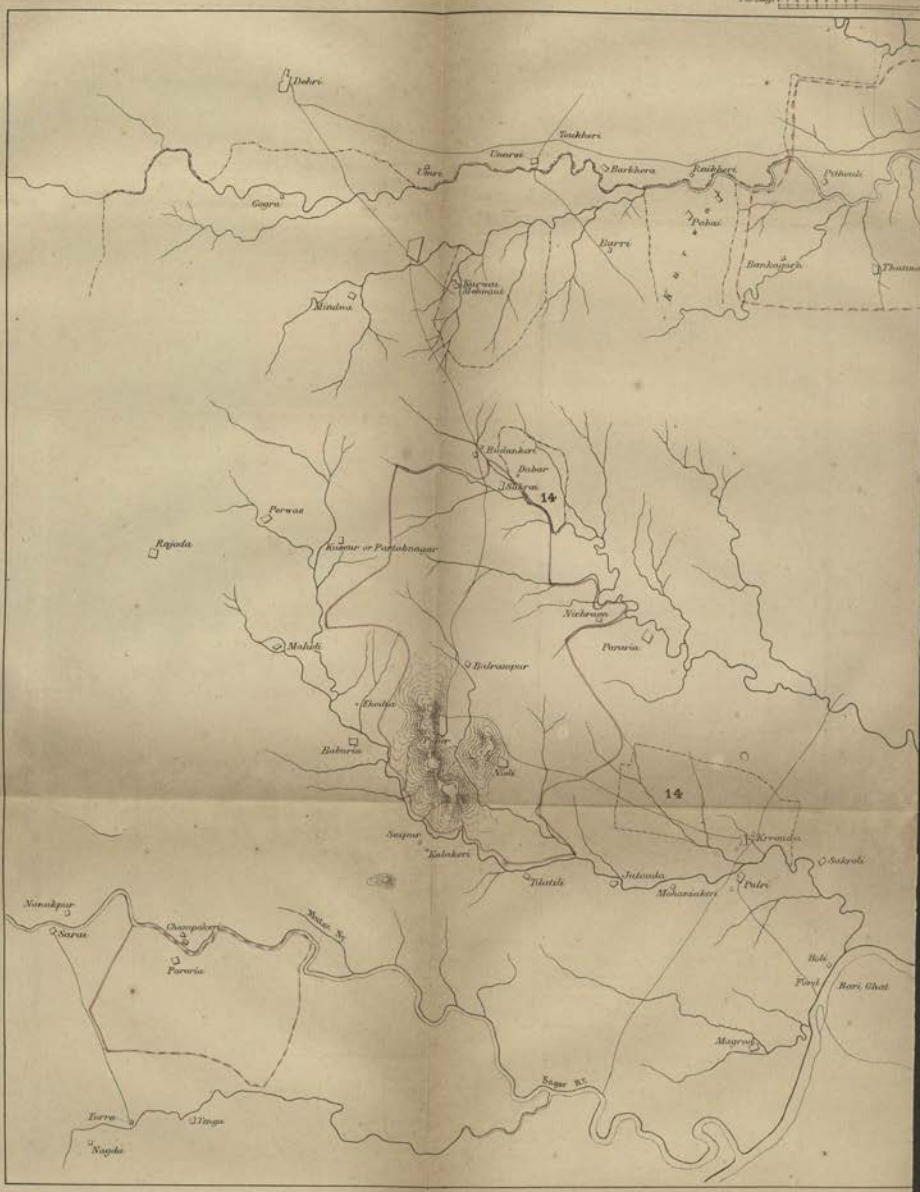
Bhopal Political Agency Administration Report for the year 1886-87.

No. 17, dated Sehore, 11th April 1887.

From—Captain E. S. Masters, Boundary Settlement Officer, Bhopal,
To—The Political Agent, Bhopal.

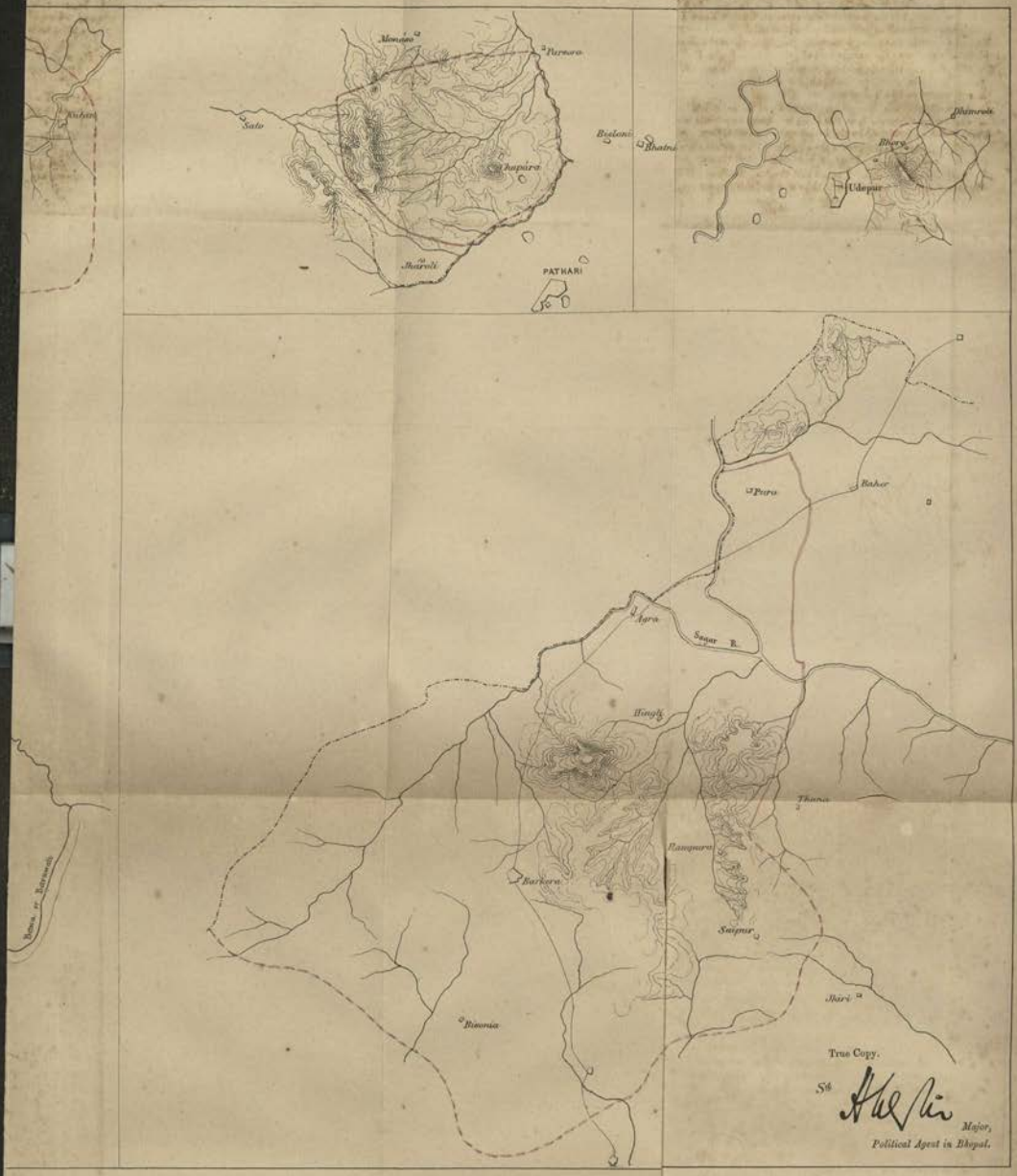
In reply to your letter No. 249—45-87, dated 14th ultimo, I have the honour to submit the following report on the boundary settlement operations carried out during the season ending 31st March 1887.

Taken from the B. & M. Topol. S. She



et Nos. 1 & 10, & G. & C. I. Topol. S. Sheet No. 23.

...e 1 Inch = 1 Mile.



True Copy.

Sd

Major,
Political Agent in Bhopal.

...d at the Survey of India Offices, Calcutta, April 1881

I took over charge of the Boundary Settlement Office on the 27th December last and proceeded on tour the same day. My instructions were to settle the disputes between the Chief of Agra Barkhera and the Gwalior Darbar, and, where possible, to demarcate undisputed boundaries between these two States. These instructions did not, according to my interpretation, prohibit me for settling any other cases that might lie in my way.

In the commencement of my operations I experienced considerable obstruction from the Gwalior Motamad. A full report of his conduct has already been submitted, and I only allude to it here with the purpose of explaining that my work was delayed so much that it took me nearly a month to settle the first three cases. Another cause of delay was owing to the fact that the villages of the Agra-Barkhera State are scattered over the Bhilsa and Gunj-Basoda pargannas in clusters, so that, even if I were allowed to, I would not have had the time to demarcate the entire frontier.

According to my instructions* I was to demarcate the entire frontier where there was no dispute, as it was believed that neither side would object to such proceedings. On the strength of the Motamadnama presented by the second Motamad appointed to attend me wherein he was empowered to act in *all* cases (not merely in specified cases), I demarcated the entire frontier of the cluster of villages round about Phupher, and I meantime applied for specific authority to be furnished to the Motamad for the demarcation of undisputed boundaries, but without success. Finally, on the 14th February, the Motamad refused to act in any more undisputed boundaries. I accordingly confined myself after that to disputed boundaries.

* Sehore Agency Office letter Nos. 21—111-86, dated 8th January 1887.

I also settled a few cases between Kurwai and Gwalior, as they lay on my line of march: I append a statement of the cases settled, wherein it will be seen that in all 29 cases have been settled, aggregating a total boundary length of 39 miles 4,426 feets. Of these, 24 cases 10 disputed and 14 undisputed are between Agra Barkhera and Gwalior, two undisputed between Agra Barkhera and Kurwai, and three disputed between Kurwai and Gwalior.

I have been obliged to report on two cases which were settled in accordance with Rule XIII as being in my opinion unjust and fit to be set aside—1st Darbar of Kurwai *versus* Budankheri of Gwalior, a settlement by Panchayat, which is at variance with a settlement effected in 1835 between Atas and Darbar.

2. Mohaniakheri of Agra Barkhera *versus* Pairi of Gwalior, a settlement by one man walking the boundary on oath. This man proceeded beyond the Gwalior claim which he had followed the whole of its length, and awarded to Pairi some 30 bigas of Mohaniakheri cultivation, on which previous to my arrival on the spot there had been no claim. The Agra side also charge the man with corruption (Rule XVII). I append herewith a set of tracings from the one inch topographical survey map, showing the boundaries of the Agra Barkhera State. Those actually settled being correctly marked with a continuous red line, the remainder being approximately indicated by a dotted red line.

List of the Boundaries settled by Captain E. S. Masters, Boundary Settlement Officer in Bhopal, during 1887.

No.	Agra villages.	Gwalior villages.	Kurwai villages.	Date of settlement.	Method of settlement.	Appealed or not.	Length of boundary.	Remarks.
				1887.				
1	Hingle . .	Thana . .	...	19th January .	By Boundary Settlement Officer.	Will be appealed by Gwalior side.	11,300 feet.	
2	Dhowkheri .	Farer . .	...	29th ,, .	Ditto . .	Ditto .	12,960 ,,	
3	Pura . .	Bader . .	...	2nd February.	Ditto . .	Ditto .	12,344 ,,	
4	Sakrai . .	Budankheri .	...	6th ,, .	By Chand Khan, Numbardar of Khosour of Gwalior.	...	8,994 ,,	
5	Ditto . .	Khosour . .	...	6th ,, .	Mutually settled .	...	3,544 ,,	
6	Ditto . .	...	Dabar .	6th ,, .	Ditto . .	...	11,045 ,,	
7	Ditto . .	Padaria . .	...	7th ,, .	Ditto . .	...	4,309 ,,	
8	Balrampur .	Ditto . .	...	7th ,, .	Ditto . .	...	1,035 ,,	
9	Nichroun . .	Ditto . .	...	7th ,, .	Ditto . .	...	16,554 ,,	
10	...	Budankheri .	Dabar .	9th ,, .	By Panchayat .	...	5,574 ,,	
11	Phupher . .	Khosour . .	...	10th ,, .	Mutually settled .	...	5,928 ,,	
12	Ditto . .	Maholi . .	...	11th ,, .	Ditto . .	...	1,980 ,,	
13	Ditto . .	Ekodia . .	...	11th ,, .	Ditto . .	...	11,994 ,,	

List of the Boundaries settled by Captain E. S. Masters, Boundary Settlement Officer in Bhopal, during 1887—continued.

No.	Agra villages.	Gwalior villages.	Kurwai villages.	Date of settlement.	Method of settlement.	Appealed or not.	Length of boundary.	Remarks.
				1887.				
14	Phupher . .	Baburia . .	...	11th February	Mutually settled .	...	7,125 feet.	
15	Ditto . .	Saipur . .	...	12th ,, .	Ditto . .	...	3,623 ,,	
16	Ditto . .	Kalakheri . .	...	13th ,, .	Ditto . .	...	8,703 ,,	
17	Ditto . .	Filatili . .	...	13th ,, .	Ditto . .	...	4,482 ,,	
18	Nioli . .	Ditto . .	...	13th ,, .	Ditto . .	...	489 ,,	
19	Ditto . .	Jatouda . .	...	13th ,, .	Ditto . .	...	512 ,,	
20	Ditto . .	Pararia . .	...	13th ,, .	Ditto . .	...	6,968 ,,	
21	Ditto . .	...	Kirouda .	13th ,, .	Ditto . .	...	4,647 ,,	
22	...	Pairi . . .	Ditto .	22nd ,, .	By Boundary Settlement Officer.	Will be appealed by Gwalior side.	10,660 ,,	
23	Mohaniakheri .	Ditto . .	...	23rd ,, .	On oath by Ganpat of Pairi.	...	5,760 ,,	
24	...	Bichhai . .	Sinota .	4th March .	By Boundary Settlement Officer.	...	3,193 ,,	Both parties accepted the decision.
25	Chhapara . .	Sitoh . .	...	21st ,, .	Ditto . .	Will be appealed by Gwalior side.	9,326 ,,	
26	Ditto . .	Jaroli . .	...	21st ,, .	Ditto . .	Ditto .	13,478 ,,	
27	Pararia . .	Nanakpur .	...	27th ,, .	Ditto . .	...	10,419 ,,	Accepted by both parties.
28	Bothi . .	Pathari . .	...	15th April .	Ditto . .	Will be appealed by Gwalior side.	...	Phalez (vegetables) given to Agra.
29	Faipur . .	Jhiri . .	...	15th ,, .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	3,900 ,,	

Appendix No. 3.

Bhopal Political Agency Administration Report for the year 1886-87.

Indore Division.

Statement showing the work done during the year 1886-87 on the roads in the Bhopal Agency.

Name of work.	Outlay in 1886-87.	Brief history of works.
Constructing Dewas-Ashta Road, Bhopal Section.	277	A little more rolling was done on this section to complete consolidation.
Completing Ashta Sehore Road, Bhopal Section.	14,142	Metal was consolidated up to Ajmal River, a distance of 15 miles, and arrangements were made for constructing a raised causeway over the Ajmal.
Constructing Beora-Sehore Road—		.....
Bhopal Section . .	19,357	Third coat of metalling was partially consolidated and road opened to traffic.
Narsinghur Section . .	19,384	
Rajgarh Section . .	11,631	
Constructing Beora-Rajgarh Road.	19,143	This road was commenced at end of May 1886, and the earthwork and most of the metal collection with culverts and some causeways have been completed.
Constructing an Inspection Bungalow at Imlai.	5,428	Completed.
Constructing a well in the compound of Doody Inspection Bungalow, Dewas-Ashta Road, Bhopal Section . . .	183	Still in progress, as water was not met with where expected.

Executive Engineer's Office, Indore; *The 2nd May 1886.*

F. M. SCOTT,
Executive Engineer, Indore Division.

APPENDIX No. 4.

Bhopal Agency Administration Report for 1886-87.

Translation of the Annual Report on the Administration of the Bhopal State from 11th July 1886 to 31st March 1887.

This report of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal dates from 7th of Shawal 1303 to 5th Rajab 1304 Hizri, about 11th July 1886 to 31st March 1887, a period of some 9 months.

It has been written by Colonel H. Ward, Wazir of the State, under the instructions and with the sanction of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal. In future, Administration Reports will cover the period from 1st April to 31st March.

2. From 30th June the executive affairs of the State have been under the control of the European Minister, Colonel H. Ward, with certain exceptions. Thus Her Highness the Begum retains in her own hands the whole charge of the treasury and its accounts; the Minister watches the collection of the revenue and its payments into the treasury. He controls the expenditure, keeping within the prescribed limits. No payment in excess of the normal charges is made without the special sanction of Her Highness. Similarly her sanction is obtained for all additions to establisments or to increased pay of individuals.

(2) The whole of the expenditure under the Shirista Tamirat or Public Works Department is controlled by Her Highness the Begum. This is stated to have amounted to R1,54,884, on the Taj Mahal, Infantry Lines, Bathing Ghats, and Tanks, &c.;

(3) The Toshakhana or Privy purse;

(4) The Mehekma Masarif; and

(5) Manasibs together with all Deorhi khas expenditure is outside the limits of the Wazir's control, and no accounts of any of these departments are rendered to him.

3. The following circumstances find the first place in the report of Her Highness the Begum:—

(1) The restoration of the jagir, value R24,625 per annum, to Miyan Yasin Muhammad Khan, son of the late Nawab Moiz Muhammad Khan. This relation of Her Highness had been for some years under her displeasure; he apologised for any misconduct he might have committed, and on the recommendation of the Agent to the Governor-General Her Highness was pleased to restore his jagir, including grass lands and gardens from 1st Moharam 1304 (= October 1886) for himself and his heirs in perpetuity.

(2) On a similar recommendation the jagir of Mufti Muhammad Rasul, yielding an annual revenue of R11,292, was restored to him. It had been resumed on the death of Her Highness the late Kudsia Begum in accordance with the rules of the State.

(3) As an act of grace Wasil Muhamad Khan, son of Hyder Muhamad Khan, of the Mirazi Kheyl, was also restored by Her Highness to his jagir of Mouzah Mandla. It had been resumed on account of his disobedience and disloyalty.

4. With great liberality Her Highness presented to Dr. Leitnermoney sufficient to purchase a site and build a mosque for the use of Muhammadan students at the Indian Institute, Waiking; the total sum subscribed amounted to R27,187.

Rupees thirteen thousand eight hundred and eleven were spent on the diet of prisoners and the charitable distribution of copies of Kuran Sharif to the poor. Diet to the prisoners was given on an unnecessarily lavish scale; it has therefore been curtailed. The prisoners are now divided into messes and are not allowed to sell the surplus articles they receive. Rations equal to their requirements are issued; the result from a financial point of view will be seen at the end of another year; the average daily population of the jail is 350. *Vide* statement in margin.

At close of year	359
Admitted	727
Released	681
Under trial	42
Life prisoners	18

The Kotha or Government store accounts show an expenditure of R1,502 spent in hospitality and entertainment. This too is under Her Highness the Begum.

Rupees six thousand eight hundred and fifty-six shewn as the expenditure of the Prince of Wales Hospital, which is practically under the charge of Doctor Dane, Civil Surgeon of Sehore. For some months in the year a Lady Doctor (Miss Stewart) was employed, but she was hardly a success, and on the recommendation of the Minister she was transferred. Her place has not been filled as yet, but Her Highness has built a good residence for a Lady Doctor and has fitted

up the building formerly occupied by the city Hakim as a hospital for females. It is in every way convenient and suitable. There is a great opening for a Lady Doctor determined to make herself a success. Like most places in India the women suffer much from want of good treatment; and Her Highness the Begum is most anxious to assist them. In this view she has subscribed largely to the Dufferin Fund and is prepared to pay the whole cost of a Lady Doctor with proper establishment. The Prince of Wales Hospital is an excellent institution, and the Assistant Surgeon in charge, Dr. Khushal Das Joshi, has done much to make it the success which the figures in the margin quoted from Dr. Dane's report prove it to be.

Previous year's balance		573
No. of patients admitted		38,401
Cured		35,475
Unknown		2,625
Died		72
Daily average of sick		279·3
Surgical operations	Major	93
	Minor	1,446

5. In addition to this Charitable Dispensary on the English system Her Highness the Begum keeps up a dispensary and several Hakims on the Yunani system: here the Head Hakim reports that 14,086 patients were treated during the period under report; of these 13,842 recovered and 96 died. These figures include both in and out-patients. The cost of this institution and the Hakims was ₹11,280 per annum. This is exclusive of the cost of Hakims in each mehal for at the head-quarters of each tehsil the State keeps up a Hakim on ₹25 per mensem, who might do much good in the interior of the country, but unfortunately, as a rule, these men are inefficient and have neither the knowledge nor the wish to make themselves useful. They cost ₹9,900 per annum, making a total of ₹21,180 for Yunani medical men in addition to the cost of the English system dispensary. In the 13 mehals visited by the Minister in March last there was only one Hakim Inayat Ali Khan at Sidikganj, who had opened a dispensary for the general public and had made himself popular. He had been active in carrying out vaccination, and had completed over 900 successful cases. In one other mehal, Ramgurh, the Hakim Amirullah Khan has done well in vaccination, shewing 874 successful cases. In Silwani Hakim Kadir Bux shews 633 successful cases. With the consent of Her Highness the Begum, vaccinators have had to be appointed in most places by Dr. Dane, and their pay has been deducted from that of the Hakims who refused to do the work themselves.

On the whole vaccination has been fairly successful this year; the returns give 22,932 cases, out of which Dr. Dane reports 16,528 successful. In order that proper supervision should be exercised over the vaccinators, Her Highness, at the Minister's suggestion, arranged to pay Dr. Dane a monthly allowance of ₹75. The only other resource was to obtain a Superintendent of Vaccination from some other province, as there was no one in Bhopal equal to the duty. This would have been more costly and its advantages were uncertain.

6. It is said that in the Masarif Department 18 pensioners on ₹105-8 per month have been added to the number of recipients of Her Highness's charity. There are new 634 18 =652 receiving ₹4,130-5-6.

7. In the Manasib Department 17 annuitants receiving ₹626-12 have been added to the former list of 848 receiving ₹3,585. The total sum now paid is ₹4,211-12. It is doubtful how far these figures are correct. Both these departments are entirely under the management of Her Highness. Her liberality is well known.

8. On the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India, February 16th, 1887, congratulatory kharitas were addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and to Sir Lepel Griffin, Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, and a congratulatory telegram was sent for submission to Her Imperial Majesty. Every effort was made to celebrate this auspicious occasion in the most fitting manner practicable. There were two general holidays, 16th and 17th. On 16th February a salute of 101 guns was fired; there was a general parade of troops at which Her Highness the Begum herself was present, 36 prisoners, 17 life and 19 others of long terms were released, while the terms of 2 life prisoners were commuted. The city was brilliantly and very successfully illuminated, all the public buildings by Her Highness and the streets and private houses by the people themselves, who vied with each other in making their loyalty conspicuous. Her Highness the Begum held a Darbar at which a kharita received from the Viceroy was read, and afterwards Her Highness spoke highly of the advantages that had accrued to the State through the appointment of a European Wazir. The poor people received a double allowance of Her Highness's charity. She distributed ₹500 to the troops and sent ₹100 for the poor of Sehore. An entertainment was given to the Railway officials and some of the officers, stationed at Hoshungabad, Central Provinces, in the kothi at Jehangirakbad. On the 17th February, under the instructions of Her Highness, the Wazir laid the foundation stone of the reservoir which is to be the nucleus of an enlarged scheme of water-works designed at an estimated cost of 1½ lakh

of rupees to complete the supply of water to some 20,000 of the residents outside the main walls of the city. It would be difficult to find a more fitting commemoration of this auspicious event than a scheme to provide so large a number of the population with pure water.

9. The appointment of a European Minister is a new departure in Bhopal politics. The State has not been fortunate of late years in its transactions with its Ministers; since the death of Jamaluddin Khan in Moharram 1299 H=1881 A.D., there have been numerous changes. Mohbin Khan was Minister from Shahwal 1299 (July 1881 A.D.) to Rabiulawal 1300 (December 1881); Ahmed Raza Khan from Rabiulsani 1300 (January 1882) to Ramzan 1302 (June 1883); and Nawab Abdul Latif Khan from October 1885 to June 1886. In June 1886 the Ruler with the sanction of the Government of India appointed Colonel H. Ward on a monthly salary of ₹2,500 net, plus ₹416 contribution for pension. He took charge of the Office of Minister on June 30th, and was invested by Her Highness with the title Wâlâ Murâtib Ali Munâsib Colonel Ward Sahib Bahâdur Wazîrul Riâsat Dâm Nawâlhu.

As there was no suitable residence for a European officer of this rank, Her Highness ordered the construction of a house at a cost of ₹30,000, and she has further sanctioned the construction of a kacheri near the house. Both are now near completion. The position of the European officer is difficult, as owing partly to the constant changes of Ministers and partly to other causes the supervision over the Administration has been somewhat lax of late years, and some of the officials had taken advantage of this laxity to enrich themselves at the expense of the people and the State. To these people a European Minister must naturally be antagonistic; and before matters could be brought into working order, he had to remove corrupt and inefficient officials and replace them with officers of experience from English provinces.

Thus Syed Askari Khan, the Naib in the Criminal Department, was found to have obtained illegal possession of certain villages, by working in collusion with Syed Wasiat Ali, the Settlement Officer. The transaction was stigmatized by Her Highness the Begum herself as fraudulent and collusive, and both these officers were dismissed.

Syed Abdul Ali, the Naib Diwan, was quite unequal, either physically or mentally, to the work of disposing of the heavy accumulation of appeals in his court, as well as the supervision of the other courts. He was relieved and put in charge of one court only on reduced pay. Again Yakub Ali Khan, the Sessions Judge, was of so violent a temper and such a bitter partizan that he could never be trusted to be impartial. He was therefore allowed to resign. The pay of these officials was as follows :—

	₹
Askari Khan	250
Yakub Al iKhan	250
Wasiat Ali	200
Abdul Ali	1,000
TOTAL	1,700

To replace them the following officers have been appointed :—

Moulvi Maksud Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur, Subordinate Judge, Saharungur, on ₹500×₹133-5-4 Contribution to pension.

This officer is Naib Wazir both in the Civil and Criminal Departments, so that he does the work of both Askari Khan and Abdul Ali.

	₹
Syed Ahmed Hasain, Session Judge	200
Syed Wasiat Ali, late Tehsildar, Seoni, Central Provinces	300+41-10-8 contribution.
Abdul Ali's reduced pay is	350
TOTAL	1,525

In this way a monthly saving of ₹175 has been effected with marked increase of efficiency.

10. In the Revenue Department there was no responsible officer at the head of affairs; Nawab Abdul Latif had made over the work to Syed Askari Khan against whom there were innumerable complaints of corruption. On Colonel Ward's arrival Her Highness the Begum informed him that there was no one available in the State whom she could really recommend for this post. She then, on the Minister's suggestion, appointed Fakir Syed Burhanuddin, an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, who had been strongly recommended by the

Financial Commissioner. His net pay is ₹500+₹83-5-4 contribution for pension. His services have been of great value to the State, for there was no officer of experience in Revenue and Settlement. Affairs were practically at a dead lock, 1,284 files of revenue cases having been made over by Nawab Abdul Latif to Colonel Ward.

11. The necessity for good men in the Nizamats has also been recognised by Her Highness the Begum, and the difficulty of obtaining men of experience for the small pay of ₹150 per mensem. In the south there were continual complaints of corruption against the then Nazim, added to which he was unpopular and inefficient; he was therefore replaced by Muhamad Hasan, Tehsildar of Jubbulpore, on ₹300 and contribution for pension ₹41-10-8. The change has been most beneficial. Further changes may be necessary, but they need not lead necessarily to enhanced expense. In the same way changes may be called for in the status of the Tehsildars who are ill paid, and consequently do not resist temptation. In Ashta it was found that the Tehsildar had plundered the ryots to the extent of some ₹20,000; he was dismissed, but not before he had done much harm, and this under the eyes of his immediate superior the Nazim. His only excuse was that "every one did the same." The excuse is it is feared too true, but good officers for tehsils cannot be obtained for very low pay. Her Highness the Begum is quite prepared to increase the pay where the necessity or advisability of such increase is clearly shewn.

12. The chief aim of the Minister has been to work entirely in accord with Her Highness the Begum, to introduce no violent changes, and to bring in no new men from outside the State where he could get good men in Bhopal or the work done well by the old State officials. The Administration has been carried on almost entirely on its old basis. There has been no increase in the number of officials. The Bakshigiri returns shew that only 11 new posts have been created in the past two years. The Bhopal constitution is a good one, its code of laws is very fairly complete, and if faithfully carried out the State would have steered clear of most of its difficulties. Unfortunately the officials have thought more of their own advantages than the reputation of the State. In consequence there are few departments that have not suffered from the pressure of circumstances.

13. In the Safai Department there was room for great improvement. The State allowance for roads, lighting, conservancy, &c., is very liberal, but its money has been mis spent. It is admitted that in 1885 Abdul Wahid, the head of the department, failed to account for ₹16,000; he was not prosecuted but dismissed, and was given permission to start a news paper, the "Safir-i-Am." In June last one Joseph was in charge, appointed by Nawab Abdul Latif; he was dishonest and useless, so at the suggestion of Colonel Ward he was dismissed for sending in false estimates, and the department was then made over to Mr. Cook, the Engineer of the waterworks, to whom the usual allowance of ₹200 per mensem heretofore given to the Mohtamim Safai is paid. Thus Her Highness obtains a good and skilled Engineer at no increased expense, and can rest assured that her money is honestly spent on the city. It is time, for there is not a road in the city that does not require renewal. A commencement has been made in the matter of conservancy, two iron carts and two water carts have been procured from Bombay, while two public latrines have been erected, metal is being laid on the roads near the Nur Mehal and Taj Mehal, and a new road is being made from Jehangirabad to the Station, which will be a great convenience as at present people have either to cross the fields or go three miles round. All this is being done without any additional expenditure.

14. The Police again is another department where the necessity for improvement was and is very pronounced. It is somewhat difficult to make any assertion as to increase or decrease of crime during the past few years, for it has not been the custom in Bhopal to keep up any reliable statistics of crime. The procedure too was somewhat defective, for instance dacoities appear never to have been reported, or else to have been shewn as thefts only. This has been clearly proved recently by property being recovered which is now proved to have been stolen in dacoities, of which there is no report or trace in the office records. Similarly, soon after Colonel Ward's arrival, the Police reported the occurrence of a considerable number of offences in the city itself, but the closest search failed to show whether these offences were unusual in number, or whether they were due to the abnormal activity of the Police in reporting.

They were quite sufficient to shew how very inefficient the Police arrangements in the town were. On the removal of the Kotwal and several others crime fell to a very low rate and this rate is still maintained. No doubt the late Kotwal was useless, and the officer at the head of the Police, Faridulla Khan, equally so. He had been appointed by Nawab Abdul Latif against his own wish, and he fully admitted his inexperience. He was relieved by Mr. Abdus Samad, an officer from the Thagi and Dacoity Department, who has done much to suppress crime. The question of the reorganisation of the Police has still to be considered. The discovery of a number of dacoits in the ranks of the Police shows how eminently necessary it is

that a good selection should be made for Chief Police officer. It is quite possible that the outburst of crime above reported was arranged for the special purpose of throwing discredit on the new European Administration, by some of the numerous antagonists to the new departure; if so, the policy was short sighted, as it only shewed the inefficiency of the Police, and that the position of the Minister was both disagreeable and difficult.

15. The Stable Department was in the same unfortunate state. Carriages and horses were alike in ruins; large sums of money were spent in keeping up stables full of cripples. In December last the Minister was therefore instructed by Her Highness the Begum to go to Calcutta and buy horses there for her. Credit for ₹20,000 was given him, and five pairs of walers, three carriages, and a mass of materials were purchased at a cost of some ₹16,000, and Her Highness has now horses which do her credit.

16. As regards the slaughter of animals, Bhopal was full of complaints both as to quantity, quality, and price of meat sold, and as to the manner of slaughter. The system of collection of fees from butchers was elaborate but impracticable. This was revised, the fees reduced, the butchers brought under proper supervision, and an establishment, costing ₹67 per month, entertained. Not only do the reduced fees collected more than cover the cost of the establishment, but there is a large surplus; and the only complaints are made by the butchers themselves who object to having their practice of selling diseased meat to the public interfered with. There is still great room for improvement, and a new slaughter-house is an urgent necessity. It has been sanctioned by Her Highness the Begum.

Jails.

17. Much has been done to improve this branch of Administration. The prisoners are now made to work, and endeavours are made to make their residence in jail deterrent. Formerly they used to lead an idle life, sell their rations, and leave jail richer than they entered it. They are now compelled to work; they have broken up some thousands of feet of metal which will be used in the repairs of the roads during the coming rains. They have greatly improved their own accommodation inside the jail, and they have saved the State the cost of much free labour. Naturally the prisoners objected strongly to giving up their life of ease and comparative luxury for one of labour, and it was found necessary to have recourse to corporal punishment, in cases of determined refusals to work, but the men are now in good working order. Their medical attendance is good, as an inefficient Native Doctor has been removed and the jail has been placed in charge of Doctor Khushal Das Joshi, to whom the Native Doctor's pay of ₹25 has been granted as an allowance for this extra work. As he has 350 prisoners to look after the allowance given is not large.

Education.

18. Her Highness pays well and liberally for education, but the results are unfortunate. Throughout Bhopal people of all classes complain that their children are so poorly educated in the Sullemani School that they are quite unable to complete with their compeers elsewhere. In the hope of improving matters, a Parsi B. A., Nowrozji, was placed by Her Highness in charge of the English Department at no additional cost to the State, as he was drawing the pay of ₹100 before he went into the school. The evil is too deep-seated to be cured by one man, however well educated he may be. The system requires alteration, and at the request of Her Highness the views of the Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces, were obtained, and a scheme suggested by him is now before Her Highness. It provides for as good an education as is given in the Jubbulpur High School, and only omits two branches, Arabic and the teaching of the Koran, both of which can be separately arranged for as they are very necessary in a Muhammadan State: the cost of the new system will not exceed that of the present, which for all practical purposes is a complete failure.

19. *Post Offices.*—A considerable number of Post Offices have been opened by the English Postal Department from time to time. It is not quite clear how far these are an advantage to the State, for there were already postal lines kept up to every Mohal or Tehsil, and in many instances the State runners and the English run side by side. The State is responsible for the safety of the English mails. The English Postal Department offers to take over all the Bhopali lines for ₹500 per month and carry all official correspondence free, but the proposal does not commend itself to Her Highness, as it would do away with the necessity of her preparing her own postage stamps. This is a distinction which very naturally independent Chiefs do not like to give up, even although, as in the present case, there is no profit. The stamp revenue brings in yearly ₹1,500, while the Postal Department costs ₹11,000. Reductions are under consideration.

20. *Sayer Customs.*—It may fairly be said that there has been a complete revolution of the sayer system. It has been for years the fertile source of continual complaint from all sources and the attention of the Minister was directed to it by Her Highness immediately on his arrival. From Sehore there was a stream of complaints continually being poured in by the Political Agent. The traders brought in by the Railway were urgent in their outcries. The question was a large one as it effected a revenue of nearly four lakhs, and the details of the system were complicated so that time for consideration was absolutely necessary. In December a complete revision of the whole system was effected. Transit duties had been swept away in October, but the Kos rates, the most effectual bar to trade, still remained; also the levy of duty on the same article time after time at arbitrary rates. Each point was taken up and separately disposed of; for Kos rates was substituted a low equable rate, the repeated levy of duty was stopped, and a large variety of improvements too long to detail were introduced. The number of articles on which duty was levied was very largely reduced. The State gave up all claim to duty on goods taken into the Sehore cantonment, on condition that the people pay octroi at the State sayer rates. This condition was suggested by the Agent to the Governor-General, as the State urged that if Sehore was a free suburb, the customs revenue would be liable to very serious injury, while the Political Agent insisted that if the people paid octroi as in a British cantonment, they ought not to pay customs to Bhopal. To obtain peace the State accepted Sir Lepel Griffin's suggestions, and gave up thereby an income of from ₹8,000 to 10,000 per annum. All these new arrangements were accepted and sanctioned by Her Highness the Begum in a very complimentary letter to her Minister in December last, and the new arrangements are working satisfactorily. A comparison of the income of the past six months for the two years shows that there is only a decrease of ₹20,735. If the average income of these months for the past five years be considered, the current year shews an increase of over ₹48,000. The decrease was smalller than was anticipated considering the radical changes effected, and it is a small price to pay for the complete immunity from complaint that has ensured. Naturally there are still many points requiring attention, and friction here and there is a necessity, but on the whole the new arrangement seems so far to be thoroughly satisfactory. It is anticipated that considerable reduction of establishment will be feasible. Something has been done in this direction though more is required. The opening of the Railway to Bhilsa will entail careful watch along the northern border to prevent export of grain without payment of duty.

	₹
The customs income for the first six months of 1293 F.=1886 was	3,00,169
Ditto ditto ditto 1294 F.=1887 was	2,79,433
Decrease . .	20,736

Doubtless as time goes on Her Highness the Begum will be able to effect many great improvements in this branch. There is one great want, *i.e.*, store-houses for grain at the Railway station, but this could not be taken up until the land had been acquired for public purposes and compensation paid to the owner who was a Maafidar. This was not completed during the period under report.

The change of system has entailed very heavy work on the head of the department, who has given the Minister very valuable assistance.

21. *Judicial.*—It is hardly possible to give satisfactory statistics as to the state of the Judicial Administration, for it has not been the custom of the State to keep up reliable statistical returns. When, however, the Minister took charge last year, he had statements made up, from the cases in the various courts, showing the state of the pending files on the last day of the Ramzan, seven days prior to the 7th Shahwal from which this report commences. On that date there were pending for disposal the number shown in the statement attached, *i.e.*, 6,493 of all kinds.

List showing the approximate number of Civil, Revenue, and Criminal Cases pending on 1st Shahwal 1303, instituted, decided and remaining undisposed of at the end of Rajab 1304.

Courts.	No. of cases pending on 1st Shahwal 1303.	No. of cases instituted from 1st Shahwal to the end of Rajab 1304.	Total No. of cases for disposal.	No. of cases decided.	No. remaining undisposed.
		Civil Suits.			
Court of Bhopal, Khas	2,388	5,600	7,938	6,809	1,179
Ditto Mofussil	720	4,734	5,454	4,894	560
Total .	3,108	10,334	13,442	11,703	1,739

List showing the approximate number of Civil, Revenue and Criminal Cases pending on 1st Shahwal 1303, instituted, decided and remaining undisposed of at the end of Rajab 1304—(concluded).

Courts.	No. of cases pending on 1st Shahwal 1303.	No. of cases instituted from 1st Shahwal to the end of Rajab 1304.	Total No. of cases for disposal.	No. of cases decided.	No. remaining undisposed.
		CRIMINAL CASES.			
Courts in Bhopal, Khas	696	4,246	4,942	4,631	311
Ditto Mofussil	448	5,195	5,643	5,352	291
Total	1,144	9,441	10,585	9,983	602
		REVENUE CASES.			
Courts in Bhopal, Khas	1,284	3,584	4,868	2,670	2,198
Ditto Mofussil	957	3,509	4,466	3,571	895
Total	2,241	7,093	9,334	6,241	3,093

From this statement it will be seen that the amount of business transacted is large; there is still room for improvement both in the manner of disposal and in procedure. It has to be borne in mind, however, that in the Mofussil the Judges are all new. Formerly the Thanadars used to be the judicial officers. To separate the Judicial and Police functions an order was issued by Nawab Abdul Latif transferring the judicial duties from the Thanadars to the Tehsildars. There was some difficulty and friction at first, but matters are now settling down. The change has not been popular among the officials; and it is not quite certain whether the people have benefited as much as was hoped. The separation of the Police from the Judicial was an undoubted good.

Further reorganization is necessary. The higher classes of Courts have still a larger number of appeals than they can properly deal with; as none of the Judges were men of experience, before the arrival of Mr. Maksud Ali Khan, the Wazir allowed a final appeal to himself in all cases, but this is to be regretted, as it encourages useless litigation and adds to the costs of suits.

The Court procedure was faulty, for instance in all criminal cases the statements made by the accused and witnesses before the Thanadars in the original enquiries were formerly accepted in every Court up to the highest, and it was the exception, not the rule, for any of the higher Courts to examine either accused or witnesses itself. There was no necessity either for witnesses to be examined in the presence of the accused. This has been rectified and orders have been issued that will, it is hoped, bring the procedure of the Courts on to a proper footing. There is no necessity to introduce new laws, for Her Highness the Shahjehan Begum with her well-known liberal views has some 10 or 12 years ago practically adopted the Indian Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, by instructing her officers to apply these Codes, as far as punishments are concerned, to all cases which are not specially defined in her own laws, the Tanzimat Shahjehan.

22. In February the Minister visited the two Nizamats of the west and north. During his tour which lasted a month, he brought to the notice of Her Highness the Begum, in his weekly reports, various defects in the settlement; he pointed out to what they were due, and now they could be most effectually remedied. He showed that their remedy was urgent, and Her Highness promised him her support. He found the Nazims of both west and north very inefficient, the latter so much so that he has been removed. Laxity in various branches of the Administration had crept in, and practically the officials lived for themselves not for the good of the State or people. By the latter they were looked upon as enemies and oppressors. To enter into details of the work done by the Minister on this tour would take too much both space and time. It will suffice to note that he became fully aware of the reasons for the misfortunes which have befallen the State of late years, and has ever since been doing his best with the assistance of Her Highness to remedy them. He found it necessary in the Ichhawar parganah to make reductions in the State demands and to strike off long outstanding balances amounting to R48,161. The Wazir has to thank Her Highness the Begum very sincerely for much valuable assistance rendered to him, without which his position in Bhopal would have been of little use. As long as Her Highness cordially assists her Wazir, there is no doubt but that he can be of great service to her.

Appendix No. 5.

Translation of the Annual Administration Report of the Narsingarh State, drawn up by Miyan Hari Singh, the State Minister, for the year ending 31st March 1887.

This forms the third Annual Administration Report of the Narsingarh State.

2. In 1884 Moulvi Karamat Husein, the late Diwan of the State, drew up a brief report on the administration of its affairs.

3. In 1885-86 only a short report was submitted by me owing to the fact that I was unable to collect sufficient matter for a fuller report owing to the ignorance of the State officials, who were unable to supply me with the requisite materials. An attempt, however, has been made this year to prepare a report after the system prevalent in the Regulation Provinces, but this attempt has been much obstructed by the inefficiency of the officials concerned.

4. It is a well-known historical fact that the State of Narsingarh has ever been ruled by the Puar Rajputs of India. It is therefore unnecessary to dwell longer on this subject.

5. The country is principally inhabited by Hindu tribes, there being a very limited number of Muhammadans.

6. The area of the whole State is estimated at 629 square miles; according to the census of 1881, the population numbered 112,419 souls.

7. The Raja of Narsingarh is about 35 years of age. He has no issue.

Revenue.

The Narsingarh State comprises four Tehsils, *viz.*, Narsingarh, Khujner, Pachor, and Chapehera.

2. The approximate number of villages is 540.

3. Wheat, juar, macca, opium, and sugarcane are largely raised, the chief food of the general public being juar and macca, but sugarcane and poppy are the most lucrative crops. The falling off in the price of opium has, however, considerably told on the pecuniary resources of the people at large, affecting to a certain extent the revenue of the State.

4. The outturn of the cereal crops, both rabi and kharif, has been above the average, but the opium crops have been, in certain localities, injured by frost.

5. I wished to prepare a return showing the number of wells, both pucca and kacha, that have been constructed during the year under review, but I am unable to carry out my wish, as the information could not be obtained from the records of the Revenue Department, they not having been methodically kept up, but I hope this evil will be remedied next year.

6. The following will show the different sects and clans of Hindus and the Musalmans inhabiting the four Tehsils noted above:—

Rajputs.—Umat, Kachwaha, Rathon, Hârâ, Sâlânkhî, Songirah, Puar, Bekawat, Kelwa, Khilchi, Chanhan, Bhate, Chandrawat, Choundâwat, Danê, Deora, Sisodiâ, Daya, Parihar, Bargujar, Chandel, Sekar, Rajawat, Jadon, Bais, Naruka, Bhagarwat, Dhirawat, Bhagela, Sîkarwar, Bhadoria, Gour, Dour, Gayal, Pawaya, Tour, Chourasia, Sâkhawât, Jhâlâ, Makwana, Râmawât, Gehlât, Rayzâdâ, Shekhâwat.

Brahmans.—Gujargour, Adigour, Nagâr, Awdîch, Srigour, Sanawad, Parêk, Palwal, Canonjia, Jodhpura, Harânâ, Srimal, Pakhariâ.

Mahajans.—Agarwâl, Khandêrwal, Saraogî, Mahesari, Bagria, Mirathwâl, Bijâbargi, Ghûe, Porwar, Parwar, Oswâl, Kesarwal, Dhakra.

Other tribes.—Kayeth, Dhakar, Dangi, Gujar, Kurmi, Bairagi, Goshain, Sondhia, Ahir, Rahbarî, Kirar, Bhil, Sunar, Khaiyât, Hajjam, Dhimar, Khati, Lohar, Rewâla, Lodha, Pâl, Râo, Jât.

Musalmans.—Sheikh, Sayed, Mogal, Pathan, Pinjara, Lakhera, Mewati, Hakir, Kunjadgar, Turkia, and Bohra.

Menial tribes.—Chamar, Basor, Mir, Khakroh.

7. The Narsingarh territory is surrounded by the States of Rajgarh, Maksudangarh, Bhopal, Khilchipur, Dewas, Indore, and Gwalior. The Rajgarh and Narsingarh villages are interlaced.

8. The under-mentioned streams and rivulets water the four Tehsils. In the Khujner parganah there are two rivers, the Kalisindh and the Newaj, and four nallahs *viz.*, Bangadga Korkahar, and two others. In the Narsingarh parganah there are four rivers, *viz.*, the Parbatti, the Dudi, the Newaj, and the Sukar, and only one nallah. The pachore parganah is watered by the Newaj and the Dudi and by seven nallahs besides, *viz.*, Oogal, Utaol, Narya Khal, Basuria, Khera, Pamora, Bamori. In the Chapehera parganah there is only one river, the Kali Sindh, and five nallahs. The waters of these rivers and nallahs are utilized in irrigating lands.

9. The introduction of the Beehea sugarcane mills in the Narsingarh territory has proved a great boon to the people. It has been found by the cultivators to be a very economical contrivance for extracting the juice from the cane. It is far superior to the country machines (Kolhu) used for a similar purpose. It is hoped there will be numerous demands for the mill next year.

10. There are no mines within the limits of Narsingarh productive of any description of ores. There is, however, a quarry in the jungle of Narsingarh, from which stone for building purposes is obtained. It is exported by the people of Rajgarh, Beora, and Maksudangarh free of charge. There is no wood to be met with in the jungles on a large scale that could be used for building purposes. Sandalwood trees grow however in certain parts of Pachore, Khujner, and Chapehera.

11. The area under cultivation will be seen from the annexed statements.* There are extensive tracts of arable land in Narsingarh territory, which are not brought under cultivation for the reasons assigned below. In the first place the cultivators purposely avoid bringing the arable land under the plough, because they each rear a good number of cattle, especially bullocks, which bring them a far larger sum than they could have got if the land were under cultivation.

Vide Statement A.

Secondly.—They do not appreciate the value of land in their possession, for they abandon it on the slightest provocation or quarrel amodg their fellow cultivators, and emigrate to other districts to earn their livelihood there. A set of new rules regarding founding of new hamlets and bringing waste lands under cultivation have been introduced, as will be seen from the statement attached.

12. It has been customary to appoint Patelsor Mustajars and Patwaris for the management of villages and grant them land free of rent. Their duty is to collect the revenues of the villages under their respective charges, keep accounts of the same, and pay them into the State Treasury. It is at the hands of these men that the cultivators suffer much wrong. They advance them seed and food grain, and when their crops are ready they seize them against their will, and dispose of the outturn as is best pleasing to them. This is the case with the majority of cultivators, there being a very limited number who are well to do and have no occasion to avail themselves of the advances under reference. Moreover, when leases of villages are granted to the Patels and Mustajars, the cultivators are not furnished with khatoni, showing what amount of rent they are to pay, and thus excessive charges are made. Measures are being adopted to remedy this great evil.

13. Owing to the excessive charges the people have become very poor; and it is a very difficult task indeed to ameliorate their deplorable condition, for when steps are taken to gain this end the Patels and Mustajars, who are in most cases officials of the State, try to upset the whole scheme and induce the cultivators (so blind to their own interests) to make intrigues (Pachola) against their ruling power, and revolt against his authority.

14. It has been customary to charge village cesses at different rates, which, after collection, is placed at the disposal of the heads of villages who spend the money as they like. This is most objectionable and cannot at present be taken in hand with advantage, because the cultivators are very unruly and apt to revolt at the very least provocation.

15. In 1886, when I first entered upon my career as Dewan, I intended to discontinue the practice of levying land rent by seizing upon the outturns of crops, agricultural implements, wearing apparel, &c., and disposing of them at the discretion of the officials, but to no purpose. The revenue fell in arrears, and I got the character of being quite ignorant of revenue affairs. Being thwarted in my attempts to do the people good, I was compelled to resort to the system of collection which had long been in force, and with regard to which people have no complaints to make. This, in my opinion, is open to serious objections and requires modification, which will be taken up in time to come.

16. No reports regarding casualties among the Jagirdars, Mustajars, Muafidars, and Patwaris were ever submitted by the officials concerned. People who had no right or title were allowed to enjoy the benefits arising from the holdings left behind by the legitimate owners To remove this great financial evil instructions have been issued to the officials concerned to pay due attention to the submission of the above returns.

17. It has been noticed that Jagirdars and Muafidars have made considerable encroachments upon the Darbar lands, and thereby caused much pecuniary loss to the State. Through the sheer neglect of the State functionaries no check upon the amount of land held by the Muafidars was ever made. If I were to make an attempt suddenly and vigorously to examine their muafi lands, I am afraid the disaffected Jagirdars will rise up against me and form themselves into a body to prefer false complaints against me. I have therefore appointed a Muharir to prepare a return showing the area of land held by the Muafidars, with other particulars, in view to their being properly demarcated and marked with pillars, so as to prevent future encroachments.

18. No satisfactory Taccavi advances are made to cultivators in view of bettering the condition of land by constructing wells for irrigation and other similar contrivances. And if advances under the above head are made on small scales no refunds are made. A set of rules, as per statement annexed, have been prepared for the working of the above scheme.

19. The establishment of the Revenue Department has been reorganised, and each official made responsible for the due discharge of his duty. The officers are shown as under:—

1. Wasilbaki navis.
2. Siyaha navis.
3. Sadar Quanugo.
4. Muharrir Muafi.
5. Muhafz daftar-mal.

Before my time no revenue returns in a systematic form used to be submitted by the several Tehsildars. They are now compelled to do so, but I regret to say the officials concerned are all inefficient and therefore unable to give satisfaction. The great drawback is that good efficient men cannot be entertained on payment of the small salaries that are given to the present incumbents who are in several instances too old to learn. Moreover, the dismissal of these men will certainly bring upon me a bad name. It is therefore advisable to work with the old tools for the present.

Sayer.

20. The sayer dues are collected in accordance with the rules laid down by the Sehore Agency Office; and in many instances the duty is levied at reduced rates solely to improve traffic. The abolition of transit dues has considerably told upon the revenues of the State, but the deficit has been more than compensated for, as it were, by the gratification which the Supreme Government expressed on the occasion.

21. The fair of Sheeratre and Mandi Maweshian are annually held in Narsingarh proper. The fair of Rambihar is held on the 'Bysakh baddi Ashtami' (April) every year. The purchase and sale of bullocks are conducted on a very large scale during this fair. Another fair at Pachore will henceforth be held in the cold weather every year. The levy of sayer dues on sale and purchase of cattle has been sanctioned by the Agency Office.

22. Opium, cloth, food-grains, and spices are the chief articles of trade in Narsingarh territory. The collection of sayer dues levied on these commodities largely contributes towards the revenue of the State.

23. Before the time of Moulvi Karamat Husein, late Diwan of Narsingarh, the customs dues were collected by a contractor, but he discontinued the practice. This step appears to have proved detrimental to the State finances.

Survey.

24. The survey of the districts of Narsingarh territory was commenced by Moulvi Karamat Husein and carried on after he left. It was completed in my time, and fresh leases granted to a large number of Patels and Mustajars. This work is now approaching completion.

25. I do not approve of the survey that has been made on the old system, there being no practice of keeping regular records of cases occurring in this Department. There was no Settlement Officer employed when I took over charge from Moulvi Karamat Husein, so I had to appoint one Mirza Muhammad Beg, one of the State officials, to that post, and as the terms of the pattas previously granted had expired, I lost no time in giving fresh pattas to the Patels to ensure payment into the treasury of the State revenue. I intend, when time permits me, to go thoroughly into every branch of this most important department, and place it on a sound and better footing.

26. Before the survey was made it was customary to give, on what was called "Pagras," fallow land to cultivators who wished to plough it and bring it under cultivation. The terms of this lease were for the first year no rent, for the second year half the rent, and for the third

and subsequent years full rent was to be levied. His Highness the Raja is now pleased to revise the above arrangement as under :—

For the the first six years no rent whatever shall be charged on land newly brought under the plough : and if kacha wells are sunk on fallow lands for irrigating purposes, no rent shall be demanded for the first eight years from the cultivators, and in the case of masonry wells being constructed in lieu of the kacha ones, no rent shall be charged for the first ten years. The adoption of this course will assuredly bring forth better results, and the cultivators will be highly enriched.

27. In former times a bigha consisting of 16 biswas was in force, and the rates charged per bigha of land were as under :—

On unirrigated land from ten annas to one rupee ;

On irrigated land from Rs. 5 to Rs. 9.

But now, at the joint request of all the cultivators and under the sanction and approval of the Political Agent, Bhopal, a bigha of 20 biswas has been introduced, and the land surveyed. accordingly. The rates now fixed per bigha are as follow :—

On unirrigated land from Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 2 and on irrigated land from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10

The changes consequent upon the above arrangement regarding the revenue of the State are shown in the annexed statement.

Finance.

The annexed statement will show the financial condition of the State, its receipts, its disbursements, and its liabilities. The reason why the receipts exceed those laid down in the Budget is that a portion of the last year's revenue is included in that of the current year.

2. The disbursements are within the limits of the Budget Estimate for the year under review. The personal expenses of the Raja Sahib as per Budget were ₹50,000, but ₹32,869 odd were spent in excess of the Budget Estimate. The extra expenses thus incurred were owing to His Highness's trips to England and Jodhpur.

3. Last year there was a failure of the opium crop, and consequently a large portion of the revenue remained unpaid by the zemindars. Advances were therefore contracted from Manotidars for the payment of the Indore Darbar tribute. This has been the case, more or less, for the past six years owing to occasional drought and failure of opium crops. When the revenue is collected the advances made by the Manotidars are repaid to them with interest. Should there remain a balance unpaid it is paid the following year.

Judicial.

The Judicial Department is presided over by the Dewan of the State, who is empowered to hear criminal cases which are beyond the power of a second class Magistrate, and who takes cognizance of civil suits over and above the value of ₹300. The Muhtamim of the Adalat is invested with the powers exercised by a Magistrate of the second class, while the Tehsildars are empowered to take cognizance of civil suits below the value of ₹100 and to hear criminal cases within the cognizance of the Magistrate of the third class.

2. Formerly there existed no order for keeping the records of the Judicial Department. A regular system is now being pursued, but still there is much room for improvement.

3. The files of the disposed-of cases used to be kept in the Tehsils for record. Now they are retained in the Diwan's office, and due intimation of the objections, should there be any, against the proceedings therein contained, is given to the Tehsildars concerned.

4. Court fees at the rate of ₹3-4 per cent. are charged in civil suits.

5. In accordance with the established usage, the 'Talabana' fees were levied from the defendant as well as the witnesses summoned by Courts to give evidence in civil suits. This was certainly an unjustifiable charge on the witnesses, and it was therefore discontinued.

The following is a list of the officials belonging to the Niabat Department :—

1 Sarishtadar to carry out Agency orders,
1 Moharrir to assist the Sarishtadar,
1 Judicial Clerk,
1 Assistant to above,
1 Revenue Clerk,
1 Treasury Clerk,
1 Muhafiz Daftar,
1 Muharrir to keep a record of fines,
1 Muharrir to keep an account of unclaimed property.

Officials employed in the Adalat Department:—

1 Ahol-mad,
2 Muharrirs.

6. The majority of criminal cases brought forward for hearing are cattle-lifting and assault cases.

On the civil side there are a few suits regarding money transactions filed in the Courts, and even then they are of a trifling value.

7. Formerly there was no practice of inflicting corporal punishment on criminals deserving of the same. This has now been enforced. This mode of punishment has been found very useful.

8. The annexed statements* will indicate the number of cases disposed of during the current year, as well as those pending enquiry in all the departments of the State.

* C and D.

The smallness of the amount of fees levied in the Civil Court is owing to the ignorance of the officials with regard to the nature of the cases brought before them. Most of the cases of the nature on which a Court-fee is leviable are treated by them under the head of "Miscellaneous cases," on which no fee is charged; steps are being taken to remedy this evil.

The reason noted in Section 5 will account for the smallness of the amount of the Talabana fees collected during the current year.

The practice of satisfying decree-holders by attaching property belonging to judgment-debtors has not been customary here. If this mode of satisfaction of decrees is resorted to the Asamis at once quit their homes and settle in foreign territory. They will, however, become accustomed to this practice by and by.

Police.

The whole territory of Narsingarh is divided into two zillas for convenience sake, *viz.*, one Narsingarh and the other Khujner. They are under the control of a Superintendent of Police, who is invested with the same powers as the Muhtamim of Adalat. He has two inspectors under him with the following staff:—

8 Thanadars,
4 Sub-Thanadars,
5 Havildars.
200 Constables.

Seventy-five Bairagis are posted at the Kalisindh ferry to watch the ingress and egress of suspicious characters. Besides this there are also 200 chowkidars employed to assist the Police. These men are not paid in cash, but have lands assigned to them for their maintenance. So that the whole strength of Police is 475 men, who protect 112,400 souls. The average number of persons therefore under the protection of each constable comes to 236·92. The whole district is sub-divided into circles placed under the supervision of the Thanadars with their men, who are held responsible for any crime that may be committed within their respective beats.

2. The Police arrangements are not perfect for want of an efficient and energetic Police officer, and the consequence is that very little is done towards arresting the offenders. Another main cause of this is that the criminals seek refuge in adjoining territory where they are safe. No prompt action is taken by the officials of Foreign States in rendering timely assistance.

3. The annexed Return* will show that one-third of the property stolen during the year under review has been recovered by the Police.

* E.

Accidental Deaths.

Drowned in wells and tanks	25
Crushed to death by fall of a house	1
Snake-bite	1
Burnt to death by fire	5
Killed by a wild beast	1
Died by swallowing opium	6
Died by eating other poisonous drugs	3
Struck by lightning	1
TOTAL	43

Women in general fall out among themselves and commit suicide by swallowing poisonous drugs. There are numerous kacha wells in the vicinity of towns and villages, and it frequently happens that women, who go out at night to fetch water for drinking purposes, tumble down by slipping and lose their lives.

During the current year ten Bagrees out of the total number of 93 men and the same number of women have left their original residence and settled in Rajgarh territory. Forty-three bighas of land have been added this year to the amount of 547 already in the possession of Bagrees.

2. I have noticed that the people of this criminal tribe, although amply provided with necessary agricultural implements and other requirements, do not willingly pursue their new calling. They prefer a free and predatory life.

3. As long as the rules regarding the settlement of Bagrees, prepared and submitted by me to the Political Agent of Bhopal and to the Superintendent of Moghias, be not declared in force in all the districts under the Bhopal Agency, there can be no hope of the final settlement of Bagrees. The rules under reference have been approved by the Political Agent, and copies thereof furnished to the States concerned. But they have not so far been introduced. I am prepared to enforce them in Narsingarh territory; but they will, simply for the following reasons, prove detrimental to the State interests, unless all the surrounding States work in unison.

4. When all the Bagrees who now live scattered about amongst other and innocent people shall be removed to an isolated spot to live an honest life by cultivating lands which will be allotted to them for the purpose, there will not be left in a village any daring people to oppose the attacks of other Bagrees from neighbouring districts and to protect the people at large from the attacks of the criminal classes. The villages of Khilchipur and Rajgarh, adjoining the parganas of Khujner, Pachore, and Chapehera of Narsingarh, abound in Bagrees, who, it is believed, make inroads into the villages of the above Parganas with impunity. It is therefore absolutely necessary that the "Bagree Rules" be enforced in all districts simultaneously.

Education.

The chief school is at Narsingarh. In it English, Persian, and Hind are taught. Hindi is the language chiefly studied by the people, because it enables them to find employment in the State. Persian is the language next appreciated by the general public, because those that are versed in it are now-a-days furnished with posts in the Kutchery. Persian and Hindi have long been taught in this school. English was introduced only last year. There are also schools in Pachore and Khujner. If the State will take a cordial interest in educating the young population, the school of Narsingarh will be a first-class school within four years.

2. The annexed table* will show that the number of Hindu children exceeds those of Muhammadans receiving education in the above schools.

F.

Dispensaries.

There are three dispensaries in Narsingarh territory *viz.*, one at Narsingarh, one at Khujner, and one at Pachore. The statistics regarding the above dispensaries are shown as under:—

Remaining.	New cases admitted.	Cured or relieved.	Absented or unknown.	Known to have died.	Remaining.
69	12,681	11,552	1,065	30	130

Vaccination Statement.

Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Unknown.
2,830	1,907	261	431	131

The Dispensary expenses are as under:—

	Pay of Establishment.	Purchase of Medicine.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹
Narsingarh	1,000*	...	1,000
Khujner Parganah	300	120	420
Pachore Parganah	300	180	480
		Grand Total	1,900

Rainfall.

The total Rainfall guaged during the year was 52 inches nine-tenths.

Conservancy.

For the conservancy of the town of Narsingarh 16 sweepers are employed at a monthly cost of ₹50. But they do not give satisfaction or keep the place clean.

Public Works.

Several public buildings are much needed in the State. During the current year a large building (Kothi) has been completed. It is intended to be used as a kutchery. The jail building is under construction, and after the rains the foundation of a sarai for the public convenience will be laid. This work, it is hoped, will be completed within the year. It is not considered advisable that large sums should be spent on Public Works while the State is in debt.

Military Force.

No improvement has been made under this head. There are two companies of infantry, consisting of about 100 men, who are poorly armed with old useless flint muskets, and there are also 30 sowars. A number of sepoys are employed in the various karkhanas: most of whom have no matchlocks.

Elephants and Horses.

There are nine elephants and fifty horses belonging to the Raj. The latter are both for saddle and harness. The Raja Sahib is very fond of keeping good horses, so much so that he has purchased them this year to the value of ₹ 3,500. There are also 14 or 15 good conveyances in the State. Two have been added during the current year to the number. One of them was brought out from London and the other from Puna at a cost of ₹ 4,000.

Ancient architecture.

There still exists a fortress in Patan, which was in former times the capital of the State. Since the removal of the residence of the Raja from Pattan to Narsingarh, the former place has become nearly depopulated. A fort was then constructed in Narsingarh, as it was customary in those times to do this. Patan is beautifully situated on the banks of the Newaz, two miles from Rajgarh. There are no other structures worthy of note.

Manufacture.

There is nothing to note under this head.

Language and Costume.

The language generally spoken in these districts resembles that spoken in Malwa, but many Marwari words are to be met with. The costume of the people is similar to that of the Marwaris.

His Highness the Raja.

During the year under review the Raja Sahib visited London and paid his obeisance to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. There he was duly received, and Her Majesty was graciously pleased to confer upon him the title of D.C.L.

On his return from London the Raja Sahib paid a visit to Poona to see the horse races there. He then proceeded to Jodhpur accompanied by his wife to pay a visit to his father-in-law. There he stayed for two months, returning home in the beginning of May. The journey proved an expensive one.

* *Note*—Includes cost of medicine.

During the current year Colonel Kincaid, the late Political Agent in Bhopal, spent more than two weeks in settling long standing boundary disputes between Rajgarh and Narsingarh. The Raja Sahib of Rajgarh also twice visited Narsingarh on that occasion.

Rao Raja Teja Singh, brother of the Maharaja of Jodhpur, visited Narsingarh to fetch his wife, who is closely related to the Raja Sahib of Narsingarh.

The Raja of Narsingarh also proceeded to Rajgarh in company with the Political Agent in connection with the boundary disputes noted above.

Jubilee.

The Jubilee of Her Imperial Majesty was celebrated by the Raja Sahib with great pomp in his capital. The poor were fed and clothed. Fireworks were displayed and nautches were held. General festivity and rejoicing marked the occasion. The foundations of a school and a serai in commemoration of this grand occasion were laid. On completion they will both be called after Her Imperial Majesty's name, *viz.*,

The Victoria School and the Victoria Serai.

Treasury.

I find that the system of keeping treasury accounts is very intricate, so much so that it cannot be understood even by experts. I therefore propose that accounts should be divided under three heads, *viz.*, Treasury Receipts and Disbursements ; (2) Deposits (3) Receipts and Disbursements Appertaining to Toshakhana.

(1) The staff of the treasury should be as under—,

One Treasurer,
One Superintendent.
One Head Accountant,
One Assistant,
One Shroff,
One Clerk knowing Urdu.

The work of the treasury should invariably be commenced at 10 A. M. every day in the week.

(2) The account should be closed daily.

(3) The current work should be stopped at 3 P.M., so as to enable the daily accounts to be closed on that day.

(4) The account books of the treasury should be as under—

(1) Daily Cash Book of Receipts and Disbursements of security deposit.
(2) Ledger book of above.
(3) Rough Daily Account Book of Treasury transactions.
(4) Adjustment Book.
(5) Ledger Book of Receipts and Disbursements.
(6) Cash Book of Deposits.
(7) Ledger to above.
(8) Creditor's Cash Book.
(9) Ledger to above.
(10) Debtor's Cash Book.
(11) Ledger to above.
(12) Grain Account Book.
(13) Ledger to above.
(14) Toshakhana Account Book.
(15) Imprest Cash Book.
(16) Ledger to above.
(17) Annual Account Book.
(18) Interest Register.
(19) Receipt Book of Cash Payments.
(20) Receipt Book of Cash Receipts.

(21) Receipt Book of Payments by Cheque.

(22) Abstract Account Book with the following Sub-Registers :—

(*a*) Abstract of Daily Receipts according to fixed heads.

(*b*) Monthly Abstract of Receipts.

(*c*) Abstract of Daily Disbursements according to fixed heads.

(*d*) Monthly Abstract of Disbursements.

(23) The Diwan's Orders Book containing particulars of payments.

(24) Warrant Book of Payments.

(25) General abstract account of all receipts and disbursements.

(26) Detailed account book of daily receipts and disbursements.

2. Treasury transactions will henceforth be carried on by means of cheques for every item of receipts and disbursements.

3. It has been noticed that the revenue receipts from several tehsils were first entered in the rough daily cash book and then after a fixed period transferred to another cash book called "Pakki Rokar." This practice has now been discontinued and the Treasurer instructed to make direct entries of receipts which will be accompanied by orders for the same. Tehsildars have been expressly directed to forward no sum of revenue receipts without full particulars so as to obviate the necessity of keeping the money in deposit. Should they fail to carry out the above instructions, their conduct in this respect will not be tolerated.

4. The revenue receipts of the different parganas should on no account be kept in deposit. They should at once be carried to their proper heads. Should there be a delay in the issue of orders regarding their entries, they should be entered in what is called the "Kachi Bahi" as a temporary measure. Other items of a similar nature should be entered in the *kachi bahi* for the time being, and then transferred to *pakki bahi* on receipt of orders. The entries in the *kachi bahi* will then be crossed out in red ink and signed by the head of the office.

5. Where such entries are scored in red ink, a note should be taken down as to the date on which the transfers have been made on to the *Pakki Bahi*.

6. On receipt of a written assurance of payment of revenue from a surety, action should at once be taken in the treasury and an acknowledgment given. The amount of cash received from a surety should be credited in the treasury on issue of a cheque with a view to obviate any credit being made without issue of such a cheque.

7. A separate account will henceforth be kept in the Treasury of the deposit receipts. A cheque will be issued to authorize the receipt which will be entered in the *pakki bahi* and then transferred to the Deposit Book. This system will, at a glance, show the amount in deposit under separate heads.

8. It has hitherto been a practice to make entries of receipts and disbursements in the *kachi bahi* in as abstract a manner as possible. It is proposed that in future a ledger book of receipts and disbursements, and a book of detailed accounts be kept with a view to obviate the necessity of calling for a file for reference. This practice and system will also serve to check fraudulent disbursements.

9. The following are the kinds of cheque books to be used in the treasury :—

1. Cheque of receipts.
2. Do. of disbursements.
3. Cheques of receipts and disbursements of Imprest accounts.
4. Cheque of deposit.
5. Do. of receipts from sureties.
6. Do. of debit of sureties.
7. Do. for lending money.
8. Do. for recovery of loans.

10. Separate account books will be kept for transactions under separate heads. Daily and monthly abstracts of accounts will be prepared.

11. The grain accounts will remain under the supervision of the treasury, and the Tehsildars will continue to keep the account of receipts and disbursements as hithertofore.

12. The Treasurer will acknowledge receipt of revenue payments on the second half of the leaf of a cheque book, while the counterfoil will remain with him.

13. Should a person have occasion to receive payments from the treasury, he should attend personally upon the Diwan of the State, who will then issue a cheque upon the treasury

and the amount will be paid to him. Should his personal attendance, however, be barred by unavoidable causes, he should send a message in writing by a bearer to whom the cheque will be issued, and his receipt secured for the same by the Accountant. The Treasurer, on presentation of the cheque, will pay him the money on receipt of his acknowledgment.

14. Hithertofore it was a standing practice that only a receipt for the cheque issued for the payment of money was secured. This receipt could not be admitted as sufficient proof for payment of the sum of money indicated in the cheque. If the payee complain that he had not received the full amount from the treasury and stated that a certain amount has been deducted on account of his former accounts, it has been ruled that in future two receipts from the payee be obtained one for the cheque and the other for the amount received. If the whole amount indicated in the cheque is not paid, particulars of the deductions should be noted in the receipt.

15. Formerly it was a common practice that on production of Bills an order was recorded for payment of the amount but the date of the order was not entered. It used to be inserted when the payment was actually made. This practice has been discontinued, and it has been ruled that the order passed for payment should at once be dated and forwarded to the Accountant, who on appearance of the recipient will pay him the amount due.

16. No disbursements are to be made from the treasury without authoritative written orders.

17. Should an order from the Chief be received in the treasury for immediate payment his order, if conveyed by a Rucca or trustworthy official, should be promptly carried out, and a written order for the same be subsequently obtained from the Diwan, who will issue a cheque for the amount, so as to admit of an entry to be made in the daily book.

18. Every item of disbursement and the cheque book of the Treasury Clerk should be signed by the Accountant and submitted for the Diwan's signature. It will be the duty of the Treasury Clerk to check any error of the Accountant and adjust the accounts accordingly.

19. Every treasury official should consider himself responsible for any unfair proceedings that may take place in the treasury. Should a treasury official be found to be dishonest he should at once be reported to the Diwan. Every official should keep himself acquainted with the daily transactions of the treasury, and the Treasurer is bound to account for any disbursements that may be made under a false cheque.

20. There should be a weekly adjustment of accounts between the Revenue and the Police departments and the treasury.

21. The officials of the Treasury department are enjoined to assist the Munib even in th work that does not fall within their prescribed duties.

22. The treasury officials are bound to perform the subjoined duties —

1. Preparation of the treasury files according to several heads,
2. Preparation of the treasury returns in the Persian character,
3. Attestation of cheques,
4. Authencation of the treasury papers, and supervision thereof. Performance of duty in conformity with the prescribed rules,
5. Supervision and check over the disbursements as laid down in the Budget.

23. The Accountant and the Ahl-mad should not detain treasury papers given to them for examination for more than three days.

24. The treasury receipts should all be kept in the larger chest fastened by double locks, the keys of which should be kept, one by the Treasurer and the other by the Diwan. Five thousand rupees should be kept apart in the smaller chest for daily use. This chest shall remain under the control of the Treasurer.

25. The Diwan of the State will make a monthly inspection of the treasury cash balance.

26. Complaints having been received from the zemidars that sowkars give securities for them to the Tehsildars for payment of their rental without obtaining their consent with a view to make undue interference in their affairs and thereby cause them unnecessary trouble and inconvenience, it has been ruled that no such security assurances be received unless the consent of the zemindar is recorded thereon by the Tehsildar.

27. Cash remittances to the Sehore treasury should be made in the good Bhopal currency, so that no objection be raised regarding them.

Rules regarding the Hawalgi allotments.

Rupees five thousand shall be set apart for necessary advances.

1. On receipt of a report asking that advance be made to any person, a cheque will be issued, and the advance applied for will be made. When the work for which such an advance is made is completed, an imprest account should be submitted within a week, and the money thus disbursed should be drawn on the treasury by means of a cheque, and the accounts finally adjusted.

2. The money advanced for a certain purpose should be spent on that purpose only, and the unexpended portion should be refunded. The manager of the Hawalgi allotment should render monthly accounts and see that the advances made by him are duly recovered.

3. Should a person to whom an advance is made fail to render accounts within the prescribed period from date of return from his duty, he shall be liable to a fine.

4. The accounts of this allotment should be kept in a cash book in double columns, one for the entry of receipts and the other for disbursements.

There should also be a ledger book, corresponding with the cash book in which detailed accounts should be kept.

5. The manager shall be held responsible for the amount entrusted to his care, and he should also be held responsible for the recovery of the advances made by him.

6. It has frequently been noticed that the manager of the Hawalgi allotment, when rendering accounts, deducted the amount due on account of his pay. This practice has been discontinued.

7. It is ruled that the person failing to refund the money advanced to him shall be held iable to punishment under misappropriation. He shall therefore adjust the accounts as soon after his return from duty as practicable.

8. The Manager of the Hawalgi allotment shall be the same person who does the cashier's duty in the treasury.

9. It shall be the duty of the Munib, Assistant Treasurer, to explain fully the rules regarding the Hawalgi allotment to the person to whom an advance is made.

Rules regarding the Toshakana.

The Manager of the Toshakana shall possess a list of all articles in store, such as ornaments, jewels, clothes, &c., and a copy of the same shall be kept by the Munib.

This inventory shall contain particulars of the articles on the list, such as the name of the articles with their prices and other characteristics, as well as the date of their purchase.

2. When fresh purchases are made, they should be added to the list in the order of the date of purchase, and the Munib informed of this, so as to enable him to enter them in the copy of the list in his possession.

3. When any of the articles stored in the Toshakhana are used or given away, a note should be made against their name in the list indicating the manner of their disposal with particulars. A separate list should also be kept of such articles for facility of reference.

4. The Munib should also make a similar note in his list, so that the articles enumerated in his list shall always correspond with those in the Manager's list.

5. There shall be a separate Treasurer and an Accountant of the Toshakana, and they shall both be subordinate to the Muhtamim of Karkhana.

6. The whole of the property in the Toshakana shall remain in the custody of the Treasurer. He shall also possess list of articles in store, copies of which shall be furnished to the Muhtamim of the Karkhana and to the Treasurer of the main treasury.

These officials shall all work in concert.

7. It is considered advisable that a report should at once be submited by the Manager of the Toshakhana regarding any increase or decrease of the articles under his control, so that action shall be simultaneously taken by the other officials concerned.

The Taccavi advances.

The framing of rules regarding the Taccavi advances has been necessitated by the fact that the money advanced on this account to cultivators was never paid back into the treasury, nor was it spent on improving the condition of the land for which it was advanced.

The introduction of the following rules will remedy the evils under reference :—

Taccavi advances should not be made to the well-to-do cultivators.

2. Cultivators, desirous of being provided with Taccavi advances for improving land by sinking wells for irrigation purposes, should make an application for the same to the Tehsildar concerned.

The application should contain the following particulars:—

(*a*) Whether the applicant requires the Taccavi advances for improving the condition of the cultivated land already in his possession, or whether he wishes to bring waste land under cultivation?

(*b*) What work he intends to perform to improve the land?

(*c*) How he proposes to repay the money advanced to him, whether by instalments or in a lump sum, and when?

(*d*) What money he will be able to add to the Taccavi advances made to him?

(*e*) Whether he has any partners in the undertaking; if so, how many?

(*f*) What time he will take to complete the work?

4. The applicant should also nominate a security without which no Taccavi advances will be made.

5. On receipt of application the Tehsildar should make enquiries regarding the following points:—

(*a*) Whether the applicant really stands in need of the Taccavi advances?

(*b*) Whether he intends to spend the money in sinking a well, &c. Is he actually poor, and can he find a surety?

(*c*) The surety should be a respectable person residing within the ilaka?

(*d*) What area of land the petitioner cultivates annually, and what is it assessed at, and whether the amount he applies for is proportionate to his means?

(*e*) Whether he intends to improve the condition of the land he cultivates, or whether he intends to break fresh Banjar lands?

(*f*) It will be the Tehsildar's duty to proceed to the spot and make the necessary enquiries there, taking care that the State should not lose by the transaction, and he should also ascertain what amount of area will be irrigated by the well which the applicant is going to sink.

6. When the Tehsildar has thoroughly gone into the matter and ascertained every point requisite to preserve the State from pecuniary loss, he should then register the application and forward the file of proceedings with his opinoin to the Nizabat department for final sanction and orders.

7. Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Tehsildars based upon strong grounds, the advances applied for will be granted.

8. In the event of the applicants failing to pay the instalments fixed, the amounts will be recovered from the surety and the Asami by attachment and sale of their property as is done in the case of arrears of land rent.

9. Should an Asami spend the money he has received for the improvement of his land on private affairs, he will be proceeded against under section 416 of the Indian Penal Code.

10. The right of Pagras will not be allowed in the case of a well, or any other work of a similar nature, being sunk for irrigating purposes by the aid of the Taccavi advances.

11. The Tehsildars will have each to keep a register in the following form:—

No. of file.	Name of village.	Name of applicant.	Amount of Taccavi applied for.	Date of submission of report.	Final orders.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

They will each have to keep another register as under—

File No.	Number of Register.	Applicant.	Village.	The amount of Taccavi granted with date.	Detail of instalments.	Substance of written agreement by applicant.	Surety.	Date of disbursement.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

The Tehsildar is to note down in the remarks column the instalments paid by the Asami from time to time.

12. The Tehsildar concerned will have to submit quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly reports regarding construction of wells, &c., and the recovery of the Taccavi advances from the Asamis.

13. A register of the above shall also be kept in the Revenue and the Treasury departments for information. It shall contain the substance of the Tehsildar's periodical reports. A sample form of this register will be furnished by the Niabat Department.

14. When the application for the Taccavi advances is granted by the Naib-i-riasat, the Revenue Clerk will at once cause a note to be taken in the Revenue as well as the Treasury department, and return the file to the Tehsildar concerned for necessary action. When the necessary action is taken, the file should be returned to the Sadar for record.

15. The Record-keeper will have to keep a separate register for the entry of such files.

Reclamation of Waste land.

I have found by experience that the founding of new villages on waste lands sometimes interferes with the rights and interests of the cultivators, and similarly bringing waste land under cultivation without any systematic scheme proves detrimental to the finance of the State. I therefore propose to introduce the following methods for the purpose, having regard to the preservation of the rights and interests of the people, as well as those of the State.

Waste lands may be divided into three kinds—

First—Waste land which is included in the pattas of the Mustajars and on which rent is levied;

Second—The waste land belonging to a village;

Third.—The waste lands on which new villages are to be founded.

The Patels and Mustajars, just before the expiry of the terms of their pattas, throw certain lands out of cultivation, with the hope that that land at the time of survey and of granting of new leases will not be reckoned as cultivable land, and that they will be able thus to evade payment of rent for that land; but as soon as the leases are given they bring that land under the plough, and reap the profits during the whole term of the leases. This practice is to be checked thus.

The Patwari should see what new lands are brought under cultivation, from time to time, by the Mustajars and cultivators, and he is to note down in his books the quantity and quality of land thus cultivated, and at the end of the year to submit a statement showing the area of land newly brought under cultivation, and the Tehsildar should invariably check such entries in the Patwari's books. This kind of land comes under the head of the first kind of waste land.

It has always been the custom in the State for well-to-do cultivators to benefit themselves at the expense of their poorer brethren. Thus they will cultivate the waste lands belonging to a village and will not allow the poorer men to share in the profits. This practice is quite contrary to what is pursued in the Regulation Provinces under British rule.

With a view to every cultivator enjoying equal benefits in common with others in the taking up of waste lands, the following rules and procedure should be observed:—

A Mustajar or a cultivator wishing to bring waste land under cultivation, should first apply for it to the Tehsildar concerned. The Tehsildar then should record the statement of the Patwari in connection therewith, and inspect the locality personally, if necessary. In short, he should thoroughly satisfy himself that the fact of the area of land being brought under cultivation in no way interferes with the rights and interests of the neighbouring cultivators; when he is thus satisfied, he may grant the application.

The area of land to be cultivated should then be surveyed and properly demarcated.

Then the Patwari should make an entry of this in his daily register; and the Tehsildar concerned should prepare a file of the case and submit it for information to the Sadar. The Tehsildar should also make an entry of this in the village register.

The Tehsildar should be bound to make his annual tour throughout his jurisdiction, and carefully note down the area of waste land that has been cultivated during the year.

The choice of cultivating the waste land should always be given to the man to whose fields it adjoins, so that his rights and interests to it may not be interfered with. In case of his declining to cultivate the waste land adjoining his field or fields, permission may be given to another party desiring to cultivate it.

On receipt of the file by the Sadar and of the order according approval to the procedure contained therein, a note should be taken in the Revenue Department under that year, and this practice should be continued till the expiry of the term of the leases. This will be a useful guide in giving fresh leases.

It has often been noticed that the Patels and the Mustajars who cultivate waste lands enjoy the profits accruing therefrom, and consider that they have permanent rights over such lands even if they no longer remain Patels or Mustajars of the villages to which such lands belong. They are mistaken in thus thinking.

It has been ascertained that Asamis are seldom allowed by the Mustajars the privilege of cultivating waste lands over which they think they have a monopoly. To remove this obstruction the Tehsildars have been directed to enquire from the Asamis, on receipt of an application, to cultivate any waste lands, from the Mustajars, whether they desire to cultivate the waste land applied for by the Mustajars. If the Asami wishes to do so, the land should be given to him, otherwise the Mustajars may be allowed to till the land with iron ploughs and enjoy the profits according to the Pagras rules when they are no longer the Mustajar's.

It is a common rule that the profits accruing from tilling the waste lands belonging to a village leased to a Patel or a Mustajar go to the Patel or the Mustajar after the term of the Pagras is expired, even if that waste land has been tilled by an Asami. But if such waste lands are neglected by the Patels or the Mustajars, then they should be brought under cultivation by Asamis to whom every necessary aid in the shape of food and seed grains and Taccavi advances will be afforded by the State.

The profits arising from this newly cultivated land go to the State after the Pagras' term is over, unless they are transferred to the Patels or the Mustajars after payment to the State of the expenses incurred in cultivating the above piece of land.

A new settlement can be founded in a locality where the waste lands are over and above the requirements of the people. Whoever desires to found a new settlement should submit an application to the Tehsildar concerned, stating fully the area to be occupied and the terms under which he offers to negotiate the transaction :—

In the event of a Tehsildar considering the desirability of founding a new settlement in a fitting locality, the following procedure should be observed :—

(*a*) During his tour the Tehsildar should first ascertain from the Patels, the Mustajars, and the Asamis, whether they wish to found a settlement in a locality selected by him for the purpose. Should they express their consent to the undertaking necessary arrangements should then be made to bring about the object in view. An agreement should then be drawn up stating the term within which the new settlement is to be completely settled and the amount of area to be occupied by that settlement. In the event of the Asamis declining to found a new settlement on the lands lying waste in the vicinity of their fields, they should be called upon to file a razinamah relinquishing any claims they may have regarding that land, and when they have done so other parties should be invited to submit their applications. These applications should be forwarded by the Tehsildar under cover of his report to the Niabat Department for final disposal.

On receipt of such applications a notice will be published to invite other claimants, if there be any, to appear within a month and prefer their claims. On expiry of the term of the notice steps will be taken to grant the lease of the new settlement to the most deserving person on his filing a security. He should also be bound by agreement to complete the founding of the new settlement within the prescribed period, and that he will not quit the new village thus founded even after the term of Pagras is over.

The period with regard to the Pagras rights in connection with new settlements shall be the same as fixed by His Highness the Rajah Sahib, *viz.*, 6, 7, and 10 years.

After the lease is given it shall be the Tehsildar's duty to properly demarcate the boundaries of the new settlement with a view to obviate future frictions, and it shall also be his duty to cause the khasra and the shajra to be prepared by the Patwari concerned. But when the boundaries are being demarcated, if the Tehsildar should discover that there is waste land belonging to an old village over and above the requirements of that village, that land should be included in the lease of the new settlement.

No settlement should be founded on waste lands which are surrounded on all sides by cultivated fields. Care should also be taken that the area to be occupied by the new settlement should in no way interfere with the rights of others, and the area thus occupied should not fall below 200 bighas.

RETURNS.

A.

Area of land recently surveyed.

Non-surveyed villages of which the terms of Pattas have not expired.	Surveyed villages.	Area of surveyed land in Bighas.					Surveyed Muafi lands.				Remarks.
		Irrigated land.	Non-irrigated land.	Total.	Arable land.	Amount of assessment.	Irrigated.	Non-irrigated.	Total.	Assessment.	
		Bgs. Bis.	*Bgs. Bis.*	*Bgs. Bis.*	*Bgs. Bis.*	₹ *a. p.*	*Bgs. Bis.*	*Bgs. Bis.*	*Bgs. Bis.*	₹ *a. p.*	
.....	305	19,744 0	1,50,791 15	1,70,535 15	...	3,44,849 0 0	1,804 16	24,860 0	26,664 16	48,472 6 0	According to the recent assessment.
33	...	17,039 15	14,398 8	16,168 3	...	24,748 11 0	100 17	504 0	604 17	1,996 4 0	According to previous assessment.
TOTAL	305	21,483 15	1,65,190 3	1,86,673 18	...	3,69,597 10 0	1,905 13	25,364 0	27,269 13	50,468 10 0	

NOTE.—This does not include miscellaneous receipts.

B.

No.	Tehsil.	Previous assessment.	Present assessment.	Decrease.	Increase.	Remarks.
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
1	Narsingarh	1,22,624 7 0	1,43,840 14 6	.....	21,216 7 6	The assessment of the 33 villages which have not been surveyed is also included in this return. The tanka and the sayer receipts are excluded.
2	Pachaur	77,446 15 0	75,380 8 0	2,066 7 0	.....	
3	Chapehera	43,617 5 0	44,617 4 0	.....	999 15 0	
4	Khujnere	1,73,951 14 0	1,64,741 8 0	9,210 6 0	.....	
	Total .	4,17,640 9 0	4,28,580 2 6	11,276 13 0	22,216 6 6	

Descriptive Statement of Collections other than Revenue.

No.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Old custom or innovation.	Description.
1	Customs	Old custom	Requires no description.
2	Duftar Bhet	,,	Rupees 12 per village was levied annually as nuzar by the officials. This item now goes to Sarkar. The rates are as under— ₹ ₹ A village whose assessment is . . 500 4 A village whose assessment is . . 1,000 5 A village whose assessment is . { 1,500 and upwards 6
3	Patelibarar	,,	Half the rent of the Muafi lands granted to the Patels goes to the Sarkar.
4	Patwaribarar	,,	Ditto ditto.
5	Bhilbarar	,,	Ditto ditto.
6	Wazunkashi	,,	This is given in contract by the Sarkar. The contractor is allowed to receive one pâl for each mani of grain weighed.
7	Adhouri	,,	The Chamars are permitted to appropriate the hides of cattle that die in villages, and they are taxed one rupee for each village.
8	Galla Paseri	,,	Besides the usual rent 5 seers of grain per bigha of cultivated land is levied by the Sarkar.
9	Chhae	,,	The sugarcanes, from which juice has been extracted, are sold to cultivators.
10	Barbi Galla	,,	The seed grain is advanced to cultivators who stand in need thereof, and when the outturn is ready, the seed grain is refunded, one-fourth in excess of what was advanced.
11	Kholeri	,,	A tax ranging from 2 to 12 annas is anually levied from those exempt from sayer dues.
12	Patraj	,,	One rupee from each village is levied to meet the expenses incurred in purchase, &c., of papers required for keeping accounts.

Return of Jagirdars of the Narsinggarh Territory.

No.	Names.	Value of Jagir.	From what time.	By whom granted.	Remarks.
		₹			
1	Rani Chohanji, the eldest Rani.	26,500	From times immemorial.	.....	.....
2	Maharaja Mahtab Singh	14,000	.....	Granted by the late Raja Harwant Singh.	This jagirdar is the paternal uncle of the Ruling Chief.
3	Thakur Sawat Singh, Bhalkhera.	13,000	.....	.....	The real brother of the late Raja Hanwant Singh.
4	Thakur Nawal Singh, Tori	10,000	From times immemorial.	.....	A noble of the State.
5	Thakur Piar Singh of Lasuria.	6,000	From the time of Raja Achal Singh.	.....	A member of the Ruling family.

Return of Jagirdars of the Narshinggarh Territory—continued.

No.	Names.	Value of Jagir.	From what time.	By whom granted.	Remarks.
6	Thakur Amar Singh of Barkhera.	5,000	From times immemorial.	.....	A member of the Ruling family.
7	Thakur Gopal Singh of Raunsla.	5,000	From times immemorial.	.....	Ditto ditto.
8	Thakur Chatarsal, Gugahera.	4,500	From times immemorial.	.....	A noble of the State.
9	Thakur Kushal Singh, Kankaria.	4,000	From old times .	.....	Ditto.
10	Adhikari Lachman Dass, Bairagi.	6,500	Ditto .	.....	Spiritual guide of the Rajas of Narsingarh.
11	Thakur Umed Singh, Mudla.	2,500	Ditto .	.....	A member of the Ruling family.
12	„ Kok Singh, Parlia .	2,500	.....	Raja Hanwant Singh.	A member of the Bhatkhera family.
13	„ Gulab Singh and Jey Singh, Parlindan.	2,000	Raja Achal Singh.	.....	Nobles of the State.
14	Thakur Nawal Singh, Jharkia.	1,800	Raja Achal Singh.	.....	A member of the Batkhera family.
15	Thakur Samander Singh, Chausla.	1,800	From old times .	.....	A member of the Ruling family.
16	Khan Sahib Fez Muhammad Khan, Dhanoura.	3,000	Raja Achal Singh.	.....	A noble of the State.
17	Ranjit Singh, Mawalia Chandi.	1,205	Sobhag Singh .	.....	Ditto.
18	Onkarji Rao, Jamonia Juhar.	2,000	Achal Singh .	.....	A State Bard.
19	Thakur Bulwant Singh, Gorakpur.	1,200	From old times .	.....	A noble of the State.
20	Thakur Sardanji, Baoria .	1,000	.....	Raja Partab Singh.	Ditto.
21	Bohra Jugal Kishor, Barwan, Khurram.	1,500	Sobhag Singh .	.....	Originally an official of the State.
22	Budh Singh, Pareth, Panoli and two others.	2,000	Hereditary .	.....	A State Bard.
23	Sewa Dass, Kali Talai .	1,000	Ditto .	.....	Set apart for the maintenance of the Sri Thakur's temple.
24	Amar Dass, Taluri . .	800	Ditto .	.....	Ditto ditto.
25	Thakur Jujhar Singh, Karrawad.	2,200	Ditto .	.....	A noble of the State.
26	Thakur Amanji, Deoliman .	900	Ditto .	.....	A member of the Ruling family.
27	„ Raghunath Singh, Nandui.	1,600	Ditto .	.....	Ditto ditto.
28	Thakur Bakhtawar Singh, Rampura.	1,100	Ditto .	.....	A noble of the State.
29	Narsing Lal, Mudla Bara .	1,000	Achal Singh .	.....	Ditto.
30	Thakur Khumanji, Chandui .	701	Hereditary .	.....	A member of the Ruling family.
31	Maharaja Shambhu Singh of Kheri.	1,200	Sobhag Singh .	.....	Ditto ditto.
32	Bohra Gajadhar, Doyakheri.	700	Hereditary .	.....	Originally an official of the State.
33	Thakur Karan Singh, Chapri.	1,200	.....	Hanwant Singh .	A noble of the State.
34	Mirza Muhammad Husein Beg, Hoshyarkheri.	801	.....	Partab Singh .	Originally an official of the State.
35	Thakur Mor Singh, Hanoti .	1,000	.....	Hanwant Singh .	A noble of the State.
36	Lala Kanya Lal, Augadpur .	450	Hereditary .	Ditto . .	An official of the State.
37	Bhati Sardar, Bhilkheri .	1,200	.....	Ditto . .	A nobe of the State.

Return of Jagirdars of the Narsinggarh Territory.—continued.

No.	Name.	Value of Jagir.	From what time.	By whom granted.	Remarks.
38	Sardar Singh Rao, Palhat .	900	Achal Singh .	.....	A State Bard.
39	Parshadgir Gusae, Gadia .	800	.....	Hanwant Singh .	.....
40	Thakur Cheni Singh, Garetha.	701	Hereditary .	.....	A noble of the State.
41	Thakur Unkarji, Barkheri .	501	Ditto . .	.....	A member of the Ruling family.
42	„ Sahib, Bhakanpur .	500	Ditto . .	.....	Ditto ditto.
43	Khakram Sahiba, Mundi .	501	Ditto . .	.....	Ditto ditto.
44	Thakur Raghunath Singh, Patharia.	400	.....	Hanwant Singh	A noble of the State.
45	Champawat Thakur, Pipalia Jama.	400	Hereditary .	.....	Ditto.
46	Mahant of Unkarnath, Haliaheri.	400	Ditto . .	.....	For the maintenance of the temple of Unkarnath.
47	Janroyji Pal . . .	700	Ditto . .	.....	For the maintenance of the temple of Thakurji.
48	Amarji Charan, Deoli Dom .	800	Ditto . .	.....	A horse-dealer of the State.
49	Thakur Mahtab Singh, Dabri.	500	.....	Hanwant Singh .	A noble of the State.
50	„ Khichi Kharia Khichi.	400	Hereditary .	.....	Ditto.
51	Purohit Mehtabji, Gindol .	500	Ditto . .	.....	A family priest.
52	Purohit Jodhpura, Khunurakheri.	450	Ditto . .	.....	Ditto.
53	Purohit Gopalji Gendo, Rahat.	350	Ditto . .	.....	Ditto.
54	Maharaja Dhokal Singh, Pahari.	400	Ditto . .	.....	A noble of the State.
55	Purohit Narsing Lal, Ghogchari.	450	Ditto . .	.....	A family priest.
56	Bijeygarh. . . .	1,000	.....	Partab Singh .	.....
57	Kishandan Charan, Bagunakheri.	350	Hereditary .	.....	A horse-dealer of the State.
58	Panda Bihari Lal, Raghunathpura.	350	Ditto . .	.....	For the maintenance of a temple of Mahadeo.
59	Godarji Omat Bansri. . .	350	.....	Hanwat Singh .	.....
60	Thakur Ragunath Singh, Latori Jhala.	300	.....	Do. . .	A member of the Bhatkhera family.
61	Unkar Darzi, Jhiri . .	300	Hereditary .	.....	A tailor of the State.
62	Nathu Nakarchi, Atralia .	300	Ditto . .	.....	A beater of kettledrum.
63	Thakur Jhanjaheri . .	300	Ditto . .	.....	A member of the Ruling family.
64	Thakur Dudajee Machal Singh of Baori kheria.	250	.....	Hanwant Singh .	A noble of the State.
65	Pardhan Malajhiri . .	150	Hereditary .	.....	.....
66	Lagdhar Charan, Kishenpura.	125	Ditto . .	.....	A horse-dealer of the State.
67	Nath Jogipura . . .	100	Ditto . .	.....	.....

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements for 1886-87.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	R a. p.		R a. p.
Total Receipts including last year's balance	7,99,380 1 6	Disbursements according to Budget Estimate	3,94,426 6 6
Deduct disbursements	6,52,539 7 9	Deposit repaid	4,016 0 0
Net balance	1,46,840 9 9	Debts for 1885 repaid	1,66,973 12 9
		Debts for 1886-87 repaid	87,133 4 6
Detail of net balance.			
Advances made in 1885-86	83,499 7 0	Total Debts	2,54,107 1 3
Ditto 1886-87	15,000 0 0		
Recoverable from Manotidars	38,542 3 9		
Cash Balance in Treasury	9,798 15 3		
TOTAL	1,46,840 10 0	GRAND TOTAL	6,52,539 7 9

NOTE.—R39,239 10 6. This amount is payable on account of debts incurred by the State in 1886, which will be liquidated as soon as the money is received from the Manotidars, Sureties.
R3,39,243 0 0. This amount is also claimed by creditors, but their claims have been much exaggerated; about one-third of the amount will clear off these demands.
R4,39,008 0 0. This amount is the arrears of Revenue recoverable from the Zemindars.
R65,916 0 0. Recoverable from Sowkars and State officials.
TOTAL R5,04,924 0 0. Recoverable by the States.

Statement showing the estimated and actual Receipts for 1886-87.

No.	Description.	Estimate.			Actuals.			Remarks.
		₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	
1	Last year's Cash Balances .	.....			92,768	9	9	
2	Land Revenue . .	3,95,046	13	0	4,72,393	12	0	
3	Sayer dues . . .	28,000	0	0	33,871	11	9	
4	Miscellaneous Receipts .	21,107	8	0	20,787	10	0	
5	Tanka	22,817	0	0	22,577	12	3	
6	Muskrat . . .	3,545	2	0	1,337	0	0	
7	Fines, &c. . . .	2,825	5	0	6,767	5	0	
8	Rent . . .	830	0	0	793	12	0	
9	Grazing charges . .	755	0	0	945	7	6	
10	Miscellaneous Receipts .	11,800	0	0	1,252	2	6	
	TOTAL . .	4,86,726	7	0	6,64,795	2	9	
11	Loans recovered . .	.....			1,722	12	9	
12	Deposits . . .	.....			6,489	3	0	
13	Loans incurred . .	.....			1,26,372	15	0	
	TOTAL . .	.....			1,34,584	14	9	
	GRAND TOTAL .	4,86,726	7	0	7,99,380	1	6	

Abstract of Expenditure of 1886-87.

No.	Heads.	Estimate.			Actual expenditure.			Remarks.
		₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	
1	Salary of officials . .	1,13,292	0	0	1,02,191	13	9	
2	Bhandara . . .	15,148	0	0	16,585	11	3	Extra expense owing to excess of guests.
3	Stable	11,076	0	0	9,993	12	0	
4	Elephant, maintenance of .	4,935	0	0	4,913	10	0	
5	Toshakhana . . .	4,200	0	0	5,894	10	9	As in column 2.
6	Public Works . . .	26,671	0	0	26,138	14	9	₹ a. p. Sehore-Biaora Road . 15,000 0 0 Repairs to buildings, &c. . 11,138 14 9
7	Gardens . . .	1,500	0	0	1,339	4	9	
8	Festivities . . .	3,805	0	0	2,717	12	6	
9	Sayer	1,710	0	0	1,308	11	3	
10	Contingencies . .	3,900	0	0	3,595	0	0	
11	Purchases . . .	5,600	0	0	949	10	3	
12	State expenses . .	26,472	3	6	11,875	5	0	
13	Private expenses of His Highness.	50,000	0	0	82,869	2	6	
14	Private expenses of Her Highness the Rani.	32,000	0	0	31,739	3	6	
15	Repairs to furniture .	1,734	0	0	894	6	0	
16	The Indore Tribute . .	76,000	0	0	75,774	11	0	
17	Dispensary . . .	3,330	0	0	2,185	4	9	
18	Education . .	1,494	0	0	1,535	5	6	
19	Interest . . .	9,000	0	0	6,369	0	0	
20	Charity . . .	2,500	0	0	3,420	14	9	
21	Jail	1,360	0	0	626	10	3	
22	Taccavi . . .	2,228	0	0	...			
23	Fuel, wood, &c. . .	3,500	0	0	1,997	0	0	
	TOTAL .	4,01,395	3	6	3,94,416	6	6	
24	Deposit . . .	...			4,016	0	0	
25	Payments of Loans . .	...			2,54,107	1	3	₹ a. p. For 1885-86 . 1,66,973 12 9 „ 1886-87 . 87,133 4 6
	GRAND TOTAL .	4,01,395	3	6	6,52,539	7	9	

C.

Civil Justice, Narsingarh State, for 1886-87.

Class of Court.	Number of Suits.					Suits disposed during 1886-87.			
						Value.			
	Pending at close of 1885-86.	Filed during 1886-87.	Total.	Disposed of during 1886-87.	Pending at close of 1886-87.	Total.	Average.	Average cost of conducting suits.	Average duration of cases.
						₹	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	Days.
Niabut Court	5	32	37	31	6	8,985	290 0 0	9 1 0	174
Adalut Court	27	167	194	139	55	6,462	45 12 9	1 7 3	93
Three Tehsils	60	105	165	106	59	2,165	20 6 9	0 10 0	29
Total	92	304	396	276	120	17,612	356 3 0	11 2 3	296

D.

Criminal Justice, Narsingarh State, for 1886-87.

	Pending at close of 1885-86.		Instituted during 1886-87.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at close of 1886-87.		Total.		Whipped.		Transportation.		Sentence of death.		Fine.		Miscellaneous sentence.		Total.		Average duration of cases.	Witnesses.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
Robbery . . .	...	...	4	9	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	1	3	...	...	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	13
Miscellaneous . . .	13	40	1,140	1,351	1,153	1,391	3	5	2	3	21	50	254	309	838	967	35	64	1,153	1,391	26	42	...	...	...	...	784	871	49	96	869	1,009	.5	1,097

E.

Number of cases tried.	Number arrested.	Number released.	Number acquitted.	Escaped.	Punished.	Remaining.	Cases in which property was lost.	Cases in which property recovered.	Value of property stolen.			Value of property recovered.		
									R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
524	382	133	10	8	178	20	316	153	21,878	5	0	6,247	6	0

F.

Return showing the Statistics of Schools in Narsingarh.

Names of Schools.	First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Total.		Grand total.
	Hindu.	Muhammadan.	Hindu.	Muhammadan.	Hindu.	Muhammadan.	Hindu.	Muhammadan.	
Narsingarh School.									
Hindi	15	...	15	...	11	...	41	...	41
Persian	8	8	5	2	5	...	18	10	28
English	7	3	3	...	...	...	10	3	13
Total	30	11	23	2	16	...	69	13	82
Khujnere School	72	3	...	...	...	...	72	3	75
Total	72	3	...	...	...	...	72	3	75
Pachore Schools.									
Hindi	19	3	...	...	...	...	19	3	22
Persian	9	5	...	...	...	...	9	5	14
Total	28	8	...	...	...	...	28	8	36
Grand total	130	22	23	2	16	...	169	24	193

Appendix No. 6.

Bhopal Political Agency Administration Report for 1886-87.

Translation of the Annual Administration Report of the Muxudangarh State for the year ending March 1887, submitted by the Superintendent and Kamdar of the State.

The gross annual income of the State has been R29,189-10 for the year under report. It is detailed as under—

	R	a.	p.
Land Revenue	23,644	1	0
Tanka Receipts	1,827	9	0
Miscellaneous do.	3,718	0	0
TOTAL	29,189	10	0
Total expenditure per Budget	21,569	7	9
Cash balance	7,620	2	3
At the end of the last year the State debts remaining unpaid were	13,317	10	9
Paid during the year	7,000	0	0
Still due	6,317	10	9

The increase of expenditure this year is owing to the entertainment by the Raja Sahib of his sister and brother-in-law, the Raja of Shahpura.

2. From the several registers kept in the Superintendent's Office, it is ascertained that during the year under review the following communications were received and issued :—

Receipts	3,098
Reports	161
Parwanahs	311
Letters (khat)	237

3. Forty-eight criminal cases, including cattle thefts, were instituted during the year, and eighty-four offenders were arrested. Out of these, four cases and three offenders were committed to the Political Agent's Court at Sehore, while the remaining 44 cases and 81 offenders were disposed of in the Superintendent and Kamdar's Court at Maxudangarh in the following manner :—

Imprisoned	7
Fined	33
Imprisoned & fined	9
Suspended	2
Dismissed from Service	1
Acquitted	29

4. Ninety-six civil suits of the aggregate value of R2,589-2-3 were filed and disposed of except two.

5. Three hundred and forty-three miscellaneous cases were enquired into and settled.

6. Untimely rain injured the kharif crop, while excess of rain proved detrimental to the rabi and opium crops.

7. The average price and rates of grain during the year under report were as under—

Wheat (per Bhopal rupee)	25 seers.
Gram " "	31 "
Juar " "	36 "
Macca " "	38 "

8. Twenty manis and 6 sae of grain was imported into Maxudangarh from foreign territories, while 299 manis and 9 sae of grain was exported from Maxudangarh to foreign territories.

9. Four wells were sunk and constructed during the year in the Maxudangarh ilaka.

10. Small-pox was prevalent during a portion of the year, causing great mortality among children.

11. Thakur Balwant Singh, Thakur Lachman Singh, and Thakur Zorawar Singh, all Jagirdars of the Maxudangarh State, greatly interfered this year with the administration of

the State. They were supported in their intrigues by Magni Lal and other servants of the Rajadhiraj of Shahpura. All this was done in defiance of the muchalka taken from them for misconduct on previous occasions by the Agency Court.

12. In commemoration of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress's Jubilee a female school was started at Maxudangarh during the year.

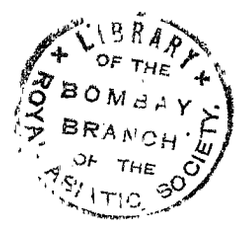
13. Mr. Austin Mears, the Head Master of the Sehore High School, inspected the Maxudangarh School during the cold weather, and found that the masters and students were doing their work satisfactorily.

14. The Superintendent of Moghias for Rajputana and Central India visited Maxudangarh during his tour and inspected the Moghias, and the measures adopted for their maintenance.

15. The Raja is still suffering from his usual malady.

GULAM KADIR KHAN,
Supdt. and Kamdar.

The 28th April 1887.



APPENDIX D.

No. 544, dated Bundelkhand Agency, Nowgong, the 7th October 1887.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. A. WILSON, Political Agent in Bundelkhand,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Indore.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Bundelkhand Agency for the year 1886-87.

1. *Officers.*—Major Donald Robertson held charge of the Agency up to 22nd November 1886 when I relieved him on his transfer to Mysore.

The Office of the Cantonment Magistrate was held by Captain F. G. Alexander up to 17th November 1886, and from that date by Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Dalrymple, the present incumbent of the post.

Lieutenant C. J. B. H. Dressner, Boundary Settlement Officer and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent, continued in charge of the Boundary Settlement Office throughout the year.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S VISIT TO BUNDELKHAND, THE POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

2. The Agent to the Governor-General paid a flying visit to Bundelkhand, with the object of presenting His Highness the Maharaja of Urchha with the Viceroy's sanad, conferring on him the title of Saramadi-Rajahai, Bundelkhand. Sir Lepel Griffin arrived at Urchha, the old capital of the State, from Gwalior on the 17th November 1886, and the following day in a Darbar held for the purpose, the Chief was invested with the honour conferred upon him by Government with due ceremonial. The Agent to the Governor-General left for Gwalior on the 19th November.

Major Robertson started on his cold-weather tour on the 16th October 1886. Affairs at Bijawar demanding special attention, he marched towards that place, but on reaching Chatarpur was obliged to abandon his intention, the Maharaja of Bijawar being then absent from his capital.

He then proceeded towards Urchha, marching through the Tehri State, to make arrangements for the Darbar at Urchha. I joined the Political Agent's camp at Urchha on transfer from the Kerowli-Bhartpur Agency, and was present at Darbar. Thence I proceeded to Nowgong to take over charge of the Agency at Head-quarters. After a short stay there, I commenced my regular tour on the 6th December 1886, visiting Chirkhari, Jigni, Sarila, Baoni Beri, the Chowbey Jagirs, Ajorigarh, Panna, Bijawar, and the interior of the Chatarpur State, and returned to Nowgong on the 10th March 1887.

My tour was interrupted for a few days, to enable me to come into Head-quarters on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee, which was celebrated on the 16th February.

The occasion was honored with the utmost loyalty throughout Bundelkhand, and the Chiefs being engaged in the celebration at their own capitals, the Maharajah of Charkhari was the only representative of the more important States present at Nowgong the minor Chiefs of Sarila, Tori, Fatehpur, and Alipura were also present.

The distinction of a Companionship of the Indian Empire was conferred upon the Chief of Alipura, who is an intelligent and educated ruler, and the title of Rai Bahadur on Rao Jujhar Singh, the father of the Charkhari Chief, whose wise administration is elsewhere duly noticed.

Season and Crops.

3. The return of meteorological observations recorded at the observatory attached to the Rajkumar College, Nowgong, shows that the total rain-fall for the year was 44 inches 86 cents against 45 inches 78 cents for 1885-86, being about the normal amount. The rain was, however, unevenly distributed, and not everywhere timely. The produce of the kharif crop was consequently not more than an average one generally, and in places less, owing to the rotting of maize, juar, and bajra in the ear. The rabi crops, though they suffered from hail-storm in Orchha, Charkhari, and Chatarpur, and blight in Charkhari and Chatarpur, were on the whole up to the average. The weather during the cold season was marked by some abnormal features, unusually heavy rain falling at Nowgong, Charkhari, and Chatarpur in December without, however, causing damage.

Exceptionally heavy rain was again encountered in the course of my tour in the Chowbay jagirs early in January, which in other parts, and notably in the Esanaggar pargana of Charkhari, took the form of severe hail-storms, doing much mischief locally. In the beginning of February a few unusually sharp frosts occurred, the injurious effects of which were very patent in the appearance of the barley crops on my visit to the Rajnuggar pargana of Chatarpur.

Public Health.

4. On the whole the public health of the year has been good.

Cholera visited the Paldeo jagir of Chowbiyana in March 1887: there were four attacks and four deaths.

Small-pox prevailed in Oorcha rather severely, also in Khanyadhana, Charkhari, and Chatarpur. A peculiarity was brought to notice as regards the visitation in Khanyadhana, in the fact that, contrary to previous experience, adults appeared especially liable to attack.

Crowds of vaccinated children were brought up for my inspection at almost every State centre that was visited during my tour. There was thus sufficient evidence that at least among certain sections of the population, the prejudice against the operation has been very generally overcome. It cannot, however, be assumed that this emancipation from a superstitious objection to it is universal, nor is it, I fear, always among the superior, and naturally more enlightened classes, that freedom from the prejudice is especially to be found.

Political Pensioners.

5. There has been no deaths amongst political pensioners except that of the widow of Kali Gir of the family of Kuer Kundhai Gir, which was connected with the family of Raja Himmat Bahadur, on the 12th February 1887. The support of this lady was made a condition of the continuance of her deceased husband's pension to his two surviving brothers.

Deaths of Chiefs.

6. The Jagirdar of Gourihar, Rao Gajadhar Pershad, died on the 2nd March 1887. The health of the late Jagirdar had been failing for some time past, and his age when he died was about 33 years.

The Jagirdar left no issue, and the succession would appear to be subject to the selection of Government.

Local Manufactures.

7. Nothing can be added under this head to what has been mentioned in previous Reports. Rude but picturesque matchlocks, swords, and spears are manufactured at Tehri and Bijawar, the best being that of the former State. Rugs and daris of a not very superior quality are woven at Urcha and Datia, whilst country paper of good quality is produced at Chatarpur and coarse cotton cloths at Tori Fatehpur.

Irrigation.

8. The general aspects of the subject under this head were fully discussed in Major Robertson's report for 1885-86, and as regards the question of irrigation from tanks there is little to add.

Samthar appears to have somewhat tardily awaked to a consciousness of the value of canal irrigation, and has been pressing for the advantage of water from the newly constructed Betwa Canal. The Darbar, however, has contended that the cost of construction of the necessary rajbuhas should be borne by the Canal Department, and water supplied to its cultivators on terms similar to those prevailing in the adjoining British territory through which the canal runs. This request, however, has not been supported by the Agency or by the canal authorities, and has been disapproved by the Agent to the Governor-General. Samthar has been informed accordingly, and has been supplied with an estimate of the cost of constructing a suitable rajbuha. As regards the taking of the canal water by Datia, nothing further has transpired as yet, nor does there seem any likelihood of the State doing anything in this direction at present, or until the experience derived from the benefits accruing to their neighbours, may render the Darbar and its people more alive to the advantages of irrigation.

Baoni has all along been anxious for as large a share of water as could be allotted to it, and has at last succeeded in obtaining sanction and the necessary plans and estimates for a minor distributary. By way of experiment the Darbar has undertaken to construct this work at its own expense and by State Agency, and it is hoped that ere long they will be able to avail themselves of as much water as can be allowed to them.

Boundary Works.

9. The settlement work has made satisfactory progress under superintendence of Lieutenant Dressner.

At the commencement of the year there were 53 cases on the register, besides the five demarcation cases noted in the last year's report: to these 35 cases have been added, making a total of 93 for disposal. During the official year 1886-87 Lieutenant Dressner has settled 50 boundary cases, and five cases were disposed of by the Agency direct, one being settled mutually, and the other four being between British territory and the Chowbay jagirs, were disposed of by the Collecter of Banda and myself in concert.

Lieutenant Dressner also settled four boundaries after the close of the year under report. In addition to the above-mentioned (59) settlements, the five cases noted in last year's report were finally disposed of, two of them having assumed the nature of new disputes were settled and included in the 50 settlements first mentioned.

Besides the above, eight demarcations were finally disposed of during 1886-87 (six through the Boundary Office and two by the Agency). Among the cases settled by Mr. Dressner this season, there were two cases affecting Bijawar, which were taken up by special permission. The Bijawar boundary work otherwise remained suspended as noted in last year's report. The greater number of the Boundary cases now pending concern Bijawar, there being 14 connected with that State borne on the register out of a total of 33 cases.

The liabilities of the Bijawar State on account of boundary charges up to 31st March 1887 amounted to R3,266-13-1.

II.—Condition of the Native States.

10. The following States were under management during the year:—

Charkhari.
Chatarpur.
Sarila.
Gerowli.
Bhaisonda.

The necessity for the practical superintendence of the affairs of Beronda, noticed in last year's report, should have ceased on the new Chief's installation, which took place in August 1886, but matters in that State continued to demand somewhat special attention.

The petty jagir of Tori Fatehpur continued to be managed satisfactorily by the widow of the late Jagirdar.

11. *Charkhari.*—The favourable notice, recorded in last year's report, of the condition and organization of this State, continues to be merited.

The revenue from all sources amounted to R5,93,000, and the expenditure to R5,83,000; and the closing balance of the year, taking into account the opening balance of 1885-86, *viz.*, R58,500, not included in the above figures, therefore stood at R68,500, a result which may fairly be regarded as satisfactory.

It must, however, be noted that the sum of R75,000 should be deducted from both sides of the account above to arrive at the true revenue and expenditure of the State, being the amount of jagir revenue which appears on both sides of the Budget.

The land revenue collections were satisfactory, notwithstanding the postponement of certain demands owing to local injury to rabi crops in a small tract, caused by severe hail-storms.

The invested funds of the State stood at the close of the year at the figure previously noted, *viz.*, R6,00,000.

At the beginning of the year Mr. Dallas, on appointment as Executive Engineer to Charkhari and Chatarpur, took over charge of the Public Works Department.

The expenditure for the year was R1,29,000, being about R32,000 below the amount provided in the year's Budget. The short expenditure may be explained as due to the season of commencement of the work under the present arrangement having been rather unfavourable, and to delays caused by various changes proposed by the Darbar on the original scheme. Much difficulty has also been experienced in obtaining sufficient labour locally, and in finding suitable contractors. Work was further interfered with by the abnormally heavy rain during the cold weather. Progress on the whole may be considered to have been satisfactory, when due allowance is made for the above drawbacks. The administration under the Rao Sahib has in no

way deteriorated, as the result of the somewhat extended discretion which it has been the policy to permit him. His control has been exercised with care and diligence, and the organization in the various departments of the State has been efficiently maintained.

In recognition of the good service rendered by the Rao Sahib, the Agent to the Governor-General sanctioned an increase to his emoluments of ₹100 each for the past and present years, in accordance with the recommendation made at the time of the transfer of charge to this Agency.

The two excellent schools for boys and girls at the capital have maintained their good reputation. The former took a very good place in the Central India School Examination, and the exertions of the Head Master, Pandit Jugal Kishore, have continued to be as successful as hitherto. The girls' school, which is a very recently established institution, has made most commendable progress, the number on the roll being 276 with an average attendance of 230.

The young Chief has for the most part continued to reside at Nowgong, where he has shared with the Raja of Chatarpur the tuition of Mr. Morison. He has made creditable advances in English, of which his knowledge at the beginning of the year was very rudimentary, and has learnt something of history and geography. It is, however, in the enlargement of ideas and the awakening of an intelligent interest that the benefits of a constant intercourse with his tutor are most apparent. A projected tour in company with the Chatarpur Chief, under the guidance of Mr. Morison, for last cold weather, unfortunately failed as regards the Maharaja of Charkhari, whose departure at the proper time was delayed on the grounds of indisposition.

The State has been well served in the Medical Department by Assistant Surgeon Madhu Soodan Moitra, whose conduct of the duties of the dispensary and hospital has been very satisfactory. In addition to these, the Assistant Surgeon has had charge of the jail, city sanitation, the slaughter-house, and vaccination.

12. *Chatarpur.*—On the retirement of Moonshi Chandi Pershad from the post of Superintendent, Deputy Collector Moonshi Chatarbhuj Sahai, whose services were lent by the Government, North-Western Provinces, was appointed Diwan of the State, May 1885, and has since then directed the administration well and efficiently under the supervision of the Agency. The reforms inaugurated by Major Robertson, my predecessor, in various departments of the State, have made satisfactory progress, but there have been difficulties to contend with in the incapacity of many of the officials, and still more in the habit of laxity which had so long been permitted, as to have become a second nature in the case of many. The Account Department is perhaps the one in which a change for the better is most apparent, its condition previously having been one of much confusion and irregularity. Order and system have been introduced, and the accounts are strictly and minutely kept.

The effects of a more careful supervision are apparent, not only in an increased collection on account of land revenue, which for the year, and including recovery of arrears, amounted to ₹2,54,900 against ₹2,07,500 in 1885-86; but also in an improvement in the receipts under various other heads.

The fiscal arrangements at the capital have been revised to the advantage of trade and the greater convenience of dealers. The year commenced with an opening balance of ₹1,60,000, the total receipts during the year were ₹4,44,000 the expenditure ₹4,26,000, including ₹96,700 on Public Works, ₹9,000 for the Chief's cold-weather trip, and ₹13,500 on account of the Chief's visit to Tehri, leaving a closing balance of ₹1,78,000.

The State held 7 lakhs of Government promissory notes.

The attention of the Diwan has been devoted to the settlement, the revision of the survey over the greater part of the State having been vigorously prosecuted. As the result of the proceedings, however, he expresses himself very doubtful of the expediency of a regular assessment, such a measure presents many practical difficulties. Four modes of collecting the revenue prevail (1) a fixed rate per plough, (2) a lump rent on a holding, (3) a division of the produce, and (4) a rent rate per bigha, which obtains only in a very small portion of the State. A regular assessment upon measurement would therefore be an alarming novelty to most of the cultivators, and the general poverty of their condition forbids the hope of any direct enhancement. Improvement in the land revenue may, however, be looked for in the extension of cultivation over lands capable of it, but at present unoccupied, and in the increase of the productive power of land by sinking wells.

The extensive jungle tracts of the State have also received attention, and the measures adopted for the introduction of system into the management of the forests will, it is hoped, lead to an increase of their value to the State.

The kharif crops suffered somewhat from a deficiency of rain during the monsoon and the rabi from an unseasonable fall in the winter, and also locally from unusual frosts and severe hail-storms in places.

The Chief's studies have been continued through the year under the guidance of Mr. Morison, with whom he also went on a tour through Aligarh, Delhi, Agra, Rajputana, and Bombay in November and December. His constant association with an educated English gentleman has done, at least as much as direct reading, to enlarge his mind and increase his general knowledge, and the Young Raja appears to me to have decidedly benefited by the opportunities. I fear the improvement in his health has not kept pace with his mental culture; he appears still liable to constant ailments and is far from robust. A slight accident, merely a fall while walking the Palace Courtyard, caused a fracture of the bone of the right arm in August.

The Public Works of the State were taken over at the beginning of the year by Mr. Dallas appointed as Executive Engineer to the joint charge of this State and Charkhari. There being nothing in the way of scheme prepared in this Department, it was necessary to begin from the beginning in the way of plans, estimates, provision of materials, &c.

A handsome Darbar Hall in course of construction will form a most desirable adjunct to the Palace, and a suitable jail and excellent public offices, with which some progress has been made, are urgent needs. Very good quarters for the young Raja at Nowgong have been completed, and several other buildings have been advanced satisfactorily. A road has been surveyed to open up the hitherto very inaccessible Kishengurh parganna, and should be completed during next year. Education has continued to prosper, and the High School has done very well both in the University Entrance and Central India school examinations.

There is a school for girls with departments for both Hindus and Muhammadans. The institution is a credit to the State, the Hindus section being of especially good promise.

13. *Sarila.*—Rao Sambhar Sing, the father of the young Chief, has controlled the administration of this little State throughout the year, and there has been nothing of sufficient moment in the course of events there to call for special remark. The financial management certainly does not err in the direction of waste or extravagance, and a fair surplus was shown on the revenue and expenditure of the year.

The relations between Rao Sambhar Sing and the widow of the late Raja Khalak Sing are unfortunately the reverse of cordial. The lady has made references to the Agency on the subject of her allowances, and steps have been taken which, it is hoped, may obviate future cause of disagreement.

The young Chief has continued his education at the Rajkumar College, and has been regular in his attendance having only been absent for a short time on account of indisposition. He is a promising boy, and is likely to benefit by the associations and surroundings of his life at Nowgong. It would, I consider, be highly undesirable to entrust his training to his father who is in no way fitted for such a responsibility.

The invested funds of the State amount to one lakh, and there is a cash balance available for further investment.

14. *Gerowli.*—This petty jagir has been throughout the year under the administration of Pandit Damodur Dass, and has been satisfactorily managed. Certain failure in timely rainfall, together with the injury caused by winter hail-stones, resulted in a somewhat diminished revenue collection. Owing to this a smaller amount than last year was available for the clearing off of debt, which now stands as ₹34,620.

Some trouble has been caused by the ill-feeling between the widow of the late Jagirdar and her son Kuar Bankaju on the one side, and the mother of the infant Jagirdar on the other. Kuar Bankaju especially has exhibited a spirit of contumacy towards authority and of annoyance towards the lady last named, measures to remedy which are under consideration.

15. *Bhaisonda.*—Kamdar Gaya Pershad has managed this small jagir throughout the year, but has by no means exhibited the qualifications for his responsibilities which were expected of him. At my visit in January and subsequently there was evidence of much petty intrigue. The widow Thakurani, apparently under the influence of her own relations, who are of course properly unconnected with the State, had not only failed to give effect to the measures decided upon by my predecessor regarding the management, but had shown a disposition to interference and assumption of authority incompatible with any responsible administration. Gaya Pershad appeared quite unequal to cope unassisted with the difficulties thus brought about, and it was necessary seriously to warn him of his responsibilities.

It is exceedingly difficult to exercise much practical supervision over the doings of this remote little State, but I trust the Kamdar has been aroused to a sense of the obligation resting on him to exhibit not only honesty of purpose but also the firmness essential to the maintenance of his legitimate authority and due control over affairs.

The minor Jagirdar is little more than an infant, but shows such brightness and intelligence that with proper training much may be hoped for in his future.

16. *Tori Fatehpur* has continued under the management of the widow Thakurani without any event calling for notice; few or no complaints have been received; the young Jagirdar has continued his studies at the Rajkumar College.

States administered by their own Chiefs.

17. *Oorcha.*—This State has prospered under the rule of its Chief Maharaja Pertab Singh, on whose wise and liberal control its condition reflects great credit. The chief event of the year was the grant to the Maharaja of the title of Saramad-i-Rajahai Bundelkhand, a distinction well deserved by His Highness in consideration of the good government of his State and appropriate to the position he holds as the most important representative of that noble house to which almost all the Princes of Bundelkhand belong.

18. *Datia.*—The report for last year noticed room for improvement in the administration of this State, and I fear the remark may justly be repeated now.

The attitude of the Darbar on the important subject of the measures for the suppression of dacoity was the subject of special attention, and my predecessor found it necessary to pay a visit to Datia in the hot weather in order effectually to rouse the Darbar to a sense of its obligations in this matter.

The serious notice taken of the very generally reported relations of some of the officials of the State with leading dacoits at last moved the Darbar to at least some ostensible action, and a scheme for dealing with the evil was prepared and submitted towards the close of the year. No very definite results have, however, as yet become apparent.

In its dealings with Railway work the course followed by the Darbar was far from satisfactory. An official utterly unfitted for the duty was employed by the State to conduct its affairs with the Railway engineers and contractors, which led to obstruction of the work and vexatious complaints. The Darbar appears to have exercised no proper control over the acts of the official referred to, and to have lent itself to endorsing the groundless charges he was only too ready to bring forward. With this encouragement it is not surprising that attempts to deal in a high-handed and unjustifiable manner with the Railway people should have been made, and that the strained relations existing at the close of the year should have been established.

Matters between the Darbar and the Beroni Thakurs have, with the exception of one case of violent crime calling for intervention, demanded little attention.

19. *Samthar.*—The most prominent event of the year was the unfortunate estrangement between His Highness the Maharaja and his eldest son Raja Bahadur Bir Singh Deo. The latter having suddenly left Samthar appeared in my camp at Charkhari in December 1886, declaring that his life was not safe at Samthar, and that existence there had been made intolerable to him. My endeavours to induce the young man to return to his home and to seek a reconciliation with his father proving unavailable, I suggested his living quietly at Nowgong till a happier understanding should be arrived at.

The Maharaja joined my camp at Biri a fortnight later expressing himself as deeply grieved and hurt at the conduct of his son, who had, he assured me, been led astray by evil advice.

It is impossible to say what the real merits of this domestic quarrel may be. I cannot but think, however, that whatever his error may have been in associating himself with certain persons to whom the Maharaja strongly objected, there must have been some excuse for the course he adopted.

A case of poisoning was reported from Sami, and it being considered that the criminal powers conferred on Sirdar Ali Bahadur, the brother of the Maharaja, in virtue of the grant of this village for his lifetime and that of his father, the insane ex-Chief, did not cover the exercise of jurisdiction in serious crime of this nature he was called upon to transfer the case to the Darbar. Ali Bahadur, however, not only failed to comply with its requisition but allowed months to pass without even troubling himself to represent the grounds of his objection, thus causing a most improper delay in the course of justice.

There has been little in the course of the administration demanding the attention of the Agency, except a case in which certain British subjects were involved, and the proceedings in which seemed to indicate that the condition of the judicial administration left much to be desired.

20. *Panna.*—The administration of this State has worked well and smoothly, there being nothing special to record except that the disagreement between the Maharaja and his brother Diwan Lokepal Singh has reached a new and very embittered development. The Diwan has claimed certain villages as having been granted to him by his father, the late Maharaja. This claim the Darbar entirely repudiates asserting that it is also absolutely groundless, and the intervention of the Agency appears inevitable.

There has also been considerable friction on the question of authority between the Darbar and the Jagirdar of Kurra Rampur, in which there have probably been faults on both sides, the Jagirdar showing no disposition towards due submission, which the Darbar has appeared to aim at a somewhat vexatious interference.

21. *Bijawar.*—Last year's report contained a by no means favourable notice of affairs in this State, and I regret that the subsequent course of events do not admit of any substantial improvement being recorded in respect of the year now closed.

Much was expected from the re-appointment of Rai Bahadur Ram Lall to the Ministership with the full concurrence of the Maharaja and the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General. On that occasion His Highness entered into a deliberate and specific engagement as to the course to be followed, and gave the fullest assurance that he would abide by the arrangements he then accepted. His promises were, however, utterly disregarded, and some months later Ram Lall appeared as a disgraced fugitive at Nowgong, with charges of embezzlement and malpractice pressed against him. This is not the place to enter into the merits of these charges, it being sufficient to note that whatever the facts, the proceedings of the Darbar are not susceptible of rational explanation. Ram Lall's connection with the State has extended over some nineteen years, and he had lately been out of office for some time, when it is impossible to suppose that any suspicions to which he was justly liable should have remained unaroused. Yet he was re-appointed Diwan with an assurance of the full confidence of his master. The Maharaja then appears to have tried an ex-Tehsildar of the North-Western Provinces, but the arrangement speedily collapsed. At the time of my visit to Bijawar in February, a brother-in-law of the Maharaja, being the ostensible Kamdar, I found another ex-official of the Central Provinces was established, but in a subordinate capacity. This experiment was equally short-lived as others had proved, the Maharaja's utterly fickle and unstable disposition apparently rendering him absolutely incapable of maintaining his confidence in, or favour towards any individual for more than a brief period. The most effusive protestations of reform and organization were made at my visit, elaborate details for the administration in various departments being prepared, upon which, however, in view of all that had gone before, it was impossible to place any reliance. The Maharaja promised to meet me at Nowgong a little later, in order to the further discussion of affairs. His visit, however, at the end of March was quite unfruitful of any tangible result.

A disclosure of the financial condition of the State was one of the most important matters promised but not furnished by the Maharaja. From a perfunctory communication of certain figures made at the time of the Chief's visit, to which I am unable to attach any value, the nominal debts appeared to amount to about two lacs, of which one lac and a quarter were said to be actually due. In spite of my request nothing was furnished in writing.

The differences between the Darbar and certain Thakurs remained unadjusted and demanded attention.

22. *Ajaigarh.*—At my visit to this State in January its affairs appeared to be in a satisfactory condition, and but little work has been entailed on the Agency in connection with them. The Maharajah at the time had some idea of a visit to England on the occasion of the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee; there was an obstacle, however, in the heavy expense involved which the finances of the State could ill bear.

23 *Baoni.*—The young Nawab ruled his State throughout the year quietly, no complaints having been preferred in the Agency.

This is the only Muhammadan State under the Agency. The present Nawab succeeded to the rule in 1883 on the abdication of his father, and has continued to deserve the good opinion previously recorded of his administration, which is spoken well of in the adjacent British districts.

At the time of my visit in the course of tour, the ex-Nawab was temporarily residing at Ekona. His continued stay in a place so near the head-quarters of the State would, however, be very undesirable, as tending to breed trouble between his people and those of the State. It is to be hoped, therefore, that he will abide by the arrangement under which it was understood Lucknow should be his ordinary abode.

24. *Beronda.*—The vacancy of the gaddi of this State, caused by the death of the late Raja Raghbar Dayal Singh, was filled in the middle of the year by the selection to the Chiefship by Government of the present Raja Thakur Pershad. It was hardly to be expected that the succession of an inexperienced Ruler should speedily result in any marked improvement in the administration, and there have been special difficulties to contend with. The treatment of the brotherhood having been to say the least injudicious, their relations with the State had become very unsatisfactory, and the officials under the late Chief had acquired an unenviable notoriety. Opposition and intrigue were therefore rife when the new Chief succeeded.

The difficulties of the position were aggravated by the failure of the Chief to confide in or properly to support the Diwan, who on his part has shown himself unequal to the occasion, and of whom I fear little expectation of useful service to the State can now be entertained.

25. *Khanyadhana.*—This little State, split up into small detached tracts, mostly surrounded by Gwalior territory, has suffered from the discredit attaching to the part of the country in which it is situated on the score of dakaiti. In this connection two considerations present themselves as of *prima facie* significance—(1) that a powerful neighbouring State which is not free from odium on the ground of the undoubted prevalence of dakaiti within its borders, and the existence of many dakaits among its subjects, would gladly transfer a share of such odium to its petty neighbour; and (2) that a small State situated in the midst of tracts notoriously infested by dakaits would be not only under the temptation to afford them shelter as a matter of policy, but even to go a step further and seek to reap a profit out of the relations in a measure thus forced upon it. When the above has been said the fact still remains that a consensus of reports from various sources indicate Khanyadhana as not only a place in which dakaits find a safe refuge, but also in which the disposal of loot is readily arranged.

26. *Jigni.*—The cultivators made a general representation against the proceedings for revision of the settlement, which they professed to regard as directed towards an undue enhancement of revenue. I visited the State among the first in my cold-weather tour, and made a careful enquiry into the facts, settling matters for the time in a manner fair to both parties and arranging for submission of the results of a scrutiny into the proposed assessment for approval before effect should be given to it; the points at issue will thus, it is hoped, be satisfactorily disposed of.

27. *Beri.*—The question of the heavy indebtedness of this little State was the main demand on the attention of the Agency.

The Rao's officials came to my camp before it reached Beri, with the old story of the inability of the State to meet its liabilities in the manner which had long before been settled, a representation to which I was unable to accede.

After some pressure an arrangement, not altogether satisfactory, but the best possible, under the circumstances, was arrived at, and the creditors received an instalment of their claims.

28. No special remarks are called for in connection with the remaining petty States under the Agency.

III.—Judicial.

29. *Civil Justice.*—No original civil suits are instituted in the Court of the Political Agent. Appeals lie from the decisions of the Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong in civil cases beyond the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes. No appeals were presented during the year.

30. *Criminal Justice.*—The tabular statement B appended to this report contains full particulars of the criminal cases. One case of murder was instituted during the year and two were pending at the close of 1885-86, all of which were disposed of by Major Robertson, the late Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

The monthly returns prepared by the Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong, showing the judicial work in his office for each month, have been forwarded through the Political Agent to she Central India Agency, as well as the prescribed annual statements.

31. Two cases of Jalparwa* were reported by the Bijawar State during the year, one of which was tried by the Agency.

* Being voluntarily drowned when suffering from hopeless disease such as leprosy.

No cases of sati or samadh were reported during the year, nor were there any cases of kidnapping girls for immoral purposes.

* Being voluntarily buried alive when suffering from hopeless disease such as leprosy.

32. *Dakaiti.*—Four cases of dakaiti were reported during the year in which property to the aggregate value of R3,034 nearly was carried away—one of the cases occurred in the Panna State, one in the Datia State, and two in Orchha territory—in the two former States one person in each case was wounded, and one person was wounded in one of the other cases. The two cases in the Orchha State occurred on the 22nd and 23rd March 1887 in the villages of Bagvang and Janoni respectively, in each of the cases 50 dacoits are said to have been concerned, and to have carried away property to the value of R2,964.

33. *Thagi.*—No cases of Thagi, either by strangulation or by dhatura poisoning, were reported during the year.

34. *Robbery of cash in transit.*—No cases of this nature were reported.

35. *Robbery of Government Mails.*—No cases of mail robbery occurred within the limits of this Agency during 1886-87.

36. *Female Infanticide.*—No instances of this crime have been reported during the year The register of births and deaths for the year among the Parihar Thakurs of Jigni presents the following results :—

	Males	Females.
Total births	197	156
Do. deaths	87	82
Total	110	74

The Kachwaha Thakurs of the Berota village of Chatarpur, suspected of resorting to female infanticide, are kept under surveillance. Their number, including men, women, and children, at the close of the year was 89.

37. *Professional Criminals.*—The Tonorias in Orchha and the Chandrabedis in Datia are the only classes registered under this head in the States under this Agency.

The following statement shows the strength of both classes at the close of the year to which this report relates :—

Tribes.	Returned at the close of the year 1885-86.	Rejoined during 1886 and 1887.	Total.	Absconded during 1886-87	Died during 1886-87,	Total.	Remaining at the close of 1886-87.	Remarks.
Sonorias	47	2	49	1	2	3	46	
Chandrabedis	94	...	94	...	...	...	94	
Total	141	2	143	1	2	3	140	

IV.—Revenue.

38. No annual reports of revenue and expenditure being required from the States in Bundelkhand, there is no information to record as to their actual financial position. The tribute due to Government by Native States during the year amounted to R29,532-4-2, *viz.*, R2,337-14-8 on account of arrears for 1885-86 and R27,194-5-6 for the present year; of this amount R29,337-2-2 was realized during the year and paid into the Nowgong Treasury from the following States :—

	R.	a.	p.
Panna	9,955	0	0
Charkhari	8,583	9	6
Ajaigarh	9,351	10	8
Bihat	1,400	0	0
Paldeo	46	14	0
Total	29,337	2	2

The remaining R195-2-0 from Palde was paid on the 5th April 1887.

39. *Succession Nazarana.*—The following sums were received on account of nazarana during the year :—

PANURWA.

	R.	a.	p.
Gerowli	2,279	0	0
Bhaisonda	1,500	0	0
TOTAL	3,779	0	0

The details of revenue and expenditure of the Nowgong Cantonment Fund, and of the Bundelkhand Agency Local Fund and of the Rajkumar College at Nowgong, are given in the tabular statements appended to this report.

V.—Education.

RAJ KUMAR COLLEGE AT NOWGONG.

40. The number on the roll has again increased, being 12 at the beginning of the year, and 15 at its close, and the attendance has been very fair. An examination followed by a distribution of prizes was held in September before the Dasera vacations by Mr. Morison, assisted by the Meer Moonshi of the Agency, in vernacular subjects.

The boys were reported as being well grounded in Hindi, and as having received sound instruction, though over a very limited range, in geography and mathematics. In English they did not show much aptitude, being especially weak in colloquial knowledge. A regular course in gymnastics and riding under competent instructors from the XIth Bengal Lancers has been gone through, and has been fully appreciated, especially the riding, by the boys, and they have been encouraged to play at tennis and badminton. The physical exercises and games have been by no means the least valuable part of the training enjoyed by the boys; who in many cases would have had but little incentive to such healthful pursuits at their homes. The Principal, Mr. Mather, has devoted his best attention to the College, and the most cordial relations exist between him and the boys, in whose welfare, both in and out of school, he interests himself. The boarding-houses attached to the College have been completed and the facilities in the way of extra accommodation they afford will, it is hoped, lead to an increase in numbers attending the institution.

The improvements to the College building have rendered it a thoroughly suitable and commodious structure. The excellent library, which is well accommodated in the main room, is not only a source of interest to the boys, but is making its value felt by the Chiefs, many of whom apply for the books. A complete and very useful catalogue of the library has been compiled by Mr. Mather.

During the cold weather the more important of the State Schools were inspected by the Principal of the College, the following notices being extracted from his report :—

"*Chatarpur High School.*—The burden of the work was thrown upon Lala Sohan Lal, the 2nd Master, who, I consider, did all he could, still the loss of the services of the Head Master for so long a time during the year made itself felt."

"The Hindu Girls' School was very well managed. Excellent discipline is evidently maintained there. The results of the examination too were good, and I was as much pleased with the result as I was disappointed with that of the Mahomedan Girls' School."

"The village schools that sent in boys to be examined at Malehra sadly require inspection on the part of the State authorities."

"The schools did on the whole well, but the impression I formed was that if more interest were not shown in them they would speedily degenerate."

"*Pannah.*—This school is evidently well looked after by the Head Master, who does all he can to get the boys on." "A second assistant teacher has been promised him for years, but the promise is no nearer being fulfilled. The result is the burden of the work is thrown upon the Head Master, who is simply unable to do all that he is called upon to do."

"*Ajaigarh High School.*—The Head Master, who was in the school at my last inspection, left during the year and a new one was engaged. I don't think that this school ever has one Head Master for the whole year."

"*Ajaigarh Rajkumar School.*—The Maharajah has his sons and some other relatives taught in the Palace by Babu Chuni Lal Panre, who, I consider, has done his work very well. The boys had been well taught and acquitted themselves very well in the examination."

"*Bijawar State School.*—This school consists of two departments. Sound instruction seems to have been imparted to the students. The state of the school was a considerable improvement upon that of last year."

"*Charkhari High School.*—This school continues to do excellent work. Pundit Jugal Kishore, the Head Master, is most energetic and painstaking, and is well supported by his assistant teachers. The school still maintains its position as the first school in Bundelkhand."

"*Charkhari Girls' School.*—This school has now been in existence nearly a year. It is most numerously attended."

"The instruction imparted is sound and thorough. I was quite astonished to see such a school, and it was quite a pleasure to see so many bright and intelligent faces around one."

VI.—Public Works.

41. *Imperial, Military.*—The only new building, the construction of which was taken on hand during the year, was a Commissariat conductor's quarters, the chief work being the completion of the barrack in the British Infantry lines, which was commenced some years ago. The statement of expenditure incurred during the year, as furnished by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Military Works, gave a total of R62,884.

42. *Imperial, Civil.*—The Executive Engineer, Nagode Road Division, has supplied me with the following figures, showing the work done and expenditure incurred during the year:—

		R
Original works, Civil		1,155
" "	Repairs	256
" "	Communications	51,063
" "	Repairs	24,561
		77,035

The much-needed conservancy over the Ken river on the Nowgong-Sutna Road had not at the close of the year been completed, the progress of the work having been interfered with by floods in December and January.

The work on the Banda-Saugor Road, on which R19,119 have been expended during the year has made progress, the road being reported by the Executive Engineer to be drivable up to the 36 miles from Chatarpur.

VII.—Railway.

43. Considerable progress was made during the year. The following extracts from the narrative progress report of the Chief Engineer give information regarding the progress of the work in Bundelkhand:—

"*Main Line, Jhansi to Lalitpur.*—The masonry of the Betwa bridge, 9 spans of 150, commenced last year, is about three-fifths finished, and satisfactory progress is being made with the masonry of all major and minor bridges. The collection of ballast is in hand and about 10 miles of bottom ballast has been stacked along the line."

"*Branch Jhansi to Gwalior.*—Four piers of the Sindh Bridge have been built to a height of about 35 feet above the bed of the river; the masonry of the south abutment has been carried up about 10 feet, and the foundations of the remaining piers and north abutment are being opened out, several minor bridges and culverts have been completed, and a considerable quantity of ballast has been collected along the line."

"*Branch Jhansi-Manikpur Line, Mau Division.*—The earthwork on this division is practically completed, the only remaining portions being the gaps at culverts and bridges and the approaches to the Dasson bridge, and a piece of rock cutting in the approach to the Betwa bridge. The masonry of this bridge has been actively pushed forward during the working season."

"*Branch Jhansi-Manikpur Line, Kirwi Division.*—The works on this division are heavy, and very little was done to the heavy cuttings and banks before the Company took over the works. Good progress has been made during the past season, and the heavy bank of stone in the approach to the Manipur Station have been actively pushed forward. Considerable progress has been made with the culverts and bridges, and it is hoped that plate-laying on the length to Kirwi will be begun in June and completed in August, so that girders for the large bridges

between Banda and Kirwi may be led out in October and erected during next cold season. A considerable quantity of ballast has been collected.

44. *Betwa Canal.*—Most satisfactory progress was made on this project. A draft agreement, providing for the exercise of jurisdiction and sundry other questions involved in the canal administration, which it was most desirable to conclude with the States of Datia, Samthar, and Baoni, was submitted and has since received the approval of the Government of India.

The progress of this work is described in the following extract from Mr. Hawkins' report:—

"1. During the year under review ₹1,18,000 were expended in extending and completing the works, thus bringing the total capital expenditure up to ₹36,36,000.

"2. The expenditure under revenue account, that is working and maintenance charges, was ₹66,400 for the year, but as the revenue realized amounted to only ₹20,800, there was a deficit of ₹45,600.

"3. The area irrigated in the kharif was 2,677 acres and in the rabi 5,931, total 8,608 acres, which was considerably less than the forecast. But the rainfall during the rainy and cold seasons was not only plentiful but most favourably distributed throughout the two periods for agricultural operations."

* * * * * *

"5. During the year 136 miles of channel were completed, which, together with the 300 miles opened in the preceding year, make 436 miles actually finished up to the 31st of March 1887.

"6. At the close of the year, work on 58 miles of channel was in progress, and it is expected that they will be ready by the end of December 1887.

"7. The country had been prospected, surveyed, and levelled for another 40 miles of minor channels, and the estimates were being prepared for submission to Government for sanction."

Native State Public Works.

45. The returns supplied by the States show an expenditure of ₹4,50,000 on works of public utility; the figures cannot, however, be absolutely relied upon.

Local Fund Public Works.

46. The Agency Local Fund expended ₹346-15-9 on original works and repairs. The Nowgong Cantonment Fund shows an expenditure of ₹5,500 on original works and repairs.

VIII.—Miscellaneous.

47. *Post Office.*—There were 15 Post Offices open during the year:—

Nowgong. Ajaigarh. Alipura. Bijawar. Chatarpur. Gulganj. Panna. Rajnagar.	Sutna Division.
Datia. Sumthar. Tori Fatehpur. Tahri. Kadaura. Charkhari.	Jhansi Division.
Kamta	Cawnpore Division.

The tabular statement J contains as usual the statistics of work done in the Post Offices.

48. *Military.*—The following troops garrisoned the Nowgong cantonment during the year:—

European Force.

	Strength.
Artillery, C-4 R.A.	110
Infantry, Wing, 2nd Devonshire Regiment	408

Native Force.

Cavalry, XIth (P. W. O.), Bengal Lancers	480
Infantry, 10th Bengal Infantry	572

Health of Troops at Nowgong for 1886-87.

Troops.	Average strength.	Total admission to Hospital.	Percentage of admission to strength.	Average of period in Hospital of each admission.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to strength.	Cause of death.	Remarks.
No. D-4 Battery R. A.	130	29	22·38	18·72	...	....		
No. C-4 Battery R. A.	141	235	166·66	15·76	...	...		
Wing, 2nd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment	380	549	144·73	15·67	5	13·1	Enteric fever 1 Jaundice 1 Asphyxia by drowning 1 Poisoning by Alcohol 1 Gunshot 1	
XIth P. W. O., Bengal Lancers	635·6	287	45·14	11·64	1	0·15	Remittant fever 1	
Wing, 10th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry	487	480	98·56	14·2	7	0·07	Tubercle of lung 1 Ague 1 Asthma 1 Hypertrophy of spleen 1	
Wing, 3rd Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry	302	6	1·9	4·1	...	...		
	2075·6	1,586	7·62	13·24	13	2·22		

The health of troops was good throughout the year. The number of deaths was 13, *viz.*, 5 among the Europeans and 8 among the natives.

49. *Dispensaries.*—Surgeon-Major MacDonald held charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Nowgong for nine months and Surgeon Mullane for three months during the year.

The attendance at the dispensary was again largely increased during the year and the number of operations also, the number of admissions and deaths being 5,932 and 20 against 4,800 and 22 in the previous year. Dr. MacDonald's report shows that as in the last year the ailments most prevalent were fever, rheumatism, and diseases of the eye. The number of major and minor operations were 56 and 206 respectively; of the major operations 29 were for calculus, 13 on the eye, 3 for large tumors, 1 amputation of forearm, 1 amputation of finger, 8 paracentesis abdominis, and 1 reduction of dislocation. The greatly augmented attendance at this dispensary is in a large measure attributable to the interest in the work taken by the Medical officers in charge, and the skilful and kindly treatment which the sick met with.

Dr. MacDonald makes a very favourable mention in his report of Hospital Assistant Muniruddin, in subordinate charge of the Civil Dispensary for the attention and skill he has exhibited in the treatment of patients after operations and for his constant attendance to the needs of out-patients at all hours. The skill and knowledge, of Compounder Munir Khan is also mentioned in high terms, as far beyond what are usual in his class.

Charkhari Dispensary.—The Dispensary was in charge of Assistant Surgeon Madho Sudan Moitra. The returns show 11,935 admissions and 12 deaths against 12,926 admissions and 9 deaths for last year. The Assistant Surgeon is also the Superintendent of Vaccination. The number of vaccinations was 3,406, of which 2,633 are said to have been successful. The number of major operations was 11 and of minor 506.

Chatarpur Dispensary.—This Dispensary also is in charge of an Assistant Surgeon Babu Kirpa Shankar. The figures given for 1886-87 and 1885-86 are:—

	1886-87.	1885-86.
Admissions	4,830	3,232
Deaths	18	15
Major operations	24	24
Minor operations	215	151

There, too, the Assistant Surgeon is Superintendent of Vaccination.

Native State Dispensaries.

There were dispensaries open in 13 States besides Charkhari and Chatarpur, during the year. The following figures are taken from the reports received, *viz.*, 23,921 admissions and 114 deaths.

50. *Vaccination.*—Deputy Superintendent Rajab Ali Khan has as before controlled the work in this Department throughout the year, his staff consisting of 11 assistants and 60 vaccinators. The charge incurred for the year was R8,611-10 and was provided by the States. The number vaccinated is reported as 29,685, of which 24,483 were successful. These figures also included statistics for Charkhari and Chatarpur, which are not under Rajab Ali Khan.

Dr. MacDonald, though not in a position to exercise any supervision over the work, thought that it had been carefully carried out.

Statement showing the number of days the Political Agent was on tour in 1886-87.

Name of Officer.	Number of days the Political Agent was on tour in the month of												Total.
	April 1886.	May 1886.	June 1886.	July 1886.	August 1886.	September 1886.	October 1886.	November 1886.	December 1886.	January 1887.	February 1887.	March 1887.	
Major D. Robertson	5	11	14	12	9	8	22	20	...	...	...	...	101
Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Wilson . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	31	28	10	95
Total .	5	11	14	12	9	8	22	20	26	31	28	10	196

A. Wilson,
Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

APPENDIX E.

ated Baghelkhand Agency, Rewah, *vid* Sutna, the 10th October 1887.

rom—CAPTAIN M. J. MEADE, Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah,

o—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

I have the honour to forward the Annual Report of the Administration of the Rewah State and the Baghelkhand Agency for the year 1886-87.

2. Major N. C. Martelli relieved Major D. W. K. Barr in this appointment on the 21st April 1886, and was in turn relieved by Major Barr on his return from furlough to England on the 5th March 1887.

3. I took over charge from Major Barr on the 9th of May, before the materials for the past year's report were ready. I have therefore no personal knowledge of the events which occurred in 1886-87, and as my information is chiefly derived from notes left by my predecessors, I propose to confine the report within the smallest possible limits.

Annual Report of the Baghelkhand Agency and Administration of the Rewah State for the year 1886-87, by Captain M. J. MEADE, *Officiating Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah.*

BAGHELKHAND POLITICAL AGENCY.

General Remarks.

1. *Season and Crops.*—The rainfall gauged at Sutna during the year was above the average 45 inches and 74 cents, as compared with 33 inches and 63 cents, in 1885-86. As the fall was well distributed over the year, timely, though somewhat excessive, rain falling in December 1886 and January 1887, both the kharif and rabi harvests were good.

2. *Public Health.*—A few cases of cholera occurred towards the end of the year; but in other respects the public health has been good.

3. *Public Order and Tranquility.*—There was little violent crime in any of the States under the Agency, and what there has been was brought to notice and disposed of. Three cases of murder were tried in the Political Agent's Court, but the crimes were not brought home, and the accused were, in consequence, acquitted. The people of Baghelkhand are generally quiet and well disposed. They are not addicted to the commission of crimes of a serious nature, and no cases of dacoity or highway robbery were brought to notice during the twelve months under report.

4. *Political Agent's tour.*—During the cold weather Major Martelli visited the States of Nagode, Sohawal, and Kothi. He also went to Birsingpur, where he enquired into and settled some small boundary disputes between Sohawal and the Punnah State under the Bundlekhand Agency.

Native States of the Agency.

5. *Nagode.*—There has not, I regret to have to report, been much improvement in the state of affairs at Nagode, the unsatisfactory condition of which has been noticed on several occasions by Major Barr. The Raja came twice during the year to visit Major Martelli at Sutna, and the Political Agent spent a few days at Uchera during the cold weather. The people appear to be fairly content; but complained, in some places, to Major Martelli that there are no properly constituted and conducted Courts to hear and decide their cases. The State account books were produced before Major Martelli, and the Chief and his Kamdars informed the Political Agent that during the year now under report ₹26,000 had been devoted to the payment of debts. The State is said to be ₹60,000 in debt, and the Budget prepared for 1887-88 shews a sum of ₹24,000 set aside towards paying these liabilities. But it is doubtful if this will be acted up to, as the Chief is inclined to be extravagant. A competent Diwan to carry on the affairs of Nagode is much wanted, for the

Chief, instead of attending to state affairs, passes most of his time, both by day and night, in prayer and devotion on the banks of the river which flows close to Uchera. The revenue of Nagode is given at ₹82,832.

6. *Maihar.*—There is nothing special to report regarding this State. The Raja has continued to administer its affairs wisely, and has been ably assisted in the task of governing by his Diwan Dinanath.

The revenues of Maihar are given at ₹83,767.

7. *Sohawal.*—The Thakur of Raigaon, I regret to report, has continued contumacious in spite of the agreement entered into between himself and the Darbar. Major Martelli was obliged to send for him repeatedly, and remonstrate with him on the course he was pursuing. At length, as he declined to pay the Dijawan (or contribution on the occasion of the marriage of the Chief's daughter) which was due from him, and which he had promised to pay, the whole case was referred to the Agent to the Governor-General, who directed that if the Dijawan was not paid by the 1st January 1887, the Sohawal Chief would be at liberty to attach the Raigaon estate again. This order had a good effect, and the Thakur came to an agreement with the Raja promising to pay up the amount due by instalments. The first-half to be paid, as directed, on the 1st January 1887, and the second half in the following April. I regret to say that the Thakur, though he paid up the first portion of the Dijawan, gave great trouble before he paid up the second. The amount in fact was only realized, after great pressure had been brought to bear on him, in July 1887, or three months subsequent to the date on which he had given his written promise to pay. He continues to oppose the Sohawal Darbar in every way he can, and I fear that during the old Thakur's lifetime no cordial relations between the State and the Thakurate can be hoped for.

The State itself is well managed and there is little to remark about it. The Raja has punctually paid up the instalments of the loan of ₹20,000 granted to him by the Government of India, on the dates they fell due.

The revenues of Sohawal are given at ₹38,000.

8. *Kothi.*—There is little to remark about the affairs of this small State which is well managed. The Chief wisely leaves the administration in the hands of his able Diwan, Ram Krishun Pathuk, whose measures have always met with the approval of the Political Agent. Crime is almost unknown in Kothi, and though the revenue has been reported recently as having risen considerably, no complaints of excessive exactions are ever made. The health of the Chief, Run Bahadur Singh, had been failing for some time, and I regret to report that he passed away soon after the close of the official year. He was highly thought of by all who knew him, and his death has been a loss to his State. The succession of his son, Bhugwat Bahadur Singh, has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The revenue of Kothi is given at ₹42,823, but I have reason to believe that it is somewhat more.

9. *The Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress.*—As the 16th February 1887 was the date officially appointed for the ceremonials in honour of Her Majesty's reign having lasted 50 years, the day was duly observed in the States under the Agency by holding Darbars in honour of the occasion, offering up prayers at the temples for Her Majesty's continued prosperity, illuminations and fireworks, and by the release of prisoners.

Judicial.

10. *Criminal Justice.*—The marginal statement shows the number and nature of criminal cases disposed of in the Political Agent's Court. The numbers of case tried was 15, involving 24 persons, as against 3, involving 3 persons, in the preceding year. Of the 24 persons brought to trial, 6 were acquitted and 18 convicted. The average duration of cases was 4·2 days as against 15·3 days in the previous year. The punishment of whipping was not inflicted during the year. There were no cases of sati or samadh.

Nature of Offence.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.
1. Murder	3	5
2. Culpable Homicide	3	6
3. Causing grievous hurt	1	1
4. Criminal breach of trust	2	2
5. Theft	2	3
6. Cheating	1	1
7. Miscellaneous	3	6
Total	15	24

11. *Police.*—The Agency Police, strength, 48 men costing ₹5,998 per annum, were well behaved. The Superintendent, Bal Krishun, has performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of the Political Agent. The health of the men has been good.

12. *Education.*—The schools at Nagode, Maihar, Sohawal, and Kothi have been fairly attended. The one in the Sutna bazar has made satisfactory progress. The Head-Master is

well spoken of, and has started an Entrance Class for the University which has had fair success. Considering how recently it was set on foot, two out of three boys sent up for the Entrance Examination passed in the 3rd division, and 9 boys out of 12 passed the Central India Examination.

Public Works.

13. *Military.*—Two horse stables were constructed near the out-houses attached to the officers' quarters, at a cost of ₹263, and minor original works were executed to the extent of ₹45, Petty works under ₹200 and annual repairs were carried out in the military buildings at a cost of ₹545.

Civil.—A portion of a verandah of the Political Agent's Office Bungalow at Sutna was enclosed for the record-room at a cost of ₹229, and petty repairs were executed to the civil buildings at Sutna, costing ₹131.

Communications.—IV and V Sections of Nowgong-Sutna Road and I and II Sections of the Great Deccan Road were maintained. The Dâk Bungalow at Nagode was re-roofed and annual repairs were done to the Inspection and Staging Bungalows on the Nowgong-Sutna Road. Petty works under ₹200 have been carried out on both the roads abovementioned.

Post Office.

14. The following statement shows the work done during the year:—

Division.	Number of letters, papers, books, parcels, &c., for issue.
Sutna	4,55,626

There was no mail robbery during the year.

Military.

15. The following shows the strength of the detachment of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry.

	Cavalry, Native.	
	Number.	Strength.
Troops of the line	2nd B. C.	61

Dispensaries.

16. *Dispensaries.*—The following statement shows the working of dispensaries in the Native States of the Agency. The Rewah Dispensaries, 12 in number, will be separately reported on in the chapter on the Administration of that State:—

Name.	Remaining on 1st April 1886.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated during the year.	Result.				
				Cured.	Relieved.	Absented or discharged.	Died.	Remaining on 31st March 1887.
Nagode	59	3,905	3,964	3,811	...	49	29	75
Sohawal	30	2,399	2,429	2,331	...	8	63	27
Total	89	6,304	6,393	6,142	...	57	92	102

Note—No returns received from Maihar.

17. *Vaccination.*—The following statement shows the work done by the Vaccination

Establishment in the Statess of Nagode, Sohawal, and Kothi. The work done in Rewah will be shown in a separate report on the Administration of that State.

Season.	Primary Vaccination.				Re-vaccination.				Percentage of successful cases in primary vaccination, excluding unknown.
	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	
1886-87.	1,659	168	253	2,080	7	1	1	9	90·8

The number of vaccinations was 2,089, as compared with 2,147 in 1885-86. The actual expenditure was R390, giving annas 3·8 as the cost of each successful case.

Boundaries.

18. The following figures shew the number of cases disposed of during the year :—

Disputes on file at close of 1885-86	3
New cases in 1886-87	2
Total	5
Settled	Nil.
Made over to the Boundary Settlement Officer	Nil.
Disputes left at the end of the year	5

19. The usual annual returns are enclosed.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE REWAH STATE.

General Observations.

20. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall gauged at Rewah was above the average, 49·79 inches in 1886-87, as compared with 50·72 inches in the previous year. It was abundant and well distributed in the early rainy months, June and July ; but was deficient in August and September. A good deal fell again in October at a time of year when, as a rule, the annual rains are over. The consequence was that some of the autumn crops, especially the rice, suffered. The prospects of the "rabi" crops were at first good, but the excessive rain, to the extent of 4 inches and 66 cents, which fell in December and January, injured some, especially the linseed. The spring harvest, however, benefited, and the wheat crop, especially, gave an excellent outturn. The "kharif" too, in spite of the scanty rainfall in August and September, already noticed, was quite up to the average, and generally the harvest of 1886-87 must be regarded as good ones, the revenue collections being made in full. The prices of food-grains rose considerably towards the close of the year, but fell again with the gathering of the new harvests. With this exception, prices throughout the year were normal, and no scarcity was experienced.

21. *Health.*—The general health was good throughout the year under report. Cholera, which is generally more or less prevalent in Rewah during the unhealthy months, was conspicuously absent during the whole of 1886-87.

22. *Public order and security.*—The State was singularly free from crimes of a violent nature during the year under report. No cases of dakaity or highway robbery were brought to notice, and there were no risings of the Tengurs or other clans against the Darbar, such as have occurred in former years. Thefts of cattle and property have decreased greatly, and generally the security of life and property in the State reflects favourably on the peaceful and law-abiding character of the people, and the vigour of the present Administration.

23. *His Highness the Maharaja.*—Dr. Goldsmith was in charge of His Highness's education as tutor throughout the year, and his report, which is attached (Appendix A), will shew that good progress has been made. His Highness enjoyed good health during the past year. He is daily becoming more robust, and will, it is to be hoped, soon grow out of the delicacy of his younger days. Changes of a most important nature were carried out in regard to the Chief's training and education at the close of the past and beginning of the present official years, and though a record of them falls more properly within the scope of the present year's report, some notice appears necessary here. From the time that Dr. Goldsmith was appointed to superintend the Maharaja's training, he felt that his efforts to mould his character were

greatly neutralized by the fact that much of the boy's time was passed in zenana, where the English tutor could not follow, and where he was exposed to unworthy and demoralizing influences. The Maharanis, widows of the late Chief, though themselves ladies of high birth and good family, have about them large followings of persons, male and female, some of whom are undoubtedly undesirable associates for the young Maharaja. Apart from this the attendants, who are attached to each of the Maharanis, made up in the aggregate a far larger number of people living in the palace with the Chief than a due consideration for sanatory conditions admitted of, and hence from every reason it had for some time become clear that if it the requirements of His Highness's training, mental and physical, were to be properly attended to, he must be removed, to a far greater extent than had hitherto been attempted, from the constant society of the Maharanis and their followers. It was finally determined towards the end of the year under report that while the young Maharaja continued to reside in the Palaces at Sutna and Rewah with his own mother, the Chundelin Maharani, the other ladies and their followers should no longer do so, but would in future occupy various dower houses in the State, where they would be occasionally visited by the Chief though not permitted to live with him. It was also settled that the Maharaja should in future no longer take his meals in the zenana with the women, but in the palace with those Sirdars, who have the right of joining the Chief's "Jewnahar" or principal daily meal, and that similarly he should sleep at night in the men's apartments and not in those occupied by the women. Lastly, it was directed that the control of the monthly allowance of ₹3,400, set apart to meet the young Chief's household and personal expenditure, should be entirely vested in the hands of the tutor under the general supervision of the Superintendent of Rewah. That there should be no question as to the future measures to be taken, Sir Lepel Griffin visited Rewah himself in April 1887 and issued a set of rules, in which the points noticed above are embodied, and which are detailed at greater length in Dr. Goldsmith's report.

Some opposition was at first experienced from the Maharanis; but these ladies have subsequently, with the exception of the Chundelin Maharani, accepted the rules framed by the Agent to the Governor-General. The Jethi, or senior widow of the late Chief, has of late been living with the Ranawut Maharani, a daughter of a former Maharana of Udeypur, in a large house near the Sutna palace, and the Maharaja has visited them regularly at stated times twice or thrice every week. The Chundelin Maharani, being the actual mother of the Young Chief, had permission to reside with him, and it was further stipulated that she should receive an allowance for her own personal expenditure from the sum set apart for the private expenses of the Maharaja's household. The Maharani, however, was not satisfied with any arrangement which deprived her of the complete control of the whole allowance, and she has not up to the present consented to reside with her son. The young Chief was taken to Mhow in November last, and saw the races which were then being held there. On his way back to Rewah, the Agent to the Governor-General, Sir Lepel Griffin, saw the Maharaja at the Khundwa Railway Station, and expressed himself dissatisfied with the boy's appearance and manners The defects noticed were due to the influences of the zenana, which Dr. Goldsmith was at that time unable to cope with, and they have, I have much pleasure to report, been almost entirely eradicated since his removal from the women's apartments. The boy is now kept clean, and his personal appearance is well looked after. He looks bright and happy, takes an active part in all the games which are daily carried on at the palace, and generally enjoys his present life, with its constant change from work to play, far better than his former one in the zenana. There has been a marked improvement in these respects during the past five months. The Head-master of the School, Pundit Poorun Mull, is constantly with the Maharaja by night as well as by day. He is a conscientious and painstaking man, and takes all precautions to prevent the young Chief from contracting any habits that would prove injurious to him in after-life. It is rather early yet to speak definitely as to the ultimate success of the present arrangements; but it should be noticed that they have hitherto progressed without serious hitch of any kind. This has been chiefly due to the course taken by Dr. Goldsmith, who deserves the utmost credit for the firmness and tact with which he has insisted on an implicit adherence to the rules framed by Sir Lepel Griffin, while he has at the same time conciliated those whose interests were opposed to their performance. Dr. Goldsmith's long residence in Baghelkhand has given him considerable local experience, and his knowledge of the customs and prejudices of the natives of this part of India enables him to avoid difficulties into which others might fall. His report deals fully with all important points connected with the progress made in His Highness's education during the year, and details everything of importance that has occurred. He sees the Maharaja at least once every day, visiting the palace, and occasionally taking the class himself and satisfying himself of the progress being made. The work carried on in the school-room, however, forms but a part of the Chief's training, and

everything is being done to raise the moral tone of the Maharaja and his associates, to impress a love and reverence for truth on their minds, and to encourage kindly and generous instincts among them. In these most important respects I have reason to believe that the progress made has been at least as great as in the study of English or Hindi. The afternoons are devoted to various out-door games, when the weather permits, in which Dr. Goldsmith and myself often take a part. The Maharaja and the other boys invariably evince considerable friendly rivalry in these sports, which cannot, I consider, but have a good effect on their characters, apart from the advantage they derive from the fresh air and exercise. Some of the elder boys have come out riding with me regularly whenever they are free from their lessons, and arrangements are being made for giving them systematic instruction in equitation. The Maharaja himself is still hardly strong enough for much riding; but he goes out constantly on a pony, and rides fairly well for a child of his years.

24. *The Maharanis.*—These ladies gave no trouble during the greater portion of the past year. Difficulties, as detailed in the preceding paragraph, arose when it was proposed to remove the Maharaja from their immediate care; but, with the exception of the Chundelin, they eventually accepted the new condition of things, and appear no werfectly reconciled to the arrangements made, and recognise their necessity.

25. *Council of Sirdars.*—The chief change in the Council of Sirdars was caused by the death of Colonel Lal Kalian Singh of Kachiatola, who died at Rewah on the 22nd March last. Kalian Singh was much trusted by the late Maharaja, by whom he was appointed the native guardian to the present Chief. It is impossible to deny that he performed his duties to the utmost of his ability, and that in him the Maharaja has lost a devoted servant and well-wisher. During the chief's infancy and early childhood, his care no doubt contributed in a very great measure to the Maharaja's well being, and his sincere devotion to His Highness's interest deserves the highest commendation. While admitting this, however, it must be remembered that the deceased Sirdar was most averse to all change and reform, and he would probably have opposed, with all the influence his character and position conferred, those arrangements which the increasing years of the Maharaja had rendered necessary. Colonel Kalian Singh's place in the Council has been given to his nephew, Lal Urjun Singh of Kachiatola, who is a young man of promise, and personally liked by the Maharanis. Sirdar Urjun Singh has the immediate control of the food arrangements in the palace in association with Pundit Poorun Mull. I have had to employ him occasionally in various matters requiring tact and delicacy, and have found him always ready and willing to assist. The members of the council have been regular in their attendance, and have disposed of many important cases in a satisfactory manner.

26. *Committee for the settlement of old debts.*—The members of this committee have worked well during the past year, and done much towards the settlement of the claims of State employés for 34 months' arrears of pay. They have also enquired into the claims of jewellers and others for articles sold to His Highness the late Maharaja. The following figures shew the amount of work done during the year by the committee:—

Cases pending before them on 1st April 1886		85
Fresh cases instituted in 1886-87		57
	Total	142
Disposed of in 1886-87		76
Remaining pending on 1st April 1887		66

27. *Diwan and Darbar Officials.*—Pundit Het Ram, C.I.E., continued to hold the post of Diwan of Rewah during the year under report. He has during this period performed his duties in the same satisfactory way that has in former years so often received the praise of the officers under whom he has served.

Pundit Mokund Rao, the Assistant Diwan, in charge of the Settlement Department, is a hard-working and intelligent official, and has done good work in the survey and assessment of the Hazoor Tehsil in which the revenue settlement is progressing rapidly. The Diwan has recorded his high opinion of the good work done by the following officials:—

1. Baldeo Sahai, Assistant to the Diwan.
2. Rughubur Singh, Superintendent of Customs.
3. Israr Housain, Superintendent of Forests.

28. *Tour of the Superintendent of Rewah.*—During the cold weather Major N. C. Martelli inspected the Teunther, Ram Nugger, Hazoor, Madhogurh, and Mowgunj tehsils. He also went to Umaria and saw the works being carried on at the coal-fields.

29. *Military.*—The state of this force is not altogether satisfactory, and Major Martelli has left an unfavourable opinion on record. As regards the cavalry, he considers that Kurrun Singh, who was brought from the Central India Horse to command, "appears to have lost all control over his men and is useless as a commandant." He adds that he had the men out on parade when they turned ont fairly well, though their horses were out of condition. When seen, however, anywhere except on parade, their horses, arms, and accoutrements were always dirty and uncared for. I regret that I am obliged to endorse Major Martelli's unfavourable opinion. The force, when first remodelled by Major Barr, gave every indication of speedily reaching as high a standard of efficiency as is requisite for a local levy of the kind; but the officers, and notably Kurrun Singh, who ought to have set an example, appear to have relaxed in their efforts, the result being that discipline and efficiency have suffered. I inspected the force on two occasions, and informed Kurrun Singh and the other officers that matters must be improved, but I doubt if they have the requisite energy to carry out the necessary reforms.

30. *Principal events of the year.*—The Maharaja's visit to Mhow in November 1886 has been noticed in an earlier portion of this report. The Superintendent, Major Martelli, and Dr. Goldsmith went with him, and the Senior, or Jethi Maharani, also accompanied His Highness. The Maharaja witnessed the Mhow race-meeting to which he presented a cup, and also inspected portions of the Mhow garrison. He returned to Sutna after an absence of 20 days, and was, I understand, impressed by what he saw.

A fair on the occasion of the Hindu festival of the "Ras Lila" was held in Sutna between the 11th and 14th of November 1886. Subscriptions were collected from merchants, officials, and other well-to-do inhabitants of the bazaar, and a donation given from the Local Funds. The money thus obtained was expended in prizes to the exhibitors of various products and industries, and the fair was on the whole a success, though the limited circulation of the notices regarding it prevented many persons outside the Agency attending. Her Most Gracious Majesty's Jubilee was celebrated with all honour at Rewah and Sutna on the 16th of February 1887, the date officially appointed. An Imperial salute of 101 guns was fired at daybreak at Rewah after which His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by Major Martelli, inspected the troops, and then offered up prayers for Her Majesty's welfare. A Darbar was held in the evening, which was attended by His Highness and all the leading Sirdars of the State. Major Martelli addressed the Darbar in suitable terms, and the city was subsequently illuminated in honour of the occasion, a display of fireworks taking place after dark. Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin's fund for providing medical assistance for the women of India has met with considerable support among certain of the higher classes, and it is to be hoped that in time the improved system of treatment will find favour among the general mass of the population as well. All change, however, is regarded with distrust, and time is requisite to reconcile the ignorant cultivators and others, who form the bulk of the inhabitants of the State, to any modifications of existing usages, no matter how beneficial the change may be to themselves.

Maulvi Rahman Ali, a member of, and Secretary to the Council of Sirdars, received the title of "Khan Bahadur," which was conferred on him in a Darbar held for the purpose by Major Barr at Rewah.

31. *Visit of the Agent to the Governor-General.*—Sir Lepel Griffin, Agent to the Governor-General, visited Rewah and Govindgurh in March, when the usual ceremonial Darbars were held. Sir Lepel Griffin inspected the various public buildings and roads, and gave instructions for the future management of His Highness.

32. *Umaria Coal Fields.*—The sales of coal from these mines have not been as extensive as it was hoped they would be. The Manager declares that the coal is good, but the fact remains that it has not yet been able to get a market. The amount realised by the Rewah State during 1886-87 was R9,823, and there are indications that the present year's receipts under this head will be still less. The extension of the Katni-Umaria Branch to Bilaspur, which is to be set on foot during the coming cold weather, will, no doubt, increase the demand, and as the coal is stated to be really good, it must in time secure for itself a market.

33. *Revenue Settlement and Survey.*—The settlement operations under the control of Pundit Mokund Rao, Assistant Diwan, have been carried on during the past year in the Hazoor Tehsil. The work was impeded by the opposition of some of the parties concerned, who either absented themselves when their presence was necessary, or refused to accept the enhanced demand. There has, however, been no armed resistance to the work, such as took place during the assessment of the Mowgong pargana, and the operations have been pushed on steadily. Only 44 villages out of 970 in the tehsil were assessed during 1886-87, the increase of revenue being R8,969. The progress of the settlement has brought to light the existence of much land now lying barren and uncultivated, which, if brought under the plough, would greatly benefit the

State revenues. It has also shewn that of recent years when, under the late Maharaja, the Administration was greatly relaxed in vigour, encroachments had become common among powerful land-owners against the rights of the Darbar, and on the holdings of less influential individuals. The present survey goes carefully into all such questions, and re-asserts the rights of the State or of private persons wherever they can be established. In all 1,658 revenue cases were taken up during the year, of which 632 were decided, leaving 1,026 pending at its close. There were 179 appeals from the Settlement Officer to the Diwan, of which 156 were decided and 23 remained pending on the 31st March 1887. Out of the 156 cases of appeal thus decided, the judgment was upheld in 108, was upset in one, and modified in 45, while two cases were remanded for revision.

The cost of the settlement in the Hazoor tehsil during 1886-87 came to R27,435-2, the work done being worth the money spent on it. The work done by Pundit Mokund Rao, in charge of the operations, merits the high praise bestowed on it by the Diwan of Rewah, to whose Court appeals against the Settlement Officer's decisions come in the first instance, and who, in reporting the general result of the survey operations for the year, has expressed high appreciation of Mokund Rao's services.

Details of Administration.

34. *Financial Condition.*—The following statement shows the annual account for the year under report, as compared with the estimate:—

Revenue.	Estimate for 1886-87.	Actual for 1886-87.	Expenditure.	Estimate for 1886-87.	Actual for 1886-87.
	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance on 1st April 1886	41,990 0 0	*3,12,645 4 6	Revenue Department	1,16,324 0 0	1,16,761 4 6
Land Revenue	7,22,500 0 0	7,64,541 0 6	Forest	57,108 0 0	49,646 14 3
Customs	1,62,000 0 0	1,76,235 9 1	Customs	30,144 0 0	42,111 3 1
Abkari	63,000 0 0	80,729 13 9	Army	2,78,280 0 0	2,62,811 6 2
Jungle	1,01,150 0 0	85,634 4 8	Public Works Department	1,00,000 0 0	1,95,863 15 11
Law and Justice	29,500 0 0	35,524 6 6	Law and Justice	14,784 0 0	17,052 13 5
Royalty on coal	.....	9,323 0 0	Police	41,916 0 0	36,223 8 0
Cesses or funds	16,500 0 0	29,686 2 6	Jail	12,864 0 0	15,960 8 11
Interest	2,240 0 0	3,468 14 6	Educational Department	10,764 0 0	13,768 15 1
Miscellaneous	4,000 0 0	4,440 8 6	Agency charges	38,514 0 0	51,443 5 2
			Religious and Charitable grants	69,984 0 0	72,989 10 4
			Medical Charges	29,590 0 0	24,654 15 8
			Palace expenses	1,71,060 0 0	2,00,104 6 6
Miscellaneous receipts of past years credited in 1886-87	.....	137 0 4	Miscellaneous	8,344 0 0	10,393 10 10
			Old debts	40,000 0 0	43,073 1 6
			Profit and Loss	.....	14 4 9
			Jubilee expenses	.....	3,750 3 3
			TOTAL EXPENDITURE	10,19,676 0 0	11,56,624 3 4
TOTAL RECEIPTS	11,00,890 0 0	11,90,320 12 4	Balance on 31st March 1887	1,23,204 0 0	*3,46,341 13 6
GRAND TOTAL	11,42,880 0 0	15,02,966 0 10	GRAND TOTAL	11,42,880 0 0	15,02,966 0 10

* DETAIL OF BALANCE.

Cash . . R1,78,122-7-2—R14,161-2-1 deposit at credit.

	R a. p.
Net cash	1,63,961 5 1
Advances	74,113 6 8
Loans	74,570 8 9
Net balance	3,12,645 4 6

* DETAIL OF BALANCE.

Cash . . R2,06,750-0-3—R30,178-7-1 deposit at credit.

	R a. p.
Net cash	1,76,571 9 2
Advances	84,314 13 1
Loans	85,455 7 3
Net balance	3,46,341 13 6

The actual receipts exceeded the estimate by R89,430-12-4 and the expenditure was R1,36,948-3-4 in excess of the estimate. The details of the differences are given below:—

Receipts.

Land Revenue.—The increase of R42,041-0-6 is due to collection of arrears of "Muamla" and the settlement of the Nowgong pargana.

Customs.—The increase is due to improvement of trade and traffic owing to the opening up of new roads.

Abkari.—The increase is due to the sale of opium to Mr. Hastings of Indore, and to the increased sale of liquor.

Jungle.—Decrease due to the low prices obtained for the lac sold.

Royalty on Coal.—The question of the rate of royalty was under reference when the Budget Estimate was framed, and hence it did not appear among the estimated receipts. A sum of R9,823 was, however, received from the Manager of Umaria Colliery during the year on account of royalty at the rate of 8 annas per ton.

Cesses or Funds.—Increase due to collection of Patwari Fund.

Interest.—The amount shewn as actually collected during the year under report includes R1,228-14-6 on account of interest on loans granted to certain Sirdars of the State.

Expenditure.

Forest.—Decrease due to reduction of establishment.

Customs.—Increase due to purchase of opium from the Government depôt at Ghazipur.

Army.—Decrease due to the fact that uniforms budgetted for were not made during the year.

Public Works.—Increase due to the completion of the new palace at Sutna during the year, to necessary sanitary works at Rewah, and improvement in His Highness's garden at Rewah.

Jail.—Increase due to the charge for maintaining life-prisoners in the Andamans not provided for in the Budget.

Education.—Increase due to the appointment of an Inspector of Village Schools and the opening of new schools in the State.

Agency Charges.—Increase due to transfer under this head of charges of the Baghelkhand Political Agency from the head of Palace expenses.

Palace Expenses.—Increase due to "Purascharun," *i.e.*, expenses connected with the offering of prayers for the Maharaja's health, and to purchase of horses for His Highness.

Public Works.

35. The Public Works of the Rewah State were in the hands of Babu Ganga Pershad as Supervisor, during the greater part of the year under report. Mr. Harris, Executive Engineer, returned from furlough to Europe in October 1886, but was transferred soon afterwards to Gwalior, from which up to the close of the year the Supervisor had full charge. The original works carried on during the year at Rewah itself were the completion of the new kutcherry, improving the regimental lines, additions to the new jail, a lodge and gates for His Highness the Maharaja's new palace, finishing the Chuttery of His Highness the late Maharaja, a new serai for the use of travellers. The Victoria Hospital, the foundation stone of which was laid by His Highness the Maharaja on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, was commenced during the year. A strong masonry bridge, forming part of the scheme for draining the Nagaria lake at Rewah, was also completed. At Sutna the new palace for His Highness was finished, and a swimming bath was constructed in the enclosure. A bungalow is in course of construction on the Naro Hill, and was sufficiently advanced for me to occupy it in June 1887. The metalled roads in and about the towns of Sutna and Rewah, as well as that between them, known as the Sutna-Bela Road, were kept up in good order during the year. That portion of the Great Deccan Road, which lies in the State a distance of 87½ miles, was also repaired and kept in good order. The fair-weather roads in the State, which are seven in number, were maintained and improved during the dry season. The sanitation of the Rewah city was improved during the year, new latrines being brought into use, and approach roads for removing the night-soil from them to pits at a distance being constructed. The expenditure on Public Works during 1886-87 was R1,45,392-13-10, while the cost of establishment was R7,358-12-9, or only 5 per cent. of expendi-

ture. The Supervisor complains that the sum thus spent on establishment is too small, and that efficiency is not what it would be if the establishment was larger and better paid. The progress of the works suffers delay in consequence. Babu Ganga Pershad has worked hard and deserves credit for the progress made in original works, and the proper maintenance of those already existing.

Forests.

36. There is little special to record regarding the state of the Forest Department during the past year. Syed Israr Hosain, the Superintendent of Forests, held charge throughout the year, and the rules framed by Mr. McKee before he left have been steadily carried out. The actual receipts from the forests are ₹15,515-11-4 less than those for last year. This is due to the fall in the price of lac, which is apt to fluctuate greatly. There has, however, been a considerable proportionate reduction in the actual expenditure under this head owing to a decrease in establishment. The six forest reserves have been maintained, and promise to turn out well.

Judicial.

37. *Criminal.*—The following statement gives in a comparative form the work done in the different Courts of the State during the years 1885 86 and 1886-87 respectively:—

Nature of Offence.	Superintendent.				Diwan.				Magistrate of Rewah.				Deputy Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates.				Total.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.
1. Murder	4	4	2	2	5	7	8	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	11	10	18
2. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	2
3. Dacoity	1	3	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	...
4. Criminal breach of trust	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	14	10	16	3	9	4	6	12	23	14	22
5. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	10	7	10	38	71	5	15	371	642	14	29	413	723
6. Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	...	...	2	2	...	...	7	16
7. Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	7	9
8. Assault or criminal force	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	6	3	5	276	384	65	120	279	391	68	125
9. Wrongful restraint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	60	142	...	...	62	146	...	...
10. Theft	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	33	77	42	91	245	402	190	341	279	480	234	434
11. Forgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	25	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	26
12. Cheating	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	13	15	...	...	16	18
13. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	21	37	22	41	127	196	156	265	596	1,192	606	1,054	744	1,425	784	1,360
Total	5	7	2	2	33	57	57	103	180	307	258	466	1,185	2,144	1,252	2,182	1,403	2,515	1,569	2,753

Of 2,753 persons brought to trial, 1,194 were convicted and 1,559 acquitted. The statement shows a slight increase in the number of cases of murder and culpable homicide, and a considerable increase under the head of "voluntarily causing grievous hurt." Similarly there is a decrease in that of "assault or criminal force." There has been a slight increase in "miscellaneous crimes," but a decrease in the number of cases of "theft."

The rest of the statement does not call for any remark, the returns being approximately the same as in the previous year. There were 63 appeals from the sentences passed by the Deputy Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates. In 34 cases the decisions were upheld, in 12 reversed, in eight modified; eight cases were remanded for revision and one case was pending at the close of the year.

There were 34 appeals from the Magistrate's decision to the Diwan's Court. In 16 cases the sentence was upheld, in nine reversed, in six modified, and three cases were remanded for revision. There were six appeals to the Superintendent from sentences passed by the Diwan's Court. In five cases the decisions of the Lower Court were upheld and in one modified.

38. *Civil Justice.*—The following return shows the work done by the Civil Courts during the year under report as compared with last year's return :—

Name of Court.	1885-86.					1886-87.				
	Cases pending on 1st April 1886.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining on 31st March 1886.	Cases pending on 1st April 1886.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining on 31st March 1887.
1. Diwan	22	217	239	226	13	13	233	246	212	34
2. Civil Judge . . .	15	259	274	271	3	3	149	152	146	6
3. Deputy Magistrates .	145	3,523	3,668	3,488	180	180	3,530	3,710	3,426	284
4. Honorary Magistrates .	152	679	831	697	134	134	1,220	1,354	1,099	255
Total . .	334	4,678	5,012	4,682	330	330	5,132	5,462	4,883	579

There has been an increase in the number of cases filed during the year, 5,132 as compared with 4,678 in 1885-86. The work disposed of during the year comprised 2,881 regular suits, 1,285 applications for execution of decree, and 717 miscellaneous cases.

There were 297 appeals to the Civil Judge at Rewah from the awards of the Deputy Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates. One hundred and fifty-eight decisions were upheld, 49 upset, 54 remanded for decision, 24 modified, and 12 pending.

One hundred and twenty-seven appeals were made from the Civil Judge's decision to the Diwan of Rewah. Sixty-nine decisions were upheld, 23 upset, 15 remanded for revision, one settled by compromise, five modified, 12 transferred, and two were pending. Of 53 appeals from the Diwan's Court to the Superintendent, the decisions in 41 were upheld, in one modified, one was settled by mutual agreement, and 10 were pending at the close of the year.

The following return shows the total value of suits disposed of in the different Civil Courts :—

	Total value.
Diwan	1,47,052
Civil Judge	14,511
Deputy Magistrates	84,502
Honorary Magistrates	25,314
Total . .	2,71,379

39. *Court-fees.*—The income realised from Court-fees was 21,311-9, as compared with R20,283 in the previous year.

40. *Jail.*—The following statement shews the number of prisoners in the Rewah jail during the year under report :—

	In Jail on 1st April 1886.			Admitted during the year.			Total.			Disposal.											Remaining on 31st March 1887.		
										Transferred.			Died.			Discharged.			Total.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prisoners undergoing sentence.	202	11	213	296	23	319	498	34	532	35	...	35	5	...	5	303	28	331	343	28	371	155	6	16
Prisoners under trial . .	7	...	7	61	2	63	68	2	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	33	33	...	33	4	1	5

There were 166 prisoners in the jail on 31st March 1887, as compared with 220 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the release of 45 prisoners on 16th February 1887 in honour of Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India's Jubilee. There was no disturbance of any kind in the jail; but Inait Beg, an Infantry sepoy guarding the jail ward, killed a

comrade, Alladeen, who was asleep, and escaped with a gold necklace worn by the latter. The murderer has remained at large, though every effort has been made to effect his capture. One Ram Nit, a long-term prisoner, who escaped from the out-door work about 18 months back, has been re-captured. The prisoners, besides manufacturing carpets and jail industry, are employed on various State works.

41. *Schools.*—The following table shows the average attendance of boys as compared with the return for the previous year :—

Name of School.	Description of Class.	Average daily attendance.	
		1885-86.	1886-87.
Rewah School	English, Urdu, Sanscrit, and Hindi .	163·52	201·26
Tehsil Schools	Urdu, Persian, and Hindi . . .	406·94	391·94
	Grand Total . . .	570·46	593·20

In the Rewah School the average number of boys on the roll is 414·58, while the average daily atttendance during the year under report was 201·26, as compared with 163·52 in the previous year. There has been a little decrease in the attendances in village schools. There is a girls' class at Bewah which the daughter of the late Chief joins. This and the Maharaj Kumar class in the school have been satisfactorily managed. Originally, when the Raj Kumar class was started, a short time before the beginning of the year under report, there were only five sons of Sirdars in it; but the number has increased since that to 49, each of whom gets a daily allowance varying from R2 to 4 annas according to the rank and position of the family to which the boy belongs. The boys besides getting regular lessons in reading and writing are daily instructed in gymnastics, in which also they have made satisfactory progress. The progress made in the Rewah School, and in the Maharaj Kumar class attached to it, is chiefly due to the efforts of Mr. Sarnath, the Head-master, to whom the present state of the school is creditable.

Dispensaries.

42. *Dispensaries.*—The following statement shows the working of the 12 dispensaries maintained by the Rewah State during the year under report :—

Name.	Remaining on 1st April 1886.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated during the year.	Result.				
				Cured.	Relieved.	Absented or discharged.	Died.	Remaining on 31st Mar. 1887.
Agency Hospital, Sutna .	30	1,638	1,668	1,583	8	47	5	25
Sutna Bazar Dispensary .	255	7,452	7,707	6,855	30	544	18	260
Rewah In-patient do. .	339	10,648	10,987	9,268	89	1,235	26	369
Do. Out-patient do. .	197	7,418	7,615	6,031	...	1,319	...	265
Do. Jail Hospital .	15	1,189	1,204	1,175	...	1	5	23
Do. Military Hospital .	34	783	817	786	...	5	3	23
Mungaon Dispensary .	54	2,420	2,474	2,131	...	288	1	54
Sitlaha do. .	68	3,227	3,295	2,722	...	522	2	49
Burdi do. .	159	5,539	5,698	5,490	...	9	56	143
Chandia do. .	115	4,315	4,430	4,130	...	171	5	124
Ramnagar do. .	50	4,002	4,052	3,858	...	123	1	70
Sohagpur do. .	41	2,038	2,079	1,987	...	38	9	45
Total .	1,357	50,669	52,026	46,016	127	4,302	131	1,450

The total number of patients treated was 52,026 as compared with 47,514 in the previous year. The total number of deaths is given as 131 as compared with 717 in the previous year.

43. *Vaccination.*—The following statement shows the work done by the vaccination establishment in the Rewah State.

Season.	Primary Vaccination.				Re-vaccination.				
	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Doubtful or unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total.	Percentage of successful cases in primary vaccination excluding unknown.
1886-87	29,186	2,283	1,814	33,310	223	52	30	305	91·05

Vaccination work has proceeded during the past season on the general plan set on foot by Dr. Goldsmith last year. The operations were chiefly confined to the more populous districts. Sixty deaths from small-pox were reported from the various outlying places, whereas only one death occurred in the central parganas. The cost of each successful operation was R0-2-11, and the vaccinators appear to have worked fairly well.

M. J. MEADE, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Supdt. of Rewah.

Appendix A.

Report of Surgeon-Major S. J. Goldsmith, Tutor to His Highness Vinkatesh Rammun Ramnjau Pershad Singh, Maharaja of Rewah, for the year ending 31st March 1887.

General remarks.—The Maharaja's progress during the year has been on the whole satisfactory. I have, however, been anxious concerning the effect which the conditions under which he has hitherto lived have begun to exercise upon his character, as there can be no doubt but that a great deal of what His Highness has learned in the zenana has been distinctly antagonistic to what has been taught him in school.

The Agent to the Governor-General, when he saw the Maharaja at Khandwa in December last on his way back from Mhow, expressed himself dissatisfied with the boy's appearance and manners, and noticed certain defects which, as explained at the time, were due to the influences of the zenana.

In the correspondence that ensued on this subject Sir Lepel Griffin considered that the time had come for exercising a stricter and more absolute control over the Maharaja's habits, and for his withdrawal from the zenana, where hitherto he had been subject to the over-weening care of at least three of the Maharanis and the evil influences of their servants, male and female.

Sir Lepel Griffin accordingly, while staying at Rewah, and after consulting with the Superintendent of the State, issued a code of rules for the future management of the young Chief, the general aim and purpart of which are as follows :—

1st—That the Maharaja should be separated as much as possible, both day and night, from the zenana, and should be kept under constant supervision in the apartments allotted for the occupation of men ;

2nd—That only one Maharani, with a limited number of followers, should live with His Highness, and that the other Maharanis should return to their quarters in the palace at Rewah, where they might, at stated times and at regular hours, receive short visits from the Maharaja ;

3rd—That the Maharaja should eat and sleep outside the zenana in the company of some of the Sirdars of the State;

4th—That the general control of the Maharaja's household expenditure should be placed in the hands of the tutor.

These rules are to come into force as soon as possible after the commencement of the new official year, and I am confident that if they are strictly followed, I shall be able in my next

annual report to state that the details of the Maharaja's private life have been regulated in a manner more in consonance with civilised ideas than has hitherto been the case.

Death of Lal Kalian Singh.—An event occurred shortly before the close of the year under report, which is likely to exercise a considerable effect upon the Maharaja's life and to smooth the way for any changes in His Highness's arrangements that we may wish to introduce. I allude to the death of Colonel Lal Kalian Singh, the Maharaja's Native guardian, which occurred on the 22nd March. Kalian Singh had been entrusted by the late Maharaja with the guardianship of the heir to the Rewah guddi, an office which was hereditary in his family, and it was Kalian Singh, more than the officer appointed by the Government of India, whom the Maharanis considered to be actually responsible for the young Chief's safety and welfare. This divided authority naturally, from time to time, caused friction between Kalian Singh and myself, but by yielding in small matters I was enabled to have my own way as regards essentials, and on the whole the Maharaja was thoroughly well looked after, and I personally shall always feel grateful to Kalian Singh for the great care he took of the Maharaja while the boy was very small. Kalian Singh was one of the old school of Rajputs; he had an innate horror of any innovation, and looked with mistrust upon all knowledge and learning that was not derived from Sanskrit, or initiated by the Pandits; he considered it highly derogatory that the Maharaja should learn to do sums as if he were a mere Kayath or Bunneah, and for a long time refused to allow his son Madho Singh to join the rest of the boys in the arithmetic lesson; while the asserted facts of geography and physical science were so many impious falsehoods, promulgated by evil-intentioned persons who wished to undermine the ancient belief of the Hindu. From this account of his character it can be inferred that, useful as he was when the Maharaja was in his infancy, Kalian Singh's companionship would have become more and more harmful as the young Chief grew up; he was in fact looked upon in the zenana as the great authority upon old-fashioned custom and observances, and as the chief bulwark against the tide of innovation that has begun to overspread the country. With all his deficiencies, however, Kalian Singh was, according to his knowledge, faithful unto death in the charge committed to him by the late Maharaja.

Maharaja's health.—During the greater part of the year the Maharaja's health has been very good; at the end of the rainy season, however, he had a rather obstinate attack of diarrhœa, which pulled him down considerably; this attack was no doubt due to malarial influences, and he did not quite recover from its effects until he went for change of air to Mhow during the latter end of November. His Highness still suffers occasionally from boils and skin eruptions, chiwh are among the least harmful manifestations of a strumous constitution, and which are more successfully combated by good hygienic conditions than by the administration of medicines. I am quite satisfied that his constitution is growing stronger year by year, and that he is gradually getting over the weakness shown by him in infancy.

Maharaja's character.—I cannot say that I have noticed any new development in His Highness's character during the year; he is still, despite all drawbacks, a bright teachable boy as fond of a game of romps and a little fun as any other; he is perhaps a little careless and slovenly, but when corrected he is never sullen or ill-tempered. He is particularly fond of birds and animals, and takes great interest in their ways and habits a taste that I take pains to encourage.

Movements.—The Maharaja lived at Sutna from the beginning of April to the end of September, having entered into possession of the new Kothi on the Queen's birthday. He proceeded to Rewah at the latter end of September to take part in the Dassehra festivities, where he was shortly afterwards the subject of a somewhat obstinate attack of diarrhœa as related above.

In November he went to Mhow to witness the races and get change of air, stopping for some days at Jabalpur on his way back in order to bathe in the Nerbudda.

On His Highness's return to Rewah after this short trip the Maharanis gave a series of entertainments and offered up sacrifices of thanksgiving at all the principal shrines in the neighbourhood in commemoration of their son's safe return.

The manifestations of joy were becoming so out of all proportion to the occasion that I thought it best to interpose after a time, and to refuse to allow the Maharaja to attend any more thanksgiving services as I did not wish him to be imbued with such exaggerated ideas of the dangers of an ordinary railway journey as the Maharanis appear to entertain. Since the above incidents His Highness has, up to the close of the official year, remained quietly at Rewah.

New Kothi at Sutna.—The new Kothi at Sutna is a substantial house of grey lime-stone built on to the northern end of the old palace and connected with the latter by a double-storied covered way. The Kothi contains a large central Darbar hall which runs from north to south through the whole length of the building; grouped on either side of this are eight smaller but still spacious rooms, four above and four below, while a broad verandah runs round the whole building on each story; the house has been raised on a three-foot plinth and is altogether, apart from its handsome appearance, an airy, healthy, and comfortable dwelling. The whole of the courtyard round the Kothi has been levelled and covered with gravel, and masonry drains have been constructed so that, although the site is low, all rain water is quickly carried off.

Stables, coach-houses, and servants' quarters have been constructed in a separate enclosure at a short distance from the Kothi, which is now I think the most comfortable and complete residence that the Maharaja possesses.

Library and Reading-room.—The nucleus of an Anglo-Vernacular Library has been formed in connection with the school; altogether about 200 English and an equal number of Hindi and Sanskrit books have been collected; the former consist of children's story books which are easy to read and of well illustrated works describing the various countries of the world and their inhabitants; none of the boys are yet sufficiently advanced to be able to read these without much labour, but an intelligent study of even the pictures gives them plenty of new ideas and information concerning what is going on in the world around them.

The Hindi books consist almost exclusively of works treating of Hindu religion and mythology, illustrated by rough woodcuts destitute of any idea of perspective and resembling more nearly a child's first efforts at drawing than anything else; they are also badly printed and badly bound. I have in vain tried to obtain good Hindi works upon modern subjects, but apparently hardly any such are yet in existence.

I think that the difference in the styles of the books in the library furnishes a forcible illustration of the value of giving an English education to Native boys; a lad who knows only Sanskrit and Hindi can obtain but a very poor idea of the world he lives in. Several newspapers, both English and Vernacular, are taken in for use in the reading-room, which is also well stocked with plenty of indoor games, so that the boys can if they like find plenty of amusement in a pleasant and comfortable room during leisure hours.

I have procured from England a good magic lantern with plenty of slides, and have given an entertainment at the Kothi once a week during the cold weather months, these, with the ready assistance of Pundit Poorun Mull, have become very popular, even the Maharanis insisting upon viewing the pictures from behind a purdah. It has been no slight labour to constantly find a fresh series of subjects for an audience, the principal members of which are present at each entertainment; and to write even a short explanation of each picture has taken up a good deal of time; but the interest displayed by the spectators has quite repaid one.

The School.—Whatever defects may have existed in the manner in which the Maharaja has been treated by his own people, he has nevertheless had all the advantages arising from an uninterrupted course of discipline while in the school and playground. Regular and punctual attendance at class have been taken insisted on, while care has been taking to ensure cleanliness of person and dress. He has held only that place in the class which he earned fairly by his own efforts, and whenever he failed to master his lesson during school hours (which was not seldom), he was kept in or otherwise punished like any other boy. It has no doubt been more difficult than formerly to keep him up to his work, and he has shown a tendency towards carelessness and an unwillingness to take trouble in preparing his lessons; but this tendency has been firmly and pertinaciously combated by Pundit Poorun Mull and myself, and fortunately His Highness is still of an age sufficiently pliable to enable us to succeed. Again, it must be borne in mind that the Maharaja is 4 or 5 years younger than the majority of his class fellows, and that consequently, though clever enough, he has not arrived at the same stage of brain development or acquired the same power of mental exertion as they have. I have consequently, instead of overdriving the Maharaja, made the older boys regulate their progress by his; and the result is that they now get through their work more easily and acquire a more sound and thorough grasp of the subjects taught them than he does.

The conduct of all the boys (three or four of whom are in fact young men) has been exceedingly good. There have been of course a few venial faults to complain of, such as fits of laziness, overstaying of leave, or an occasional quarrel; but there has been absolutely no display of vicious tendencies or of rebellion against authority.

Course of Studies.—The following is a list of the studies pursued during the year; each subject is taken up in regular rotation for a certain number of hours in each week to ensure that each shall receive its due share of attention.

1st class.

English Reading and Translation—Muthra Purshad's Reader No. IV (nearly finished); Lauries' Oriental Reader No. III (first part); some stories in "Old Deccan Days."

The boys first of all read over and translate a certain portion and then learn by heart the meanings of all new words, and how to spell them.

Twice a week they have to write out from dictation a portion of what they have recently learned. The Maharaja is among the best in reading and translation, but is still indifferent at dictation; I consequently have him separately exercised in the latter. Twice a week the boys bring me an exercise in translation of Hindi into English done out of school hours.

English Conversation—is practised on every alternate afternoon; the Maharaja is the second boy of the whole school in this important subject.

English Grammar—has received much attention, more especially as regards the verbs; this has been taught orally instead of from a systematic treatise, in order that a practical knowledge may be obtained without the use of the bewildering number of technical terms by which the subject is usually so much obscured.

In Arithmetic—the first class have gone through vulgar and decimal fractions, and can repeat the multiplication table up to 10 times 40 fairly well.

The Maharaja is rather slow and often inaccurate at figures, but when he pulls himself together he can do sums as well as most of the other boys.

In Geography—the first class have gone once through each of the following countries: India, Asia, Europe, and England.

English Copies—have been written regularly: the older boys naturally write best, the younger boys, whose fingers are still short, find the greatest difficulty in keeping their pens under control.

The First Class—in Hindi have been reading the "Itihas Timur Nasik," from the reign of Akbar up to the end of the book. They are also exercised in writing from dictation a passage from a Hindi poem or some other difficult subject.

The Maharaja both reads and writes Hindi very well.

The Second Class—course was as follows:—

English.—Mathura Purshad's Reader No. II; Lauries' Oriental Reader No. I.

In connection with the above the boys have learned the meanings of words and how to spell them, and have been practised in dictation.

Arithmetic.—Vulgar fractions up to subtraction, and the multiplication table as much as each boy could learn.

Geography.—India and Asia.

Writing—in copy books thrice a week.

Hindee—"Itihas Timurnasik" up to the reign of Alla Uddin. Moderately easy dictation.

Pundit Pooran Mul.—Pundit Poorun Mul has continued to give me entire satisfaction from the manner in which he has carried on his duties. He is a most diligent and painstaking teacher, and the boys pass their time with him almost continually. From the fact of his having kept studiously to his own work, and of his having abstained from quarrelling or interfering with any others, whose duties require them to live at the Kothi, he has made no enemies, while at the same time he has acquired a useful influence over the Maharaja and his people: I therefore hope that he will be of great assistance to me in carrying out the reforms that the Agent to the Governor-General has ordered.

(Sd.) S. J. GOLDSMITH, *Surgeon Major,*
Tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah.

Appendix F.

Report of the Western Malwa Agency for the year 1886-87.

The past year has been one of profound peace throughout Malwa and without any particular incident. It has also been a healthy one being comparatively free from epidemics. The rainfall has been short as it was last year, and the lowness of the wells is a subject of general complaint. The first rain fell on the 29th May and the last on the 20th October; but there were two long intervals during which there was none, *viz.*, from 5th to 30th September and from 8th to 20th October, and consequently the wells did not fill normally. The total rainfall was 24·45 inches against the average of 36·16. Notwithstanding the comparatively short rainfall the kharif crops were good, and the rabi and opium crops were most promising until an unusually severe frost set in in the month of February which nipped the gram and opium crops, but perhaps compensation may partially be found in the rise of prices.

2. *Jaora.*—I referred at some length in my last report to this Principality, and I am glad to be able to report satisfactory progress in the restoration of its finances to a sounder condition. Though more might have been done with His Highness's co-operation, still I am glad to state that His Highness has adhered generally with fidelity to the Budget he had sanctioned; not the least advantage of which is the experience he is acquiring annually in a proper system of finance. I paid several visits to Jaora, and in the month of September distributed ₹4,35,770-8-6 S. S. among the creditors, including a sum of ₹1,49,709-13-3 due for arrears of allowances, pensions, and wages, which was reserved, instead of borrowing, for current expenses, to be distributed during the year in four instalments at the same time as the current year's wages, &c., were paid; that is, every quarter three months of current wages and one-fourth of arrears. The sum paid away included S. S. ₹1,89,487-13-6, equal to Government ₹1,50,000 lent by Government at 5 per cent. and the difference S. S. ₹2,46,282-11-0 were the actual surplus revenue after meeting all the current expenses for the year, including the interest on the Government loan. The debt at the end of the year, including the Government loan, amounted to S. S. ₹10,80,643-2-0.

It is not only in its finances that there has been an improvement but also in the general administration of justice, His Highness having had the good sense to accept the co-operation of the two best qualified gentlemen in his State, the faithful sons of the late Minister Hazrut Nur Khan. The sum of ₹32,001-4 due by the defaulting farmer of revenue, Sri Nivas, has not been recovered, and there seems little hope of being able to put the necessary pressure upon him.

The Mulhárgurh Thakurs have been quiescent, but a few of them have not accepted the liberal leases offered. This is a loss to them but the way is kept open for their being put in possession of their villages on accepting the terms offered, and in the meantime the State protects itself from loss.

Transit duties except on opium were abolished from the 16th February 1887 in honour of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

3. *Rutlam.*—Everything has been going on satisfactorily in this State. The health of His Highness at one time caused grave anxiety, but he went to Bombay and placed himself under skilful treatment and returned completely cured. During my cold-weather tour I disposed of three cases of murder which had been committed to me. I was also able to settle the long standing customs dispute between Rutlam and Sailana, which had been going on for half a century, to the satisfaction of both Chiefs. The customs had been levied by Rutlam which received 93 per cent. and gave 7 per cent. to Sailana on some of the receipts only, and it gave rise to constant disputes. The principle of the new arrangement is that Sailana compensates Rutlam for its prescriptive right, and each levies its duties independently.

The Raja conferred municipal self-government on the citizens of Rutlam in honour of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

4. *Sailana.*—His Highness has shown much more interest in the management of his affairs during the past year than he had previously been doing, which I attribute to his being very happy with the co-operation of his new Minister, Khushial Singh, and to the tact and influence of the latter. If Khushial Singh remains at Sailana and retains the confidence of the Chief,

I look forward to a steady progress in the condition of this small Principality. The new Godra-Rutlam Railway will probably have a station in this State giving it direct communication with Bombay and other parts of India.

The Thakurs and people are all pleased with the new management, and I receive no complaints. The only matter not running smoothly is the relation of the Chief with his adopted son, Thakur Jeswant Singh of Semlia, but time, I hope, will effect the desirable reconciliation. His Highness abolished all transit duties except on opium from the 24th January 1887.

5. *Sitamau.*—Nothing has occurred during the year to disturb the peaceful state of this small Chiefship. His Highness has expressed his intention of establishing a dispensary permanently in honour of the Jubilee, and he abolished transit duties except on opium and wood from that date. His Highness has the co-operation of an old trustworthy Minister in whom he has the good sense to repose confidence. The Nuzrana on succession was paid to the British Government during the year.

6. *Gwalior.*—My relations with the officials in Malwa have been satisfactory. Under the new order of things progress which has been too stationary will receive a stimulus.

Dispensaries are being established at Mandsaur, Barnagar, Shajapur Sujalpur and Sonkutch, and metalled roads from Agar to Sarangpore on the Agra and Bombay Road, 30 miles, and from Agar to Jhalrapatun 48 miles—mostly in Gwalior territory—have been sanctioned. The construction of jails, the paving of the city of Ujjain which is much needed, and a suitables residence for the young Maharaja where he can reside in the comparatively cool and salubrious climate of Malwa during a portion of the year, and thus become acquainted with this splendid province and its people, are among the projects receiving attention.

The remaining transit duties have been abolished to the great relief of trade.

7. *Indore.*—My relations with the officials of this State have been satisfactory, and I am glad be able to report that a number of old international decrees against the State have been settled. Transit duties, which weighed so heavily on trade, were abolished on the occassion of His Highness to the gadi, and will prove an immense relief to trade, and I have no doubt His Highness will have no cause to regret financially the excellent example he set.

8. *Dewas States.*—Everything has been going on satisfactorily, and I have nothing particular to notice.

9. *Jhallawar.*—All has been quiet in the four parganas with which this Agency has to do in inter-criminal matters. Business is conducted promptly. Since the abolition of transit duties by the Indore Darbar trade is taking a direct route to the nearest railway terminus at Ujjain, instead of going round to get on to the Agra and Bombay Road to Indore, as it used to do. I hope soon to see Jhalrapatan connected with Agar by a metalled road.

10. *Pirawa.*—The people of this small pargana are not very contented with the order of things, but their position is receiving the attention of the Political Agent of Tonk, who visited the district during the cold season. My connection with the pargana is chiefly concerned with inter,-criminal matters which receive the local attention desired.

11. *Neemuch Cantonment.*—Lieutenant-Colonel Grant and Captain Alexander have been the Magistrates during the year. There were four civil and four criminal appeals. In the civil appeals the judgments of the District Court were upheld in two cases and reversed in the others. In the criminal appeals the judgments of the Lower Court were all upheld.

12. *Annual Tour.*—I made an extended tour during the cold season visiting Rutlam, Sailana, Jaora, Mandsaur, Sitamau and Neemuch. These tours are useful in enabling the Political Agent to see the progress of the countries, to meet and confer with the Chiefs and local officials, and give the people the opportunity of making any petitions they wish.

13. *Studs.*—There are two Arab stallions and one Arab pony located at Goona, and two Arab stallions and two Arab pony stallions at Agar; 101 mares at Goona and 205 mares at Agar were covered during the year.

14. *Agar Fair.*—The annual fair was held on Chait Sudi 1st, corresponding with 25th March 1887, and lasted till the Chait Sudi Poonum, corresponding with 8th April 1887. It was well attended and there was no sickness. Seven hundred and forty-two head of cattle, and goods, principally English fabrics, to the value of R21,000, were sold, 365 horses, mares, foals, and fillies and ponies were brought, of which 88 were mares with foals and fillies by the Government stallions. R296 were distributed in prizes.

15. *Public Garden.*—Fruit-trees and shrubs continue to be in demand to a limited extent, and several hundred young date palm trees have been potted from the seed of a good Persian

variety supplied by Government, which will be planted out and distributed during the rainy season.

16. *Irrigation.*—Irrigation is principally by wells and to a limited extent by tanks and rivers. No irrigation works of importance worthy of notice have been undertaken in Malwa.

17. *Native Handicrafts.*—I have nothing more to add to the information under this head contained in previous reports.

18. *The following Returns*—are attached :—

A. Civil Justice.

B. Criminal Justice.

C. Attendance of witnesses.

D. Police.

E. Jails.

F. Revenue.

G. Education (I to VII).

H. Public Works from Local Funds.

J. Post Office.

K. Military.

L. Vaccination.

AGAR,
The 21st May 1887.

C. MARTIN, *Colonel,*
Political Agent, West Malwa.

APPENDIX G.

Dated Bhopawar Agency Camp, August 1887.

From—Major J. H. Newill, Political Agent, Bhopawar,

To—Colonel P. W. Bannerman, Officiating Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1886-87.

Major Martelli was in charge of the Agency at the commencement of the year, but was relieved on the 3rd May by Captain Thornton, who remained in charge till the 1st January, when he was relieved by Major H. Wylie. At the end of February, Major Wylie was transferred to the Bhopal Agency, and I only assumed charge on the 16th March. I am consequently dependent on the correspondence in this office for most of the information submitted in this report.

CHAPTER I.

General Remarks.

2. The principal events of the year appear to have been the celebration of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress, the abolition of transit dues, and the new settlement in the Manpur pargana.

3. All the States and Dependencies under the Agency entered heartily into the Jubilee celebrations, and commemorated the event with the dignity and liberality worthy of such an auspicious occasion.

4. As a further proof of their good will and loyalty, all the Ruling Chiefs agreed to the abolition of transit dues throughout their dominions, and in some instances at a considerable pecuniary loss. They are, however, hopeful that such a philanthropic measure may shortly develop free trade over the country, and open out the resources of their own territories.

5. The new settlement in Manpur appears to have been carefully and successfully supervised by Captain Thornton. Further particulars on this subject will be found in paragraph 28 of this report.

6. Apart from the foregoing events, there is nothing very remarkable to record. The Bhil population have remained quiet and are said to be contented. I would, however, call attention to the particulars (given in paragraphs 50 and 72) relative to Jhabua and Burwani affairs, and remark that there is room for improvement in the behaviour of the Chiefs of those States.

7. During the rainy season, much of Captain Thornton's time was necessarily taken up at Manpur, but later on he made a lengthened tour through the northern districts of the Dhar State and the Guaranteed Thakoorates of Bukhtgarh, Multhan, and Kachi Baroda. He then proceeded by Khowasa and Thandla to Jhabua, and returned to Dhar to hand over charge to Major Wylie.

At Thandla Captain Thornton met Mr. Pinhey, the Assistant Political Agent in Banswara and Pertabgurh, and with him settled 52 long unadjusted border claims between the States of Indore and Jhabua, and the States of Banswara and Kushalgarh. Captain Thornton was at the same time anxious to settle several similar claims between the Jhabua State, and the States of Rutlam and Sailana, but could not do so, as the Political Agent in Western Malwa was unfortunately unable to meet him at that time.

8. Some after assuming charge, Major Wylie marched to Barwani, where he stayed for some time, and interviewed most of the Bhil Naiks residing in the Satpuras; thence he proceeded to Ali Rajpur with the intention of marching on to Jhabua, but had to forego the latter journey owing to his transfer to the Bhopal Agency.

9. *Health.*—The general health of the public throughout the Agency was good with the exception of the usual malarious fever in the districts lying below the Ghâts, and some sporadic cases of cholera in the States of Dhar and Burwani, and the district of Bagode.

10. *Rainfall and Crops.*—The rainfall during the year was fairly abundant excepting at Burwani.

The following table shows the fall at different places in the Agency :—

	Inches.	Cents.
Manpur	39	85
Dhar	28	44
Jhabua	22	43
Ali Rajpur	39	75
Jobat	35	21
Burwani	10	75

The kharif crops throughout the Agency, with the exception of those in the Jhabua State, were about equal to the average outturn, and so were the rabi crops, with the exception of the opium, linseed, and gram produce, which suffered from the frosts in February.

11. The Judicial work of the Agency has been as follows :—

Civil.—One hundred and twenty-seven suits, involving a value of ₹6,243, were disposed of in the Political Agent's Court. There were 12 cases pending at the end of the year.

Eight cases involving a value of of ₹431 were settled by the Deputy Road Superintendent, and two remained unsettled at the end of the year.

Criminal.—The following table shows the number of criminal cases tried by the Political Agent and the Deputy Superintendent of the Bombay and Agra road during the year :—

Nature of offences.	Number of cases (including those that were pending).	Persons implicated.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Transported.	Imprisoned.	Fined only.	Pending at end of March 1887.	Remarks.
Murder and attempted murder	4	4	2	2	1	1	...	...	
Culpable homicide	3	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	
Dacoity	4	15	9	3	...	9	...	3	
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	15	26	8	12	...	8	...	6	
Miscellaneous offences	28	43	9	30	...	5	4	4	
Total	54	91	31	47	1	26	4	13	

Roads.

12. *Bombay and Agra road.*—The following statement shows the traffic that passed over this road between Mhow and the Khandesh boundary (a distance of 88 miles).

The figures have been prepared from the books kept at the Khalghat ferry over the Nerbudda; goods proceeding towards Khandesh are shown as exports and those moving towards Mhow as imports :—

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.		Remarks.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Mds.	₹	Mds.	₹	Mds.	₹	
Opium	156	31,200	...	...	156	31,200	
English manufactures	150	15,000	360	36,000	510	51,000	
Country ditto	390	19,500	600	30,000	990	49,500	
Raw cotton	15	225	3,690	55,350	3,705	55,575	
Coin	61	1,95,200	...	...	61	1,95,200	
Fireworks	945	13,020	...	...	945	13,020	
Grocery	22,410	1,21,492	1,917	27,065	24,327	1,48,557	
Timber	11,730	11,730	2,280	2,280	14,010	14,010	
Brass and copper vessels	165	6,600	375	15,000	540	21,600	
Grain	12,540	20,916	6,540	17,077	19,080	37,993	
Total	48,562	4,34,883	15,762	1,82,772	64,324	6,17,655	
Totals for 1885-86	21,393	2,09,311	46,605	5,39,361	67,998	7,48,672	

For easy comparison I have added the returns for the previous year: it will be seen that there has been a considerable increase in imports, and a large falling off under exports. Under the former, the decrease in English and country manufactures and raw cotton was largely compensated for by the considerable increase in opium, coin, groceries, timber, and grain. There was no export of opium, and only an increase in articles of English manufacture; there was, however, a notable falling-off in exports of raw cotton, groceries, timber, and grain.

The imported opium came chiefly from the Sendwa district in the Satpuras. After deducting the cost of the road police, the collections of the year for opium will, as usual, be distributed among the Native States concerned.

13. The subjoined statement shows the amount of traffic that passed over the Malwa and Guzerat Road, between Sirdarpore and Ali Rajpore, from 1st April 1886 to 15th February 1887 :—

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.		Remarks.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Mds.	₹	Mds.	₹	Mds.	₹	
English manufactures . . .	18	3,609	1	40	19	3,649	
Country ditto . . .	7	538	745	66,895	752	67,433	
Raw cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tobacco	6,439	36,409	...	...	6,439	36,409	
Grocery	5,111	22,886	2,862	18,520	7,973	41,406	
Grain	555	981	12,302	23,520	12,857	24,501	
Mhowa fruit	9,494	7,274	6	6	9,500	7,280	
Timber	15,946	14,147	...	...	15,946	14,147	
Total .	37,570	85,844	15,916	1,08,981	53,486	1,94,825	
Totals for 1885-86 .	1,08,710	3,29,521	40,681	2,11,044	1,49,391	5,40,565	

From the foregoing figures it is evident there was a great falling-off in the traffic along this road. It is in a great measure accounted for from the fact that owing to somewhat higher prices the Guzerat merchants did not as usual buy up grain and other marketable commodities in the Dhar State. Bombay merchants appeared on the scene, who transported their purchases by rail from Mhow, and so the goods were not exported along the road into Guzerat.

Owing to the abolition of transit dues, it was necessary to remit the duties previously taken on this road, and consequently the establishment in connection with the collection of dues and the general management of the road had to be abolished from the 16th February. After distributing suitable gratuities to the former employés, the balance in the Fund has been distributed among the States through which the road passes, and it will now be their duty to see to the repairs of the roads and the safety of the traffic as it passes along.

14. *Jhabua Road.*—This road, which runs from Jhabua towards Pitlawad in a north-easterly direction, has also been affected by the abolition of transit dues, as it used to be supervised by the Superintendent of the Malwa and Guzerat road. The management of the road is now under the Jhabua Darbar.

15. *Dhar and Sirdarpur Road.*—This road has been in use throughout the year, and, with the exception of the five miles between Dhar and Tirla, has been kept in good order. As this portion of the road has been transferred to the Public Works Department, and the contributions from the Dhar State for its repair have for some time been paid in, it is to be hoped that the necessary repairs may be carried out without any further delay.

The extension of the road to Sirdarpur has, judging from the traffic that one meets, been much appreciated, and if it could only be extended for some 30 miles to Indragarh in the Jhabua State, it would, I feel confident, be a most important feeder to the proposed line between Godhra and Rutlam.

16. *Telegraph.*—The telegraph offices at Dhar and Sirdarpore continue to be a great convenience to the public. At the Dhar office, 1,499 messages were received, and 1,241 were despatched; and at Sirdarpore 705 and 778 respectively.

When compared with the returns of the previous year, it appears that work has increased at Dhar and fallen off slightly at Sirdarpur.

17. *Local Funds.*—The Incorporated Funds under the Agency are—

I.—Indore Agency Road Fund.

II.—Manpur Road Fund.

III.—Manpur School Fund.

The receipts and expenditure of these Funds are shown in the subjoined statements:—

Indore Agency Road Fund.

	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.
Cash balance in Treasury on 31st March 1886	43,833	7	2	Expenditure during the year	18,983	14	5
Receipts during the year	9,530	11	0	Balance on 1st April 1887—			
				Opium dues for distribution. 1,559-11-0			
				Balance proper 32,820-8-9	34,380	3	9
TOTAL	53,364	2	2	TOTAL	53,364	2	2

Manpur Road Fund.

	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.
Balance on 1st April 1886	227	6	3	Expenditure during the year	198	3	7
Receipts during the year	185	12	8	Balance on 1st April 1887	214	15	4
TOTAL	413	2	11	TOTAL	413	2	11

Manpur School Fund.

	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.
Balance on 1st April 1886	278	12	10	Expenditure during the year	147	8	0
Receipts during the year	154	6	7	Balance on 1st April 1887	285	11	5
TOTAL	433	3	5	TOTAL	433	3	5

The annual expenditure from the old Manpur Agency Road Fund, now called the Indore Agency Road Fund, has exceeded the receipts by R9,543. This excess was, with the sanction of the Local Government, expended in charitable grants and local improvements at Indore.

18. *Boundary disputes.*—There are now 91 disputes pending, and as many are of long standing some special and speedy arrangements for their settlement are very desirable. Most of the cases are with reference to land below the Ghâts along the Nerbudda river, and on the borders of the Jhabua and Ali Rajpur States.

19. *The Ex-Treasurer Chogmal Nathmal.*—The assets of the firm at Manpur are being realized, and a further dividend of one anna has been paid to the creditors.

20. *Dispensaries.*—The dispensary at Ranapur, in the Jhabua State, was re-opened during the year, but I regret to add that the new dispensary buildings at Sirdarpur were not half completed at the end of the year. I find that the work was sanctioned during October 1885, and that on the following March the whole amount sanctioned for the construction was paid over to the Public Works Department. The delay has been the cause of unnecessary inconvenience to the public and the Medical Officer, as, with bad accommodation and want of appliances, the means of affording proper medical assistance to those applying for relief has necessarily been limited.

Dr. Duke, during the cold weather, visited all the dispensaries throughout the Agency, and was satisfied with their general working.

21. *Chikli Police.*—No action has been taken to put this force in a more efficient state owing, I am told, to the difficulty of finding a suitable Superintendent. Sir Lepel Griffin has suggested that the son of a local Thakur should be appointed to the post, but enquiries have hitherto failed to produce a suitable candidate.

From what I have already seen of the working of this Agency a small body of reliable Police, directly under the orders of the Political Agent, are absolutely necessary for enabling him to obtain accurate information of the movements and sentiments of the Bheels, and especially

so, as I am unable to find any trace of such intelligence being supplied to the Political Agent through any members of the Malwa Bheel Corps, either at head-quarters or any of the outlying posts.

22. *Mail Robbery.*—No mail robbery took place during the year.

23. *Post Office.*—There are 14 permanent Post Offices in the Agency. During the year three more were started, as an experimental measure, at Dharampoori, Goojri, and Khalghat. The extension of the money-order system to the offices at Ali Rajpore and Barwani would be a great boon to the inhabitants of these States, and it will, I trust, be introduced during the present year. I would here add that, as the road to Sirdarpore is now completed and in good order, I hope the Postal Department may, at the expiration of the rains, see their way to extending the Tonga Dâk from Dhar to Sirdarpore.

24. *Irrigation.*—In the Jhabua State a large tank near Para is in course of construction, and several new wells have been sunk, and old ones deepened. A reference to the statement of wells and tanks attached to this report shows that in the several States of this Agency 90 old wells and 19 tanks were deepened, and that 31 new wells and one tank were constructed, the total expenditure amounting to ₹18,199.

25. *Colonial and Indian Exhibition.*—His Highness the Maharaja of Dhar contributed several articles manufactured in his State. Specimens of Bheel ornaments, jewellery and cooking utensils were also furnished from the Jhabua and Ali Rajpore States.

26. *Settlement of Moghias.*—From the latest returns submitted by the Superintendent of Moghia Operations, it appears that there are 238 registered Moghias residing in the Dhar State and the Guaranteed Thakoorates of Bukhtgurh, Kachi Baroda, and Multhan, and that they are in possession of 2,278½ bighas.

The Superintendent is of opinion that the Moghias in the Khalsa villages of the Dhar State have been well provided for, but not so in the holdings under the guaranteed Thakoors.

CHAPTER II.

Manpur (British) Pargana.

27. The revenue and expenditure for the year have been as follow:—

Receipts.	Actuals.		Expenditure.	Actuals.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.		1885-86.	1886-87.
	₹	₹		₹	₹
Land Revenue	5,827	5,910	Land Revenue	1,165	1,190
Sayer and Miscellaneous	3,767	3,985	Public Works	2,742	1,762
Abkari	2,811	3,691	Law and Justice	1,312	1,242
Stamps	524	744	Education	972	986
Law and Justice	168	48	Forest Establishment	1,391	1,391
Miscellaneous	...	47	Miscellaneous	40	8
Total Receipts	13,097	14,425			
Opening balance	2,706	3,692	Total	7,622	6,579
			Cash remitted to Indore Treasury	3,000	6,134
			Grass supplied to Mhow Commissariat	1,489	1,599
			Closing balance	3,692	3,805
Grand Total	15,803	18,117	Grand Total	15,803	18,117

The receipts show an excess of ₹1,328 over those of the previous year. The increase is chiefly owing to the Abkari contract being given for five years, and not yearly as before.

The expenditure shows a decrease of ₹1,043, as no new wells were sunk during the year. There was a large diminution under Public Works expenses. The other items of expenditure are not remarkable.

28. *Settlement.*—During the year the survey and the revised settlement of the pargana was completed. It received the sanction of the Government of India and came into force on 1st April 1887.

The new survey shows that within the last 20 years the extent of cultivated land has increased by nearly 5,000 bighas, while from the new settlement an increase of annual revenue to the amount of ₹7,000 may be expected.

The Bhil population are not yet quite reconciled to the new arrangement, and would like to go back to the old Halbundi assessment.

29. *Rainfall and Crops.*—The rainfall was 39·85 inches against 34·65 inches of the previous year. The kharif crops were up to the average, but owing to a scanty "chota bursat" the rabi crops suffered slightly.

Owing to the dulness of the market, opium was not cultivated as much as usual, and what was cultivated suffered from frost.

30. *Dispensaries and Health.*—The general health was good throughout the pargana.

In the dispensary at Manpur 3,673 patients were treated at a cost of ₹897. During the year 98 persons were vaccinated.

31. *Education.*—The average attendance at the four schools in the pargana was 104 against 101 of the previous year. The cost of the schools was ₹1,329. The Manpur English School has not yet advanced sufficiently to send up students to compete at the annual examination of the Malwa Schools.

32. *Judicial.*

Civil.

Suits remaining at close of 1885-86	3
Filed during the year	136
TOTAL	139
Disposed of during 1886-87	127
Pending at close of year	12
TOTAL	139

The total value of the suits disposed of amounted to ₹6,243, and the average cost of each suit to ₹3-8-11.

Criminal.

	No. of cases.	Persons implicated.
Receiving stolen property	7	8
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	19	33
Miscellaneous offences	13	16

Of the offenders convicted, 31 were fined and 5 were imprisoned.

33. *Forest.*—No fresh arrangements were introduced during the year. One compartment was cut and the sale proceeds, owing to a greater demand for wood, realised ₹644, or an excess of ₹509 over the sale of the previous year.

The Commissariat Department at Mhow was supplied with 1,339,436lbs. of grass, and the profit amounting to ₹2,009-2-5 shown as usual in the accounts of the current year.

34. *Public Works.*—The works executed during the year and their cost is shown below:—

	₹	a.	p.
Repairs to buildings	568	3	0
,, ,, roads	600	0	0
Deepening old wells	594	4	6
	1,762	7	6

No new wells were sunk during the year. There are at present in the pargana 217 wells. Of these 57 belong to Government and 160 to the cultivators.

35. *Post Office.*—This office was made permanent during the year, and continues to be a great boon to the inhabitants of Manpur and the neighbouring villages.

36. The Kamasdar, Assad Khan, appears to have worked well throughout the year and to have given general satisfaction.

CHAPTER III.

Native States.

DHAR.

37. The receipts for the year from all sources amounted to ₹7,57,729, and the disbursements to ₹7,10,925, thus leaving at the close of the year a surplus of ₹46,804.

For the previous year the receipts and disbursements amounted to ₹7,63,200 and ₹7,31,388.

38. *Health.*—No epidemic of a severe form was prevalent during the year. The general health was good throughout the State.

39. *Crops.*—The rainfall during the year was 28·44 inches against 17·41 in the previous year. The outturn of the wheat crops was equal to the average, but the opium, gram, and linseed crops suffered from the frosts in the month of February.

40. *Judicial.*—For the convenience of his subjects living at a distance from the capital, His Highness, during the year, increased the magisterial powers of the Kamasdars of Badnawar, Kukshi, and Dharampuri, and of the Naib Kamasdars of Thikri and Balkhed.

Civil.—During the year, 2,087 suits were filed for property amounting to ₹14,611. Including the suits remaining over from the previous year, there were 3,637 for disposal. Of these, 2,582 were disposed of, and 1,055 remained unsettled at the close of the year.

Criminal.—In all 957 cases came up for trial; of these, 922 were disposed of, and in 656 cases the offenders were convicted.

41. *Jails.*—There were 86 prisoners in the jail at the end of March 1886, and during the year 182 were admitted, making a total of 268. Of these, 172 were released, 4 died, and one escaped, leaving 91 in confinement at the end of the year. The health of the prisoners was good.

42. *Education.*—There are 23 schools in the State, maintained at a cost of ₹7,767. During the year a school was opened at Mandu. In the boys' school, the average daily attendance was 622, while in the girls' school it was 18. Of the four candidates from the High School for the Entrance Examination into the Calcutta University, only one was successful, but out of 15 students sent up for the Central India Schools Examination, 11 passed a successful examination. Six matriculated students were supported by the State throughout the year; four studied in the Arts College and two in the Professional College of the Bombay University. One student in the former school took the B. A. degree.

43. *Dispensaries.*—Two new dispensaries at Nalcha and Mandu were started during the year; 27,201 patients received medical treatment; of these, 22,372 were relieved, 56 died, 4,259 left before being discharged, and 514 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

44. *Vaccination.*—Two hundred and sixty-four operations are reported from the districts of Kukshi, Dharampuri, and Budnawar; of these, 172 were successful.

45. *Public Works.*—No new buildings or irrigation works were constructed by the State during the year, but several old tanks and wells were deepened, and 19 new wells were sunk by cultivators.

46. *Moghias.*—Excluding those residing in the estates of the guaranteed Thakurs, there were 66 registered Moghias directly within the jurisdiction of the State at the end of the year. During the year one Moghia absconded and two died. Eighteen crimes committed by Moghias, but mostly of an unimportant character, were reported.

47. *Forests.*—No alterations or improvements in the Forest conservancy have been inaugurated during the year.

His Highness the Maharaja, during the cold months, visited a few places near to his capital, but he did not visit any of his outlying districts below the Ghâts or towards the northern parts of his dominions. I have suggested to him that a visit in the latter direction might do much towards improving the relations which at present exist between himself and the guaranteed Thakurs, over whom he is now allowed to have civil and criminal jurisdiction.

JHABUA.

49. The following statement shows the financial results of the year:—

Receipts.	Actuals.		Expenditure.	Actuals.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.		1885-86.	1886-87.
	₹	₹	Ordinary.	₹	₹
balance of last year . .	2,972	118	Administration charges . .	88,597	73,555
Receipts from all sources . .	1,34,412	1,39,265	Khasgi or personal expenses of the Chief	38,010	45,366
Debts incurred . . .	5,000	5,592	Total .	1,26,607	1,18,921
			Liquidation of debts . .	15,659	25,878
			Total expenditure . .	1,42,266	1,44,799
			Cash balance . . .	118	176
Total .	1,42,384	1,44,975	Total .	1,42,384	1,44,975

During the year the contributions from cultivators towards meeting tuccavi and relief expenditure, which used to be kept in a Reserve Fund, have been included in the State accounts, and so the increase in receipts may be accounted for.

It would appear at first sight that there was a considerable saving of ₹15,042 in the administration charges, but this is really not the case, as the salaries of the State establishments were not paid for the last quarter of the year.

50. The personal allowance of the Chief, limited to ₹35,000 per annum, has again been exceeded. During the previous year, it was exceeded by ₹3,010, while, during the year under report, fresh liabilities amounting to ₹10,366 were incurred, and besides ₹5,775 were due at the close of the year as arrears of pay to the Chief's private establishment.

In the report for 1885-86, the State debts were, apparently through an oversight, represented at ₹91,223 instead of ₹1,10,616. During the year fresh debts amounting to ₹30,311 were incurred and ₹25,878 were expended in liquidating liabilities, hence at the close of the year the State debts amounted to ₹1,15,050.

It is much to be regretted that such debts continue to increase, and that both State and private servants should not be paid regularly.

With careful management, and with the present administrative arrangements, the State debts could be cleared within ten years, but with the present Chief it is hopeless to expect any amelioration. He is naturally weak and extravagant, and surrounded as he is by evil and worthless advisers, it is a hard task for the Diwan to prevent further debts being incurred.

51. *Judicial* : *Civil.*—At the commencement of the year 428 cases were pending, while during the year 433 were filed, making a total of 861 ; of these, 612 were disposed of, leaving 249 for settlement.

Criminal.—The following table shows the criminal statistics of the year :—

Offences.	Pending on 1st April 1886.	Filed during 1886-87.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at close of 1886-87.
Murder	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable Homicide . . .	1	6	7	3	4
Robbery	2	10	12	10	2
Dacoity	3	1	4	2	2
Arson and Mischief . . .	1	...	1	...	1
Suicide	...	6	6	4	2
Miscellaneous	364	539	903	723	180
Total . .	371	562	933	742	191

No murder cases were filed, and heinous offences slightly decreased. There was also a decrease in minor offences. The number of cases pending at the end of the year show a marked diminution over those of previous years, and are a convincing proof that greater care has been given in both the Civil and Judicial Courts to expedite the disposal of cases.

The Judicial Department suffered a great loss during the year in the death of Naib Diwan, Munshi Nasir-ud-din Khan, a gentleman much respected for his devotion to State affairs and kindly bearing to all around him.

52. *Dispensaries.*—Towards the close of the year the dispensary at Ranapur was re-opened on a reduced scale, and placed under a pensioned hospital assistant. The institutions at Jhabua and Thandla have continued to be much sought after, and to afford valuable relief.

Including 170 persons under treatment at the close of the previous year, 11,544 patients received treatment ; of these, 10,620 were cured, 643 left before recovering, 56 died, and 225 were under treatment at the end of the year. Twenty-eight major and 780 minor operations were performed. Of these, all the major and three-fourths of the latter operations were performed at the Jhabua Dispensary by Native Doctor Pem Sing, who has acquired quite a name as a skilful and careful practitioner.

53. *Vaccination.*—At the suggestion of the Superintendent of Dispensaries, a special vaccinator was appointed.

His work appears to be progressing, as 666 persons were vaccinated against 166 of the previous year.

54. *Health.*—Fevers were prevalent as usual during the cold season, and small-pox visited some of the districts, but on the whole the general health in the State was good.

55. *Education.*—The average daily attendance of boys increased from 155 of the previous year to 159·04. There was a slight decrease in the attendance of the girls. The class for Bhil boys appears to have made steady progress.

56. *Rainfall and Crops.*—The rainfall amounted to 22·43 inches and was below the average, consequently the crops suffered, and especially those of rice, opium, and grain. The kharif yield was about 50 per cent of the usual outturn. The prices of food-grains rose slightly but did not cause any distress.

57. During the month of January, a disturbance arose between the State Police and a large party of Bhils, who were keeping a "nookta," or "wake" in the Harinagar district. The Bhils, it appears, were carrying on the funeral obsequies in a harmless way, but with their usual amount of drinking, when the Police injudiciously interfered and seized one of their leading men. By the prompt action of the Diwan, who at once proceeded to the spot, the Bhils were appeased, and a careful enquiry into the case instituted, which led to the punishment of several of the Police servants.

58. The title of Rao Bahadur was, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress, bestowed on the Diwan Narain Rao Bhikaji as a personal distinction, and as a recognition of his long and faithful services to the Jhabua State.

ALI RAJPUR.

59. *Finances.*—The following table shows the results of the financial administration of the year :—

No.	Receipts.	Actuals.		No.	Expenditure.	Actuals.	
		1885-86.	1886-87.			1885-86.	1886-87.
		R	R			R	R
I	(1) Land Revenue	42,317	45,116	I	Land Revenue	8,361	8,550
	Arrears of ditto	155	781	II	Treaties and Engagements	10,800	10,334
	(2) Sayer and miscellaneous	9,787	7,489	E	Public Works	5,047	6,140
	(3) Abkari	14,439	12,992	III	Law and Justice	9,110	9,147
	Arrears of ditto	144	100	IV	Police	15,686	15,895
III	Customs	12,940	11,772	V	Education	1,064	1,066
IX	Law and Justice	2,464	1,638	VI	Political charges	1,500	1,500
XV	Miscellaneous	2,527	3,132	VII	Pensions	3,358	3,378
				VIII	State charges	13,249	48,296
				IX	Miscellaneous	6,068	5,340
	Total Receipts	84,773	82,928		Total Expenditure	74,243	1,09,646
				H	Public Debts	829	12,375
	Balance of last year	42,005	51,706		Total	75,072	1,22,021
					Cash balance on 1st April	51,706	12,683
	Grand Total	1,26,778	1,34,704		Grand Total	1,26,778	1,34,704

The gross receipts, when compared with those of the previous year, show a decrease of R1,775. Land revenue increased considerably, while on the other hand there was a considerable falling-off under the heads of Sayer, &c., Abkari, Customs, and Law and Justice. The decrease is attributed to the abolition of transit dues, smaller exports of timber and mhowa, and a less demand for liquor.

The expenditure of the year shows an increase under Public Works, but under other headings (excepting State charges) it is almost the same as in the previous year.

The heavy State charges were unavoidable, as R35,158 were expended on the marriages of two daughters of the late Maharana Rupdeoji. These ladies have made alliances with the Chief of Bansda near Surat, and the heir-apparent to the Chiefdom of Chuda in Kathiawar, and may be said to have married well.

60. At the close of the previous year the State debts amounted to R84,951, including R69,375 due to the British Government as nazarana on the succession of the present Maharana. During the year a further sum of R6,859 was debited to the State on account of debts incurred by the late Thakur of Phoolmal. Owing to the heavy and unavoidable expenditure on the

State marriages, the State was only able to pay the first instalment (amounting to ₹12,375) of the succession nazarana.

The debts at the close of the year amounted to ₹79,435 and the cash balance to ₹12,683.

61. *Land Revenue.*—No change in the assessment has been introduced. Owing to favourable harvest prospects any heavy remissions were unnecessary. During the year there was a net increase of 234½ ploughs, which brought in an additional revenue of ₹2,431.

With the object of checking the rapacity of the Bunnias and the tendency to migration in some districts, State advances were made to cultivators of grain at reasonable rates, and during the present year the experiment of supplying cultivators with bullocks at a moderate rate of hire will be introduced.

Efforts have been made by sinking wells, and affording pecuniary assistance, to encourage cultivators in fairly fertile spots to improve their crops by irrigation. The Superintendent has raised good crops of wheat, opium, and sugarcane in his own grounds, which are on view to anybody attending his Court. It is contemplated to open out small plots for irrigation in different parts of the State, and so to give cultivators an opportunity of seeing the advantages to be derived from irrigation in suitable places.

62. *Abkari.*—The system of leasing contracts to professional Kalals and Patels, and of levying house-tax from cultivators, appears to be working well, and to be agreeable to the Bhils. Owing to a want of competition there was a falling-off in the yearly contract.

63. *Forests.*—The receipts were slightly in excess of those average years, but less than those of the previous year, which were considerably influenced by depression in agricultural labour. There were no changes in conservation during the year.

64. *Rainfall and crops.*—The rainfall of the year 39·75 was abundant, but not always seasonable. The kharif crops were somewhat below the average, while the rabi suffered considerably from the frosts in the month of February.

65. *Health.*—With the exception of the usual malarious fever, which prevails for some months at the end of the rainy season, the public health was good. There were no epidemics during the year.

66. *Schools.*—Four schools were maintained by the State at a cost of ₹1,083. The average daily attendance was 122. Of these, 33 were the children of Bhils and Bhilalas, who are the holders of small scholarships given by the State by way of encouragement to the Bheel population.

67. *Dispensaries.*—In the dispensary at Ali Rajpore, 2,814 persons received treatment during the year; of these, 2,728 obtained relief, and 11 died.

Eighty-one children were vaccinated in the town and close neighbourhood of Ali Rajpore. Vaccinators did not visit the outlying districts.

68. *Jails.*—The average daily attendance was 28, and the annual cost per head ₹60-13-4. On the occasion of the Jubilee 16 prisoners were liberated.

69. Maharana Waje Sing continues his studies at the Indore College, but so far has not shown any capacity for ruling, owing to his indolent and irregular habits.

70. Major Wylie visited the State, and remaind at Ali Rajpore for some time in the month of February. He appears to have been well satisfied with the administration of the Superintendent, Thakur Jowan Sing, who continues to be popular with the Bhils, and to study the best interests of the State.

The Sudder Amin, RamkrishnaPant, has been well reported on for promptness and efficiency.

BURWANI.

71. *Finance.*—The following statement describes the financial results of the year:—

Receipts.	Actuals,		Expenditure.	Actuals.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.		1885-86.	1886-87.
	₹	₹		₹	₹
Land Revenue	46,769	71,717	Land Revenue . . .	9,963	10,383
Sayer	7,675	8,039	Customs	4,545	5,305
Excise	23,749	23,251	Law and Justice . . .	13,017	13,997
Carried over .	78,193	1,03,007		27,525	29,685

Receipts.	Actuals.		Expenditure.	Actuals.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.		1885-86.	1886-87.
	R	R		R	R
Brought forward .	78,193	1,03,007		27,525	29,684
Law and Justice . . .	6,007	9,107	Public Works . . .	49,174	34,425
Customs	33,364	29,504	Police	22,009	22,843
Miscellaneous	6,809	9,102	Education	4,438	4,017
Interest on Government paper .	153,75	10,311	Political charges . . .	6,455	6,595
			Pensions and charity grants .	6,311	6,386
Total .	1,39,748	1,61,031	State charges	21,819	27,476
Opening balance, including Government paper for R2,50,000	2,97,645	2,86,738	Miscellaneous	12,924	16,098
			Total .	1,50,655	1,47,525
			Closing balance, including Government paper for R2,50,000.	2,86,738	3,00,244
Grand Total .	4,37,393	4,47,769	Grand Total .	4,37,393	4,47,769

When compared with the accounts of the previous year, the above figures show an increase of R21,284 under Receipts, and a decrease of R3,130 under Expenditure. The increase was owing chiefly to the paying up arrears for land revenue due from the previous year, and to prompter payment during the current year. There was, however, a decrease under the heading of Customs due to Forest Conservation, and the prohibition of the wholesale export of timber of all sorts.

There was a large decrease in expenditure under the heading of Public Works, as in the previous year some extraordinary works were completed. A large sum was expended on the construction of the palace.

There was also a reduction in educational expenses, but under the remaining heads there was an increase, and notably so under State charges, as expenses were debited to the State which should have been met from the Rana's private purse.

The State may, however, be congratulated on its financial position, as it has, thanks to previous good management, no debts, and, in addition to a closing balance of R50,245, possesses Government paper to the value of R2,50,000.

72. Major Wylie visited the State in February, and spent some time in Burwani and the districts. He has left on record that he found everything connected with the Bhils in a satisfactory state, but that the relations between the Rana and his Diwan continued to be strained, and that the Chief had appropriated nearly one-third of the State income for personal expenditure and presents.

It is to be hoped that the advice of the Agent to the Governor-General, conveyed in his kharita, dated 2nd March, will be duly observed, and that His Highness will, during the present year, keep his finances in better order, and not try to save his private expenditure at the expense of the State.

73. *Judicial: Civil.*—Including cases pending from the previous year, 859 suits valued at R1,23,057 were filed; of these, 718 estimated at R40,454 were disposed of.

Criminal.—Two hundred and fifty-eight cases including 487 offenders were disposed of, and there were no cases pending at the end of the year. There was one case of attempt to murder, and the remaining offences were not of a heinous kind. Convictions were obtained in 244 cases, and 424 persons were punished with imprisonment or fines.

74. *Crops and Rainfall.*—Although the rainfall at Burwani was scanty, the fall throughout the State, which averaged 18·92 inches, was sufficient. Both the kharif and rabi crops were up to the average, and the wells did not fail during the hot season.

75. *Health.*—With the exception of some sporadic cases of cholera in the Anjur pargana the health of the public was good throughout the State.

76. *Dispensaries.*—There are three dispensaries in the State at Burwani, Rajpur, and Pansemal; another at Anjur is under construction. During the year 18,382 persons were treated, of whom 66 died.

77. *Jail.*—Ninety-seven prisoners were admitted during the year. The daily average was 22 and the individual cost R38-11.

JOBAT.

78. *Finances.*—The financial results of the year are as follow :—

Cash balance on 1st April 1886	4,029
Receipts from all sources	20,620
TOTAL	24,649

Expenditure.

Ordinary	16,798
Liquidation of debts	2,956
Extraordinary	122
TOTAL	19,876
Cash balance on 1st April 1887	4,773

The management of the State has been carefully supervised by Kamdar Wamon Rao. The receipts, owing to extended cultivation and realization of arrears of revenue, increased; the ordinary expenditure shows a decrease.

During the year debts amounting to ₹2,956 were liquidated. The liabilities of the State now amount to ₹15,621 and fortunately bear no interest. Negotiations are still going on to compound the claims of long standing.

79. The Rana Sarup Singh is intelligent, fond of out-door amusements, and anxious to please. He is now, under the guidance of his Kamdar, becoming acquainted with the administration of the State, and should soon be competent to rule.

80. *Health.*—No epidemics prevailed. The public health, with the exception of the usual malarious fever, was good throughout the year.

81. *Crops.*—The rainfall was abundant but not always seasonable. The outturn of rice and inferior grains was in consequence affected.

MATHWAR.

82. Rana Ranjit Singh is evidently managing his petty State in a creditable way, as no irregularities have been brought to notice during the year.

KATHIWARA.

83. No complaints against the management of this Thakurate have been received. The Thakoor's son has not yet gone to the Residency College at Indore.

RATANMAL.

84. The dowager Thakurain continues to manage the estate. Her son is now 9 years of age. The receipts amounted to ₹1,331, the whole of which was expended.

BAGODE PARGANA (DEWAS).

85. The gross receipts amounted to ₹9,168, and the expenditure to ₹3,925, leaving a surplus of ₹5,243, which was paid as usual to the Dewas State. The Kamasdar has worked well, and looked after the land revenue.

86. There was an average rainfall. Cholera in a sporadic form appeared towards the end of the rainy reason.

GUARANTEED THAKURS.

MULTAN.

87. The liabilities of Thakur Dulput Sing amount to ₹1,03,604. He has taken no steps during the past two years towards paying them off in spite of repeated promises to the Political Agent to do so.

BARHTGARH AND DHOTRIA.

88. Nothing calling for remark has come to notice during the past year.

KACHI BARODA.

89. The estrangement between the Thakur and his eldest son continues, as the father declines to make an allowance to his son unless he lives within his territory. During his cold-

weather tour Captain Thornton impressed on the son that he should reside near to his father, but this advice apparently was not palatable, as considerable ill-feeling exists between the son and his step-mother.

GUARANTEED BHUMIAS.

90. The Bhumias of Jamnia, Mota, and Chota Burkhera, Gurhee, and Rajgurh appear to have managed their estates in a satisfactory manner.

91. Complaints have from time to time been received of harsh treatment at the hands of the Thakur of Nimkhera. He has promised to be more careful, and some months have now elapsed without a complaint being brought against him.

BHUMIAS UNDER MANAGEMENT.

KALI BAROI.

92. *Finances*—

	₹
Balance on 1st April 1886	1,193
Receipts for the year	5,869
TOTAL	7,062

Expenditure.

	₹	
Ordinary	4,251	
Liquidation of debts	800	
Tuccavi advances	500	
		5,551
Balance on 1st April 1887		1,511

The estate is now free from debt, and as the Bhoomia is anxious to manage his estate, due consideration will be given to the advisability of granting him the necessary powers.

BHARUDPOORA.

93. *Finances*—

	₹	a.	p.
Balance on 1st April 1886	2	1	6
Receipts for the year	4,528	2	7
TOTAL	4,530	4	1

Expenditure.

	₹	a.	p.			
Ordinary	2,731	13	6			
Liquidation of debts	1,230	0	0			
Extraordinary	412	5	9			
				4,374	3	3
Balance on 31st March 1887				156	0	10

The debts of the estate at the close of the year amounted to ₹759. Owing to arrears of land revenue and expenses in connection with a marriage in the Bhumia's family, no liquidation was made during the year.

94. The Bhumia's brother, Dowlut Sing, who is charged with dacoity, is still at large.

KOTIDEH.

95. *Finances*—

	₹	d.	p.
Balance on 1st April 1886	1	5	1
Receipts for the year	1,261	8	3
TOTAL	1,262	13	4

Expenditure.

Ordinary	1,002	7	3
Balance on 31st March 1887	260	6	1

The estate debts amount to ₹350, and their liquidation will be delayed on account of unavoidable expenses in connection with the coming marriage of the Bhumia's brother.

CHIKTIABUR.

96. *Finances*—

		R	*a.* *p.*
Balance on 1st April 1886		1	10 0
Receipts for the year		855	15 10
TOTAL		857	9 10

Expenditure.

	R	*a.*	*p.*		
Ordinary	730	11	0		
Liquidation of debts	126	3	0		
				856	14 0
Cash Balance on 31st March 1887				0	11 10

The debts of the estate now only amount to R100-12-11.

(Sd.) J. H. NEWILL, *Major,*
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

Statement shewing the number of Wells and Tanks, and Expenditure incurred thereon by the Native States under the Bhopawar Agency during the year 1886-87.

Name of State.	Wells.						Tanks.						Total of both.	
	Deepening old ones.		New ones.		Total.		Deepening old tanks.		New ones.		Total.			
	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.
Dhar	27	1,005 4 0	...	.....	27	1,005 4 0	12	1,721 4 9	...	.....	12	1,721 4 9	39	2,726 8 9
Jhabua	36	1,563 13 0	22	1,559 2 9	58	3,122 15 9	4	2,281 12 9	1	8,000 0 0	5	10,281 12 9	63	13,404 12 6
Barwani	11	279 12 9	3	133 0 0	14	412 12 9	3	98 5 9	...	.....	3	98 5 9	17	511 2 6
Ali Rajpore	9	576 9 0	5	246 4 6	14	822 13 6	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	14	822 13 6
Jobut	1	17 5 3	...	.....	1	17 5 3	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	17 5 3
Manpur	5	594 4 6	...	.....	5	594 4 6	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	5	594 4 6
Bagode	1	42 2 6	1	80 3 0	2	122 5 6	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	122 5 6
Total	90	4,079 3 0	31	2,018 10 3	121	6,097 13 3	19	4,101 7 3	1	8,000 0 0	20	12,101 7 3	141	18,199 4 6
Totals for 1885-86	107	7,910 11 6	66	5,177 0 3	173	13,087 11 9	10	2,664 9 0	1	421 10 0	11	3,086 3 0	184	16,173 14 9

J. H. Newill, *Major,*
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

Appendix H.

No. 407, dated Goona Agency, the 28th June 1887.

From—Captain George E. Money, Political Assistant, Goona,

To—Colonel P. W. Bannerman, Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Goona Agency for the year 1886-87, during which period, however, I have only held charge for about two months. Colonel Gerard, C.B., having held charge from 1st to 7th April 1886, again from 5th June 1886 to 14th February 1887, Captain Masters from 15th February 1887 to 15th March 1887, I having held charge from 8th April to 4th June 1886, and from 16th to 31st March 1887.

Native States.

Gwalior.

Bajrangarh.—Waman Rao Tantia still holds the post of Subah of this district. The work is satisfactorily carried on.

The Naib Diwan of the Gwalior Darbar stayed here for a fortnight in August 1886, and removed the leases of the villagers.

Tonk.

Chuppra—Hakim Samad Khan Amil has been transferred to Tonk, and Saiyed Haidar Ali, Peshkar of Chuppra, has succeeded him.

A Munsif has now been appointed at Chuppra to try all civil suits. Hitherto it has been customary for the Amil to hear and decide such cases.

Raghogarh.—Raja Jeymandal Singh, 68 years of age, is still hale and flourishing. He is a Chief with many grievances, and rarely goes abroad, chiefly, I imagine, from dislike to passing through territory now in possession of Gwalior State, but which formerly belonged to his family. The State is carelessly governed and looked after.

Revenue about ₹24,000.

Debt ₹25,000.

Population about 17,000.

Gurra.—Raja Balbhadar Singh, 18 years old, went during the year to a pilgrimage to Muttra. He has been little more than a year in power, but has already got into debt, though the State was made over to him clear.

Revenue about ₹12,000.

Debt about ₹10,000.

Population 10,000.

Dharnandha.—Thakur Bhim Singh, 28 years old, manages his estate in a careless manner.

Revenue about ₹9,000.

Debt about ₹13,000.

Population 4,000.

Parone.—Raja Gajandar Singh, 18 years old, is a bright intelligent youth, and very keen on sport of all kinds. The estate is well managed by the Kamdar, Muhammad Shafi-ud-din.

Revenue ₹12,000.

Debt—*Nil.*

Population about 7,000.

Umri.—Raja Pirthi Singh is now 16 years old. The Kamdar, Guru Ram Lall, was removed in December 1886 for mismanagement in the State, and was succeeded by Ressaldar Mahtab Singh, late of the 1st Central Horse, who, I think, is doing the work well.

A serai has been constructed midway between Goona and Bhadawra at Patai on the Agra and Bombay road, a place where one was needed.

Revenue ₹5,000.

Debt—*Nil.*

Population about 2,700.

Bhadawra.—The Raja, Madho Singh, is 11 years old. The Kamdar, Kanhai Ram, is a good man, and can manage affairs satisfactorily.

Pressure should be brought on the boy to make him attend the Rajkumar School at Goona, his relations being anxious to educate him at home, in other words not to educate him at all.

Revenue ₹7,000.

Debt—*Nil.*

Population over 3,000.

Sirsi.—Diwan Bijoy Bahadur Singh, 20 years old, lost his younger brother Kunwar Budh Singh in August last. The estate is fairly managed.

Revenue ₹4,000.

Debt—*Nil.*

Population 4,000.

Judicial.—There have been 35 civil cases decided against 69 of last year. The cause of increase in the number of cases settled last year has been given in that year's report.

Of criminal cases, 17 have been disposed of against 19 in the past year. Of these cases, 2 have been transferred to the Bajrangarh Subah.

Boundary disputes.—The Gwalior appeal in the $\frac{\text{Maharajpura and Ganeshkhera}}{\text{Gwalior}}$ *versus* $\frac{\text{Sumoir}}{\text{Umri}}$ case and the Tonk appeal in the $\frac{\text{Amai}}{\text{Tonk}}$ *versus* $\frac{\text{Sepur}}{\text{Raghogarh}}$ case, are rejected by Sir Lepel Griffin, Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, and Captain Master's decisions upheld.

Four boundary disputes, for the settlement of which the Political Assistant, Goona, has obtained sanction, remain to be disposed of.

Education.—The girls' school was closed in August 1886 owing to the absence of pupils.

None of the petty Chiefs are now attending the Rajkumar School here. They evince a strong disinclination to any prolonged residence in Goona or attendance at school.

The Head-master Umanath Bagchi, is a hard-working and well qualified teacher. The boys' school has been fairly well attended locally.

Dispensary.—About 4,245 patients have attended the dispensary during the past year. There has been no epidemic disease. Eighteen died in the course of the year.

Health.—There has been more or less small-pox in the Agency during the last hot weather, a few cases having been reported. With this exception health has been generally good.

Crops.—Kharif crops suffered partly from insufficient rains in September 1886, and the rabi crops from frost and hail-storms in January and February 1887.

Local Manufactures.—No local manufactures exist in this district, save for the supply of local wants.

Trade.—There is but little trade of any description to and from this district.

Military.—The head-quarters of the 1st Regiment Central India Horse have been here during the last year.

In January 1887 the regiment marched towards Jhansi for outpost and reconnaissance duty and to meet the garrison of that place. Two day's field operations were conducted under Brigadier-General Marter commanding that district.

Jail.—The jail, which, with its establishment, rations of prisoners, and contingent charges, costs about ₹1,600 per annum, has, at the conclusion of the year under review, four prisoners against five at the same period of last year.

The health of prisoners has been good and the jail is well and carefully looked after by Jemadar Bir Singh, decorated with the order of merit for gallantry in the mutiny, and a pensioner of the regiment.

Police.—One dacoity has been committed during the year at Chowrai in the pargana of Bajrangarh in March 1886. Three offenders that were arrested were made over to the Suba of Bajrangarh for trial. There is little temptation here to robbers, the people being so poor, and there is little crime except cattle-stealing, which is rarely reported, the losers preferring as a rule to attempt their recovery by the aid of paid informers, who make a regular livelihood by their trade.

Postal.—The anomaly mentioned in last year's report has been removed, both Postal and Telegraph Departments now spelling it "Goona."

Letters sent from here to Bombay or Madras way are sent to their destination *vid* Gwalior. Letters received from Bombay or Madras arrive here *vid* Indore. The consequence is that a letter from Goona to Madras takes three days longer on the road than a letter from Madras here, which seems an anomaly.

Goona has quite lately been made the head-quarters of the Assistant Superintendent of the Telegraph Department for this division.

The monthly receipts on account of money-orders, &c., amount at times to ₹6,800.

Public Works.—The main Bombay and Agra road is in first class order, but the want of a permanent causeway at the Parbutti river (as mentioned in last year's report) is the cause of much inconvenience throughout and after the rains, and would, for these months, practically close the road for any sudden movement of troops.

Funds are still supposed to be wanting for the completion of the regimental hospital, though its accommodation is below that authorized by Government for the original strength of the regiment. Now that the regiment has been increased by a squadron or by nearly 25 per cent., the completion of this work is more urgently needed than ever. Brigadier-General Marter, when inspecting the regiment and lines, reported on the insufficiency of hospital accommodation, but the hospital remains in *statu quo*.

Drainage for the bazar and the causeway of the Goona nulla, referred to in last year's report, have been constructed during the year.

Irrigation.—There is none in this district save from wells, but the whole country is covered with the remains of old tanks, the repairing of which would be a good and useful work in famine years when labour is required.

Stallions.—The following Arabs "Revenge," 14-2½ hands; "Hamadan," 14-1½, and "Moscow," a galloway of 3-2" are still here.

About 113 mares were covered last year, but very few remounts fit for the regiment are obtained locally.

Annual Tour.—Colonel Girard, late Political Assistant, Goona, visited Shadoura, Amrode, Attaikhera, Seraikachuar, and Jalalpur in the Rajangarh district of Gwalior during December 1886, and was about a fortnight in camp. During the short time I have held office I have been unable to go on tour.

Returns.—The following returns are herewith attached:—

A. Civil Justice.

B. Criminal Justice.

C. Criminal; attendance of witnesses.

D. Police.

E. Jail.

F. Revenue.

H. Public Works from Local Funds.

J. Post Office.

K. Military.

L. Hospital and Dispensary.

M. Registration.

Vaccination Return.

Education Returns.

Abstract of General Report.

GEO. E. MONEY, *Captain,*
Political Assistant, Goona.

Dharnanda.	Gurra.	Ragugarh.	Name of States.	
Thakur.	Raja.	Raja.	Title.	Particulars of Rulers.
Bhim Singh.	Balbhadar Singh.	Jeymandal Singh.	Name.	
28	18	68	Age.	
Quiet and rather feeble.	Promising, but inclined to be very extravagant.	A fine specimen of the old Rajput aristocracy.	Character.	
Not known.	Not known.	Not known.	Area in square miles.	General Statistics.
4,196	9,544	16,920	Population.	
9,000	12,000	24,000	Revenue.	
...	...	...	Guns.	Armed Forces.
...	...	...	Gunners.	
...	...	...	Cavalry.	
...	...	...	Infantry.	
A few Road Police.	...	A few Road Police.	Police.	
...	...	...	Dispensary.	
...	...	1	Post Office.	
1	...	1	Staging Bungalow.	
...	...	...	Electric Telegraph.	
Agra and Bombay Road.	...	Agra and Bombay Road.	Principal Roads.	
Assistant, Guna. The civil cases are settled in their own Courts.			Administration of Justice.	
...	...	...	Education.	
...	...	...	Murder.	Number of serious cases.
...	...	...	Highway and gang dakaiti.	
...	...	...	Attack on Government mails.	
...	...	...	Suits and other small cases.	
cattle, sheep, ghee, and bullocks' hide.			Principal productions.	
Good.	Good.	Good.	Health.	Seasons under Report, favourable or otherwise as regards.
Good.	Good.	Good.	Agriculture.	
the Superintendent of the	Political Assistant, Guna.		General Remarks.	

Sirsi.	Bhadoura.	Umri.	Parone.
Diwan.	Raja.	Raja.	Raja.
Bijey Bahadur Singh.	Madho Singh.	Pirthi Singh.	Gajendar Singh.
20	11	16	18
A fine, bright, manly fellow.	Too young to form any estimate.	Clever, but a mild youth.	Intelligent, but somewhat under Mohamedan influence.
Not known.	Not known.	Not known.	Not known.
4,026	3,365	2,740	73,328
4,000	7,000	5,000	12,000
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	A few Road Police.	A few Road Police.	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	Agra and Bombay Road.	Agra and Bombay Road.	...
The criminal cases of all Chiefs in International Administration cases are settled by the Political			
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
		Wheat, grain, opium, jowar,	and other Indian grains,
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.
Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.
The States of Gurra, Parne, Umri, Bhadoura, and Sirsi are managed by their Chiefs under			

(Sd.) G. E. MONEY, *Captain,*
Political Assistant, Guna.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCL.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 22.

REPORT

OF THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN

THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1887-88.

LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ASIATIC

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA:
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1889.

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No. 69P. 548 of 1888.

FROM

F. HENVEY, ESQ., C.S.,

Offg. Agent to the Governor-General

for Central India,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

Foreign Department.

Dated Indore Residency, the 11th October 1888.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the Administration Report of the Central India Agency for the year 1887-88.

2. I assumed charge of the duties of Agent to the Governor-General from Sir Lepel Griffin on the 1st May 1888, and, as his review of the Report for 1886-87 brought the history of events up to January 1888, I do not think that such remarks as I might be able to make upon a period already reviewed by him, and with which I had no concern, would have any value.

3. The Minister to His Highness Maharajah Holkar has not submitted his Report*, which is usually given as an Appendix to the General Report, but it will be sent when received.

* Since received and printed as Appendix A of this Report.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

F. HENVEY,

Offg. Agent to the Governor-General

for Central India.

REPORT

OF

THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN

THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1887-88.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS BY THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Nil.

[*N.B.*—See forwarding letter No. 69P.-548, dated 11th October 1888, from Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.]

The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India travelled during 1887-88.

		Days.
April	1887	9
August	,,	7
September	,,	19
October	,,	10
November	,,	10
December	,,	31
January	1888	22
March	,,	10
	TOTAL	118

CHAPTER II.—JUDICIAL.

Under Foreign Department Notification No. 4135I., dated 16th September 1887—

The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India,

The Resident at Gwalior,

The Political Agent in Bhopal,

The Political Agent in Baghelkhand and Superintendent of the Rewah State,

The Political Agent in Bundelkhand,

The Political Agent in Bhopawar,

were invested with the powers of a Collector under Act II of 1886 (The Income Tax Act, 1886) for the purpose of granting certificates, in respect of interest on Government securities, in Forms B, C, and D, prescribed in Rule 9 of the Notification issued by the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 593, dated 5th February 1886, when such securities are held by persons residing outside of British India.

2. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 4587I., dated 21st October 1887, the following Acts were, as far as they are applicable, extended to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Sindhia State Railway, Indian Midland Railway, and Bhopal State Railway:—

Act XIV of 1866 (The Indian Post Office Act, 1866), as amended by Act III of 1882.

Act IX of 1872 (The Indian Contract Act, 1872), as amended by Act IV of 1886.

Act IV of 1879 (The Indian Railway Act, 1879).

Act IV of 1883 (The Indian Railway Act, 1883).

Act XIII of 1885 (The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885).

The Agent to the Governor-General was declared a Local Government for the purposes of the Indian Railway Act, 1879, in respect of such parts of the Railways mentioned above as are situate within the territories of the Native States in Central India.

3. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 5012I., dated 29th November 1887, all magisterial powers heretofore conferred on the Police officers within the limits of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system were confirmed, and were deemed to have been conferred in accordance with law.

4. Under Foreign Department letter No. 4394I., dated 3rd October 1887, the Government of India sanctioned the proposal to apply to the Central India Section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, to the north of the Nerbudda, the Rules contained in Bombay Government Resolution No. 2564, dated 15th November 1886, for the disposal by the Railway Authorities of Arms, Ammunition and Opium, found on Railway premises or in Railway carriages, opium being sent to the Second Assistant Agent to the Governor-General instead of to the Collector of the district.

NATURE OF CRIMES.		Pending at close of 1886-87.		Instituted during 1887-88.		Total.		Escaped		Died.		Trans-ferred.		Discharg-ed.		Convicted.		Pend-ing at close of 1887-88.		Total.		Whip-ped.		Trans-ported.		Sen-tenced to Death.		Fined only.		Miscella-neous punishment inflicted.		Total.		Average duration of Cases.	Total No. of days.
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1. Resident, Gwalior	District Magistrate and Sessions Judge.	...	...	11	6	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	7	5	...	...	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	4	7	5	3·83	23
2. Political Agent, Bhopal		7	3	244	120	251	123	4	2	...	...	93	51	83	42	37	20	34	8	251	123	1	1	5	2	...	...	12	7	19	10	37	20	3·8	434
3. ,, ,, District Magistrate and Sessions Judge, Bhopal State Railway		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Political Agent, Bundelkhand		2	2	24	11	26	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	11	8	1	1	26	13	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	8	5	11	8	46·6	560
5. ,, ,, Baghelkhand		...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	1·6	5
6. ,, ,, Western Malwa		1	1	54	27	55	28	...	...	...	...	8	6	32	12	14	9	1	1	55	28	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	8	14	9	39·88	1,077
7. ,, ,, Bhopawar		3	1	16	13	19	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	18	10	1	1	19	14	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	12	9	13	10	98·30	1,278
8. 1st Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India		...	...	18	14	18	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	12	10	3	2	18	14	...	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	4	4	12	10	14·41	173
9. Political Assistant, Goona, District Magistrate		19	7	55	27	74	34	...	...	...	...	6	2	31	15	13	10	24	7	74	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	9	9	13	10	41·59	1,123
10. Attaché Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.	1st class Magistrate, Indore Residency	...	...	269	160	269	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	88	131	72	...	...	269	160	2	2	...	...	...	...	90	44	39	26	131	72	1·29	207
11. 2nd Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.	District Magistrate, Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police	...	...	22	22	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	21	21	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	19	19	21	21	2·77	61
12. Superintendent, Central India Agency Jail (2nd class Magistrate)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Superintendent, Jail at Agar	Magistrates, 3rd class.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. ,, ,, Goona		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. ,, ,, Nowgong		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. ,, ,, Sehore		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Officer Commanding at Sutna	Magistrates, 2nd class.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Superintendent, Sehore Bazar		...	...	722	483	722	483	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	119	518	364	...	...	722	483	3	3	...	...	...	...	261	178	254	183	518	364	6·17	2,247
19. Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur		10	5	8	5	18	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	9	6	...	...	18	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	1	1	9	6	56·0	560
20. Kamashdar, Manpur		...	...	51	41	51	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	36	26	...	...	51	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	22	7	4	36	26	7·36	302
21. Officer Commanding Malwa Bhil Corps, Sirdarpur (3rd class Magistrate)		...	...	65	38	65	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	38	...	...	65	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	37	1	1	65	38	1·0	38
22. District Superintendent of Police, Hoshangabad (Magistrate, 2nd class, Bhopal State Railway)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Assistant Superintendent, Rajputana Malwa Railway Police, Indore (Magistrate, 2nd class)		...	...	59	45	59	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	48	41	...	...	59	45	16	14	...	...	...	...	15	12	17	15	48	41	2·1	94
TOTAL		42	19	1,621	1,015	1,663	1,034	4	2	...	...	107	59	550	310	938	643	64	20	1,663	1,034	23	21	15	10	2	2	489	309	409	301	938	643	8·06	8,182

CRIMINAL JUSTICE—continued.

NATURE OF CRIMES.		Pending at close of 1886-87		Instituted during 1887-88.		Total.		Escaped		Died.		Trans-ferred.		Discharg-ed.		Convicted.		Pend-ing at close of 1887-88.		Total.		Whip-ped.		Trans-ported.		Sen-tenced to Death.		Fined only.		Miscella-neous punishment inflicted.		Total.		Average duration of Cases.	Total No. of days.
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, and District Magistrate.	Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts	9	1	108	72	117	73	...	...	...	...	1	1	71	31	43	40	2	1	117	73	11	11	...	...	...	...	5	4	27	25	43	40	11·25	610
Assistant Cantonment Magistrate and Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow.	Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations	...	...	623	272	623	272	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	36	550	236	...	...	623	272	...	...	...	...	...	...	541	228	9	8	550	236	0·51	140
Cantonment Magistrate, Nimach, and Magistrate of District.	Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts	2	2	736	207	738	209	...	...	...	...	1	1	190	51	532	152	6	5	738	209	10	7	...	...	...	...	496	121	26	24	532	152	6·47	1,32
	Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations	...	...	163	44	163	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	7	115	37	...	...	163	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	34	3	3	115	37	1·0	44
Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, and Magistrate of District.	Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts	14	4	227	124	241	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	78	76	49	1	1	241	128	1	1	...	...	...	...	62	35	13	13	76	49	10·43	1,336
	Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations	...	...	193	147	193	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	45	133	102	...	...	193	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	101	2	1	133	102	1·0	147
Commanding at Sipri and 3rd class Magistrate.	Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts	...	...	22	7	22	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	6	1	1	...	...	22	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1·0	7
	Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations	...	...	242	162	242	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	16	225	146	...	...	242	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	144	2	2	225	146	0·41	67
Total	Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts	25	7	1,093	410	1,118	417	...	...	...	...	2	2	455	166	652	242	9	7	1,118	417	22	19	...	...	...	...	564	161	66	62	652	242	3·47	3,474
	Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations	...	...	1,221	625	1,221	625	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	104	1,023	521	...	...	1,221	625	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,007	507	16	14	1,023	521	0·63	398
Grand Total.	Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts	67	26	2,714	1,425	2,781	1,451	4	2	...	...	109	61	1,005	476	1,590	885	73	27	2,781	1,451	45	40	15	10	2	2	1,053	470	475	363	1,590	885	8·24	11,656
	Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations	...	...	1,221	625	1,221	625	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	104	1,023	521	...	...	1,221	625	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,007	507	16	14	1,023	521	0·63	398
		67	26	3,935	2,050	4,002	2,076	4	2	...	...	109	61	1,203	580	2,613	1,406	73	27	4,002	2,076	45	40	15	10	2	2	2,060	977	491	377	2,613	1,406	5·88	12,054

NATURE OF CRIMES.	Pending at close of 1886-87.		Instituted during 1887-88.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at close of 1887-88.		Total.		Whipped.		Transported.		Sentenced to Death.		Fined only.		Miscellaneous punishment inflicted.		Total.		Average duration of Cases.	Total No. of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Courts of Political Agents and other Officers, excluding Cantonment Magistrates.																																		
Murder and attempted murder	2	2	23	13	25	15	...	...	...	...	6	4	12	5	4	4	3	2	25	15	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	4	48·07	635
Culpable Homicide	3	1	27	14	30	15	...	...	...	...	7	3	12	4	10	7	1	1	30	15	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	9	6	10	7	47·42	664
Dacoity	10	3	59	27	69	30	...	...	...	...	3	3	12	4	32	15	22	8	69	30	...	...	12	7	...	...	...	...	20	8	32	15	36·95	813
Receiving stolen property	3	1	38	20	41	21	...	...	...	...	10	4	11	7	10	7	10	3	41	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	7	5	10	7	9·44	170
Robbery on high-way or elsewhere	...	...	24	13	24	13	...	...	...	...	7	5	11	5	2	1	4	2	24	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	11·0	231
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	16	5	314	211	330	216	3	1	...	...	38	22	109	66	165	125	15	2	330	216	18	17	...	...	...	...	34	23	113	85	165	125	8·54	1,828
Miscellaneous offences	8	7	1,136	717	1,144	724	1	1	...	...	36	18	383	219	715	484	9	2	1,144	724	5	4	...	...	...	...	452	284	258	196	715	484	5·22	3,841
Total	42	19	1,621	1,015	1,663	1,034	4	2	...	...	107	59	550	310	938	643	64	20	1,663	1,034	23	21	15	10	2	2	489	309	409	301	938	643	8·06	8,182
Cantonment Magistrates' Courts.																																		
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	6·25	25
Robbery on high-way or elsewhere	1	1	2	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3·66	11
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	...	...	103	82	103	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	21	74	60	1	1	103	82	20	18	...	...	...	...	24	14	30	28	74	60	5·04	409
Miscellaneous offences	24	6	984	322	1,008	328	...	...	...	...	2	2	426	144	572	176	8	6	1,008	328	2	1	...	...	...	...	540	147	30	28	572	176	9·71	3,029
Total	25	7	1,093	410	1,118	417	...	...	...	...	2	2	455	166	652	242	9	7	1,118	417	22	19	...	...	...	...	564	161	66	62	652	242	8·47	3,474
Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations	...	...	1,221	625	1,221	625	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	104	1,023	521	...	...	1,221	625	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,007	507	16	14	1,023	521	0·63	398
Grand Total — Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts	67	26	2,714	1,425	2,781	1,451	4	2	...	...	109	61	1,005	476	1,590	885	73	27	2,781	1,451	45	40	15	10	2	2	1,053	470	475	363	1,590	885	8 24	11,656
Grand Total — Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations	...	...	1,221	625	1,221	625	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	104	1,023	521	...	...	1,221	625	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,007	507	16	14	1,023	521	0·63	398
	67	26	3,935	2,050	4,002	2,076	4	2	...	...	109	61	1,203	580	2,613	1,406	73	27	4,002	2,076	45	40	15	10	2	2	2,060	977	491	377	2,613	1,406	5·88	12,054

III.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Attendance of Witnesses.

Class of Court.	No. of persons.	No. of days.	Average No. of days for each.	No. who have attended for one day only.
District Magistrate and Sessions Judge.				
Resident, Gwalior	1	1	1	1
Political Agent, Bhopal	205	205	1	205
,, ,, District Magistrate and Sessions Judge, Bhopal State Railway	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Bundelkhand	142	57	·40	35
,, ,, Baghelkhand	12	12	1	12
,, ,, Western Malwa	112	155	1·38	79
,, ,, Bhopawar	78	81	1·03	77
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Central India	45	45	1	45
Political Assistant, Goona (District Magistrate)	60	177	2·95	30
2nd Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Central India — First Class Magistrate, Indore Residency	229	229	1	229
2nd Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Central India — District Magistrate, Rajputana-Malwa Railway	69	69	1	69
Superintendent, Central India Agency Jail, Magistrate, 2nd Class	...	...	...	...
Superintendent, Jail — Agar, Magistrate, 3rd Class	...	...	...	...
Superintendent, Jail — Goona, Magistrate, 3rd Class	...	...	...	...
Superintendent, Jail — Nowgong, Magistrate, 3rd Class	...	...	...	...
Superintendent, Jail — Sehore, Magistrate, 3rd Class	...	...	...	...
Officer Commanding at Sutna, Magistrate, 2nd Class	...	...	...	...
Superintendent, Sehore Bazaar, Magistrate, 2nd Class	494	494	1	494
Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur, Magistrate, 2nd Class	31	31	1	31
Kamashdar, Manpur, Magistrate, 2nd Class	56	56	1	56
Officer Commanding Malwa Bhil Corps, Sirdarpur (Magistrate, 3rd Class)	45	45	1	45
District Superintendent of Police, Hoshangabad (Magistrate, 2nd Class, Bhopal State Railway)	...	...	...	...
Assistant Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police, Indore (Magistrate, 2nd Class)	90	90	1	90
TOTAL	1,669	1,747	1·04	1,498
Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow (District Magistrate)	165	586	3·55	158
,, ,, Nimach ,, ,,	151	155	1·02	149
,, ,, Nowgong ,, ,,	283	292	1·03	274
Officer Commanding at Sipri (Magistrate, 3rd Class)	191	69	0·36	101
TOTAL	790	1,102	1·39	682
GRAND TOTAL	2,459	2,849	1·15	2,180

5. There were 2,076 cases for disposal, of which 1,042, including 625 breaches of Cantonment Rules, were taken up by Cantonment Magistrates. The remaining 1,034 cases were disposed of by the Political Agents and their subordinates.

The following comparative statement shews the number of cases instituted in Central India during the year 1885-86, 1886-87, and 1887-88, excluding Cantonment Courts :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Murder and attempted murder	12	21	15
Culpable homicide	13	10	15
Dacoity	25	28	30
Robbery on highway and elsewhere	5	5	21
Receiving stolen property	5	4	13
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	159	180	216
Miscellaneous offences	583	529	724
TOTAL	802	777	1,034

The average duration of cases in the Courts of Political Agents and others, exclusive of Cantonment Magistrates, is 8·06 days against 7·92 days last year, and in cases tried by Cantonment Magistrates, 8·47 days against 6·66 days last year.

The number of witnesses attending the Courts has decreased, being 2,459 against 2,718 last year. The average duration of their attendance has also slightly decreased.

The returns from the Bhopal Agency show the greatest increase, 244 cases having been instituted during 1887-88 against 106 in the previous year. The duration of cases, however, shows a great decrease, *viz.*, from 16·2 days to 3·8 days.

The duration of cases in Western Malwa has increased from 9·88 days to 39·88 days, and in Goona from 30·24 to 41·59. In the Indore Residency Court it has decreased from 5·16 days to 1·29 days. This Court has during the past year been presided over by the Attaché to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

The average duration of attendance of witnesses at the Mhow Court has fallen from 8·33 days to 3·85 days.

CLASS OF COURT.		NUMBER OF SUITS.					SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1887-88.					
							VALUE OF SUITS.		COST OF CONDUCT OF SUITS.		AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.	
		Pending at close of 1886-87.	Filed during 1887-88.	Total.	Disposed of during 1887-88.	Pending at close of 1887-88.	Total value.	Average value.	Total cost.	Average cost.	Total number of days.	Average duration.
							R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		
RESIDENT, GWALIOR	Regular Suits	...	1	1	1	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1	1·0
POLITICAL AGENT, BHOPAL	Regular Suits	11	5	16	3	13	1,995 0 0	665 0 0	50 11 0	16 14 4	1,423	474·3
	Execution of Decrees	9	17	26	16	10	2,365 9 0	147 13 7	7 8 6	0 7 6	2,378	48·62
POLITICAL AGENT, BUNDELKHAND	Regular Suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
POLITICAL AGENT, BAGHELKHAND	Regular Suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
POLITICAL AGENT, WESTERN MALWA	Regular Suits	15	57	72	64	8	1,928 11 6	30 2 2	154 2 0	2 6 6	4,264	66·62
	Execution of Decrees	8	21	29	27	2	1,256 3 6	46 8 5	6 2 0	0 3 7	2,251	83·37
POLITICAL AGENT, BHOPAWAR	Regular Suits	12	98	110	80	30	3,452 2 1	43 2 5	289 9 0	3 9 9	4,079	50·98
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
POLITICAL ASSISTANT, GOONA	Regular Suits	4	50	54	52	2	1,402 8 9	26 15 7	109 10 0	2 1 9	995	19·13
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	Regular Suits	42	211	253	200	53	8,790 6 4	43 15 2	605 6 0	3 0 5	10,762	53·81
	Execution of Decrees	17	38	55	43	12	3,621 12 6	84 3 7	13 10 6	0 5 1	4,629	107·65
CIVIL JUDGE, INDORE RESIDENCY	Regular Suits	32	178	210	192	18	28,878 11 7	150 6 7	1,665 2 0	8 10 9	4,232	22·04
	Execution of Decrees	8	147	155	148	7	19,257 15 0	130 1 11	37 0 0	0 4 0	296	2·0
SUPERINTENDENT, SEHORE BAZAAR	Regular Suits	68	441	509	447	62	11,299 4 6	25 4 5	858 4 0	1 11 5	10,949	24·49
	Execution of Decrees	80	375	455	373	82	3,466 3 6	9 4 8	138 8 0	4 2 0	32,197	86·39
DEPUTY ROAD SUPERINTENDENT, MANPUR	Regular Suits	2	22	24	20	4	504 14 6	25 3 11	...	...	965	48·25
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
KAMASHDAR, MANPUR	Regular Suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	Regular Suits	102	641	743	659	84	40,682 14 7	61 11 8	2,523 6 0	3 11 9	16,146	24·50
	Execution of Decrees	88	522	610	521	89	22,724 2 6	43 9 5	175 8 0	0 5 5	32,493	62·36

MHOW		Regular Suits	11	35	46	40	6	17,609 15 0	440 4 0	803 8 4	20 1 4	3,077	76·92
		Execution of Decrees	1	246	247	240	7	1,51,114 5 1	629 10 3	238 10 0	0 15 11	1,990	8·29
		Small Cause Cases	24	738	762	701	61	28,095 2 4	40 1 3	3,031 4 0	4 5 2	13,137	18·74
		Execution of Decrees	24	1,306	1,330	1,299	31	59,627 8 3	45 14 5	1,629 12 5	1 4 0	9,712	7·47
	Railway.	Regular Suits	1	4	5	5	...	5,963 6 9	1,192 10 11	529 0 2	105 12 10	365	73·0
		Execution of Decrees	...	5	5	5	...	5,018 14 9	1,003 12 6	4 8 0	0 14 4	44	8·8
		Small Cause Cases	4	49	53	53	...	2,088 0 8	39 6 4	192 13 9	3 10 3	845	15·94
		Execution of Decrees	...	52	52	52	...	2,584 15 5	49 11 4	67 15 0	1 4 10	373	7·17
NOWGONG		Regular Suits	1	2	3	2	1	647 13 0	323 14 6	65 4 3	32 10 1	80	40·0
		Execution of Decrees	...	3	3	3	...	292 6 3	97 7 5	22 8 9	7 6 7	101	33·66
		Small Cause Cases	6	95	101	99	2	4,494 13 9	45 6 5	520 13 6	5 4 2	2,856	28 46
		Execution of Decrees	4	25	29	29	...	1,013 3 9	34 15 0	56 12 6	1 15 3	507	17·48
NIMACH		Regular Suits	7	30	37	29	8	6,579 12 0	226 14 2	403 8 0	13 14 7	799	27·55
		Execution of Decrees	...	31	31	31	...	23,831 12 0	768 12 3	50 15 0	1 10 3	67	2·16
		Small Cause Cases	40	561	601	530	71	21,382 1 6	40 5 5	2,103 9 6	3 15 6	9,334	17·61
		Execution of Decrees	...	280	280	280	...	12,907 2 3	46 1 6	228 4 0	0 13 0	477	1·70
	Railway.	Small Cause Cases	...	6	6	6	...	165 9 0	27 9 6	17 1 0	2 13 6	116	19·33
		Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SIPRI (POLITICAL ASSISTANT, GOONA)		Regular Suits	...	6	6	3	3	3,892 9 0	1,297 8 4	239 0 0	79 10 8	60	20 0
		Execution of Decrees	...	1	1	1	...	1,919 7 9	1,919 7 9	...	...	11	11·0
		Small Cause Cases	...	25	25	24	1	2,936 15 6	122 6 0	225 8 0	9 6 4	347	14·46
		Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		Regular Suits	20	77	97	79	18	34,693 7 9	426 8 0	2,040 4 9	25 13 2	4,381	54 19
		Execution of Decrees	1	286	287	280	7	1,52,176 13 10	650 10 1	316 4 9	1 2 0	2,213	7·90
		Small Cause Cases	74	1,474	1,548	1,413	135	59,162 10 9	41 13 2	6,091 1 9	4 4 10	26,635	18·84
		Execution of Decrees	28	1,663	1,691	1,660	31	76,132 13 8	45 13 9	1,982 11 11	1 3 1	11,069	6·66
		TOTAL	123	3,500	3,623	3,432	191	3,52,165 14 0	102 9 9	10,430 7 2	3 0 2	44,298	12·90
GRAND TOTAL		Regular Suits	164	929	1,093	938	155	84,166 12 8	89 11 8	5,169 0 9	5 8 2	31,289	33·35
		Small Cause Cases	74	1,474	1,548	1,413	135	59,162 10 9	41 13 2	6,091 1 9	4 4 10	26,635	18·84
		Execution of Decrees	134	2,509	2,643	2,504	139	2,84,655 10 6	113 10 10	2,488 3 2	0 15 10	50,404	20·12
			372	4,912	5,284	4,855	429	4,27,985 1 11	88 2 5	13,748 5 8	2 13 3	1,08,328	22·31

6. The figures showing the number of suits for disposal and those disposed of are very similar to the figures of last year. The value of the property involved has however decreased by some ₹40,000.

Both the number and value of decrees executed have increased, the former from 1,718 to 2,504, and the latter by about a lakh and thirty-eight thousand rupees.

The average duration of regular suits and of executions of decree shows a satisfactory decrease, being 33·55 and 20·12 days against 48·43 and 30·96 days last year.

The average cost of regular suits and execution of decrees has slightly decreased.

REGISTRATION.

Station.	Book I.		Book III.		Book IV.		Book V.		Total.	
	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.
		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.
Indore	...	...	14	31 0 0	18	40 0 0	...	...	32	71 0 0
Mhow	62	64 8 0	1	5 0 0	37	33 0 0	...	...	100	102 8 0
									Miscellaneous	12 4 0
Sipri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimach	28	39 8 0	...	...	13	10 12 0	...	...	41	50 4 0
Nowgong	36	41 8 0	...	...	22	16 8 0	...	...	58	58 0 0
Sehore	35	102 0 0	23	98 8 0	19	28 0 0	5	3 8 0	82	232 0 0
Sutna	...	...	...	...	9	6 8 0	...	...	9	6 8 0
Agar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	161	247 8 0	38	134 8 0	118	134 12 0	5	3 8 0	322	532 8 0

7. The following comparative statement shows a slight increase in the number of documents registered and the amount of fees realized :—

.....	Documents registered.		Fees realized.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
			₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Book I	131	161	195 4 0	247 8 0
„ III	52	38	116 0 0	134 8 0
„ IV	118	118	156 4 0	134 12 0
„ V	3	5	3 0 0	3 8 0
Total	304	322	470 8 0	520 4 0

JAIL.

Name of Jail.	Number of Prisoners.								Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1888.	Expenditure during the year.						Daily average No. of Prisoners.	Annual average cost of Prisoners.	Remarks.
	In Jail on 1st April 1887.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	During 1887-88. Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.		Rations of Prisoners.	Contingent Charges.	Clothing of Prisoners.	Fixed Establishment.	Extra Establishment.	Total.			
										R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	
Indore	240	161	401	20	...	6	141	167	234	6,234 2 5	846 15 2	494 0 0	2,962 7 3	2,937 8 0	13,475 0 10	2·46	54 12 5	
Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sehore Jail — Convicts paid from Imperial Revenue	12	60	72	14	...	...	41	55	17	467 15 3	158 3 3	...	218 15 8	114 8 8	959 10 10	18·37	52 3 10	
Sehore Jail — Under-trial prisoners paid from Local Funds	23	91	114	68	1	...	35	104	10	215 14 1	162 3 2	...	...	...	378 1 3	10·49	36 0 7	
Nowgong	26	111	137	51	...	1	45	97	40	1,112 12 10	197 12 1	124 10 3	1,596 0 0	107 10 8	3,138 13 10	36·78	85 5 5	
Sutna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agar	2	36	38	8	...	1	24	33	5	64 11 8	75 3 11	...	756 0 0	...	895 15 7	4·54	197 5 7	
Bhopawar Agency Jails — Sirdarpur	34	74	108	23	1	2	59	85	23	615 0 0	167 0 0	78 0 0	216 0 0	...	1,076 0 0	24·72	43 8 5	
Bhopawar Agency Jails — Khalghat																		
Bhopawar Agency Jails — Manpur																		
Goona	4	10	14	...	...	...	10	10	4	222 8 0	112 10 10	10 15 0	932 8 3	...	1,278 10 1	6·18	206 14 4	
Total	341	543	884	184	2	10	355	551	333	8,933 0 3	1,720 0 5	707 9 3	6,681 15 2	3,159 11 4	21,202 4 5	347·08	61 1 4	
Cantonment Lock-ups.																		
Mhow	1	273	274	21	...	...	252	273	1	97 6 0	...	...	...	...	97 6 0	2·12	45 14 10	
Sipri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nimach	...	30	30	7	...	...	19	26	4	172 6 0	142 8 0	...	...	...	314 14 0	3·07	102 9 0	
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	1	303	304	28	...	...	271	299	5	269 12 0	142 8 0	...	...	...	412 4 0	5·19	79 8 9	
GRAND TOTAL	342	846	1,188	212	2	10	626	850	338	9,202 12 3	1,862 8 5	707 9 3	6,681 15 2	3,159 11 4	21,614 8 5	352·27	61 5 8	

8. The average annual cost for maintenance for each prisoner in Central India has slightly increased, being R61-5-8 against R60-1-7 last year, though the cost of those confined in the Cantonment Lock-ups has decreased from R111-0-5 to R79-8-9.

The cost of prisoners at the Agar Agency has increased from R136-5 to R197-5-7, and of those at Nimach has decreased from R185-8-5 to R102-9. The other figures regarding prisoners are practically the same as last year :—

POLICE.

	NAME OF OFFICE.	Paid by British Government.			Paid by Local, Municipal, or State Funds.			Total of all Grades.		
		Men of all Grades.		Cost.	Men of all Grades.		Cost.	Men of all Grades.		Cost.
		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
				R a. p.			R a. p.			R a. p.
British or Local Police under Political Officers.	Indore Residency Police	...	...	...	...	44*	4,368 0 0	...	44	4,368 0 0
	Gwalior Residency Police	...	...	...	...	11	827 10 3	...	11	827 10 3
	Bhopal Political Agency Police	...	...	...	...	47	3,348 1 5	...	47	3,348 1 5
	Bundelkhand Agency Police	...	12	924 0 0	...	26	2,064 0 0	...	38	2,988 0 0
	Baghelkhand Agency Police	...	48	5,988 0 0	...	...	...	...	48	5,988 0 0
	Western Malwa Agency Police	...	6	588 0 0	...	6	444 0 0	...	12	1,032 0 0
	Bhopawar Agency. Bhumia Police	4	54	6,504 0 0	...	...	...	4	54	6,504 0 0
	Bhopawar Agency. Manpur Purgunnah Police	...	13	1,032 0 0	...	...	...	...	13	1,032 0 0
	Bhopawar Agency. Agency Road Police	...	...	...	...	32	3,108 0 0	...	32	3,108 0 0
	Bhopawar Agency. Chikli or International Police	...	...	...	...	5	352 0 0	...	5	352 0 0
	Goona Agency Police	...	...	...	...	1	60 0 0	...	1	60 0 0
		4	133	15,036 0 0	...	172	14,571 11 8	...	305	29,607 11 8
Cantonment Police.	Mhow Cantonment Police	...	...	...	...	135	15,170 9 0	...	135	15,170 9 0
	Sipri Cantonment Police	...	...	...	...	21	2,940 0 0	...	21	2,940 0 0
	Nimach Cantonment Police	...	...	...	...	73	8,739 14 4	...	73	8,739 14 4
	Nowgong Cantonment Police	...	...	...	...	40	3,839 9 10	...	40	3,839 9 10
		...	...	...	...	269	30,690 1 2	...	269	30,690 1 2
	Rajputana Malwa Railway Police (Indore Section)	...	124	24,056 15 9	...	...	...	...	124	24,056 15 9
		4	257	39,092 15 9	...	441	45,261 12 10	4	698	84,354 12 7

* Including 4 extra Barkandazes.

9. The total number of Police maintained is 4 mounted and 698 foot. Of these 4 mounted and 257 foot are paid by the British Government at a cost of R39,092-15-9, and 441, foot by Local Funds, at a cost of R45,261-12-10.

The changes in cost and distribution are so slight, as to call for no remark.

CHAPTER III.—REVENUE OPIUM.

General Remarks.—There has been no perceptible improvement in the trade during the year under report.

A failure of the opium crop had been predicted as a result of the bad weather which prevailed, and, in consequence of this, prices rose a little, but there was no corresponding movement in the importing markets, the upward tendency could take no hold and the traders in Malwa were obliged to give way.

2. Pass Duty.—There has been no change in the rates of pass duty levied, which remained as under:—

Imperial.—On exports to Bombay for exportation thence by sea, ₹650 per chest.

Provincial.—Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Hyderabad Assigned Districts and Hyderabad Deccan, ₹700 per chest.

3. Stock and Outturn.—The outturn of the opium crop of 1887-88 is estimated at not more than 25,000 chests, and the balance of the stock in hand of the previous year's produce, though variously estimated, is said to be not less than 40,000 chests. It is, however, almost impossible to check these figures accurately, as enquiries on all points connected with the resources of the Opium trade are viewed with suspicion both by the traders and by the Native States.

4. Smuggling.—All reports of opium smuggling received from the different Local Governments have been carefully examined, and details of the more important cases have been forwarded to the Darbars with a view to tracing the offenders. The city of Indore enjoys the unenviable reputation of having furnished the greater number of those who have been apprehended. If it were possible to restrict in some way the retail export trade in opium of the chief towns in Malwa, smuggling might perhaps be checked to a certain extent, but the problem is difficult and complicated.

5. Trade and Prices.—Throughout the year the greater demand was for old opium, and much of the opium made last year is intact.

The Prices of Opium at Indore, the Chief Opium mart in Malwa, together with the Bombay and China quotations, are given below.

Month.	Total monthly exports from Malwa.	Indore.				Bombay.						Hong-Kong.				Shanghai.				Remarks.
		New.		Old.		New.		Old.		Older.		New.		Old.		New.		Old.		
		Per Chest, including R650 Pass Duty.		Per Chest, including R650 Pass Duty.																
	Chests.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	
1887.																				
April	2,130½	1,130	1,148	1,183	1,211	1,122	1,180	1,170	1,222	1,220	1,252	1,144	1,168	1,212	1,245	1,195	1,220	1,245	1,266	
May	1,664	1,137	1,149	1,180	1,207	1,143	1,182	1,196	1,240	1,222	1,272	1,165	1,187	1,226	1,248	1,204	1,222	1,264	1,296	
June	4,372½	1,149	1,162	1,193	1,216	1,143	1,195	1,193	1,245	1,248	1,292	1,164	1,198	1,219	1,293	1,189	1,220	1,266	1,293	
July	2,559½	1,134	1,148	1,172	1,200	1,129	1,195	1,190	1,240	1,232	1,275	1,186	1,198	1,254	1,293	1,205	1,216	1,262	1,293	
August	3,901	1,125	1,142	1,168	1,192	1,110	1,184	1,165	1,222	1,209	1,266	1,170	1,196	1,240	1,278	1,194	1,219	1,251	1,285	
September	3,160	1,115	1,133	1,161	1,185	1,090	1,167	1,150	1,202	1,208	1,230	1,161	1,187	1,207	1,243	1,169	1,194	1,233	1,254	
October	4,24½7	1,133	1,148	1,185	1,202	1,124	1,190	1,150	1,232	1,201	1,255	1,175	1,209	1,226	1,271	1,156	1,208	1,224	1,268	
November	3,714½	1,151	1,162	1,196	1,216	1,111	1,190	1,135	1,230	1,205	1,255	1,160	1,175	1,227	1,260	1,170	1,185	1,228	1,233	
December	2,712½	1,158	1,170	1,196	1,225	1,111	1,191	1,154	1,230	1,215	1,263	1,173	1,209	1,212	1,243	1,189	1,224	1,239	1,260	
1888.																				
January	2,988	1,176	1,188	1,223	1,245	1,130	1,201	1,188	1,260	1,232	1,280	1,173	1,292	1,212	1,348	1,212	1,289	1,250	1,346	
February	3,699	1,211	1,23	1,262	1,288	1,165	1,268	1,239	1,320	1,280	1,342	1,254	1,292	1,303	1,348	1,250	1,289	1,284	1,346	
March	1,650	1,203	1,213	1,247	1,272	1,175	1,224	1,224	1,274	1,275	1,305	1,234	1,259	1,289	1,314	1,239	1,270	1,281	1,311	
	Total Chests 36,799	Average.																		
	Duty @ R650 2,39,19,350	1,152	1,166	1,197	1,221	1,129	1,197	1,179	1,243	1,229	1,274	1,180	1,214	1,235	1,282	1,197	1,229	1,252	1,287	

6. Exports.—The following table shows the exports, both Imperial and Provincial, from each of the Agencies during the year 1887-88:—

Agency.	Imperial.			Provincial.		
	Number of passes.	Number of chests.	Duty at ₹650.	Number of passes.	Number of chests.	Duty at ₹700.
			₹			₹
Indore	685	11,169½	72,60,175	211	846½ 33½	5,92,550 Free
Ratlam	105	1,313	8,53,450	65	76½ 83	53,550 Free
Dhar	41	671	4,36,150			
Ujjain	516	7,407½	48,14,875	84	375	2,62,500
Chitor	738	8,088½	52,57,525	52	131½ 63½	92,050 Free
Jaora	95	1,117½	7,26,375	1	2	1,400
Bhopal	112	1,509½	9,81,175			
Mandsaur	407	5,522½	35,89,625	19	100 1	70,000 Free
Total, 1887-88	2,699	36,799	2,39,19,350	432	1,531½ 131	10,72,050 Free
Total of the previous years' exports, 1886-87	2,896	40,839	2,65,45,350	356	1,317 143	9,21,900 Free
1885-86	2,788	38,967	2,53,28,550	373	1,422 127½	9,95,400 Free
1884-85	2,780	39,013½	2,53,58,775	392	1,576 79	9,63,550 Free
1883-84	2,690	38,717½	2,51,66,375	390	1,496 61½	9,63,725 Free
1882-83	2,273	36,059½	2,37,38,475	328	1,422½ 159	8,51,112½ Free

7. The details of the Provincial exports are given below:—

1887-88.	Number of passes.	Number of chests.	Duty at ₹700.
To—			
Bombay Presidency	149	351½ 115½	2,46,050 Free
Madras Presidency	101	496½	3,47,550
Berar, Hyderabad Assigned Districts	54	277½	1,94,250
Hyderabad, Deccan	128	406	2,84,200
Mysore Government	....	15	Free
Coorg Administration	...	½	Free
Total	432	1,531½ 131	10,72,050 Free

8. Hundi stamps to the value of ₹16,744-14 were used in Malwa by exporters for hundis in payment of Government duty.

9. **Cess dues Collections.**—The amount collected on account of cess dues at the different scales during the year was as follows:—

Scales.	Road-cess at ₹1 per chest.	Dharamsala Fund at ₹1 per chest.	Mannpore road dues at ₹3-10 per chest.
Indore	12,016 0 0	...	...
Ratlam	1,389 8 0	1,389 8 0	...
Dhar	...	...	2,432 6 0
Ujjain	7,782 8 0	7,782 8 0	...
Jaora	1,119 8 0	1,119 8 0	..
Bhopal	1,509 8 0	1,509 8 0	...
Mandsaur	5,622 8 0	5,622 8 0	...
Total	29,439 8 0	17,423 8 0	2,432 6 0

III.—PROVINCIAL REVENUE.

NAME OF FUNDS.	Receipts.			Disbursements.									Balance on 31st March 1888.
	Balance on 1st April 1887.	Total Receipts during the year.	Grand Total Receipts.	Collection and management of Superintendence.	Public Works proper.	Local Improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospitals, Dispensaries.	Grants to Sharers in Roads Dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I. Cantonment Local Funds	24,353 14 1	1,48,537 11 1	1,72,891 9 2	11,155 9 10	18,027 2 7	7,352 7 6	30,843 11 1	2,328 0 0	11,487 6 9	.....	58,434 14 10	1,39,629 4 7	33,262 4 7
II. Political Agencies and Maunpore Purgunnah Funds	28,760 5 6	85,438 1 6	1,14,198 7 0	14,862 7 9	19,139 10 0	14,988 12 9	16,289 5 4	2,486 0 0	2,024 8 7	.....	16,826 14 6	86,617 10 11	27,580 12 1
III. Fund raised for Special Purpose.	62,777 1 10	59,098 8 8	1,21,875 10 6	31,695 8 10	477 14 6	.....	352 0 0	9,551 12 6	13,312 0 6	.....	1,395 14 8	56,785 3 0	65,090 7 6
IV. Collections from Local Road Dues, &c.	34,340 0 0*	10,487 0 0	44,827 0 0	.....	803 0 0	3,500 0 0	5,998 0 0	.....	4,090 0 0	1,560 0 0	1,286 0 0	16,337 0 0	28,490 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	1,50,231 5 5	3,03,561 5 3	4,53,792 10 8	57,713 10 5	38,447 11 1	25,841 4 3	52,583 0 5	14,365 12 6	30,913 15 10	1,560 0 0	77,943 12 0	2,99,369 2 6	1,54,423 8 2

* The balance shown last year was R34,380, but at the request of the Comptroller, India Treasuries, it was reduced by R40 on account of vaccinators' pay, which was not debited to the accounts for 1886-87.

III.—PROVINCIAL, GENERAL.

I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Land Revenue, Abkari, &c.	39,998	3	10			
Sale of Stamps	32,406	9	0			
Imperial Fees and Receipts	1,238	10	9			
Electric Telegraph	59,953	2	5			
Postal (including Money Order and Savings Bank) collections	12,84,068	10	3			
Miscellaneous	33,489	15	0			

II.—Payment by Native States.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Contribution to Contingent	2,26,241	0	7			
Tributes assigned to British Government	3,42,872	9	0			
Tributes paid through British Government	3,21,173	3	8			
Fixed payment for Istimurar land	27,389	7	6			
Succession and Nazrana	26,850	12	5			
GRAND TOTAL	23,95,682	4	5	23,95,682	4	5

CHAPTER IV.—EDUCATION.

I.—General.

The annual Central India Schools examination was held, as usual, in 1887, on the work done during the year 1886-87. For this examination 154 candidates presented themselves as compared with 142 of the previous year, and 111 succeeded in passing.

The results of the last examination, held in April 1888, are also included in this report, as being the results of work done in the schools during the year under review, *viz.* 1887-88. The number of candidates who appeared was 141, of whom 92 succeeded in passing.

In both years the schools that especially distinguished themselves were the High School at Dhar, the State School at Charkhari, and the Zoroastrian High School at Mhow.

The usual *Scholarships* for the best students in the Central India Schools examination were offered by the Chiefs of Rewah, Chhatarpur, Charkhari, Dewas (senior branch), Dhar, Jaora, Ratlam; also by His Highness Maharaja Holkar and by the Rajkumar College at Nowgong.

Twelve schools in Central India sent up candidates each year for the *Entrance Examination* of the Calcutta University. In 1887, 44 boys appeared for the examination, of whom 31 succeeded in passing, *viz.* 70 per cent. In 1888, 41 candidates appeared, but only 13 succeeded in passing, *i. e.* 31·7 per cent. The results in 1887 were abnormal in all parts of India where the examination was held, and the percentage of successful cadidates was far above what is usual.

The very marked success of the Indore English Madrassa in both years is worthy of note, and must have been very gratifying to His Highness Maharaja Holkar. The High School at Dhar is the next in order of merit in this examination.

II.—Residency College, Indore.

This institution was under the superintendence of the Principal, Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, for very nearly the whole of the official year. I took over charge as officiating Principal on 15th March 1888, when Mr. Johnstone proceeded on furlough.

The following young gentlemen studied in the College during the year:—

1. Maharaj Chatar Singh of Semlia.
2. Srimant Ganpat Rao of Pant Piploda.
3. His Highness Rana Bijay Singh of Ali Rajpur.
4. Raja Ranjit Singh of Girwana.
5. Sahibzada Sher Ali Khan of Jaora.
6. „ Arjumand Mahammad Khan of Bhopal.
7. Kunwar Kesar Singh of Piploda.
8. „ Chain Singh of Jhaknaoda.
9. „ Raghunath Singh of Piploda.
10. „ Amar Singh of Piploda.
11. Sahibzada Jayad Ahmad Khan of Bhopal.
12. Kunwar Salim Singh of Jhaknaoda.
13. „ Man Singh of Narwar, who joined 7th July 1887, but left in December.
14. Thakur Samvar Singh of Bitoda, who joined on 25th August 1887, but attended College only for one day.
15. Rao Chatar Karan of the city of Indore; joined 21st November 1887.
16. Srimant Madho Rao Kibe; joined 2nd February 1888.
17. Srimant Baji Rao, hereditary Dewan of Dewas; joined 10th March 1888.

Judging by the results of the annual examinations which it fell to my lot to conduct, and by the excellent system of marks given by Mr. Johnstone both for class work and for taking part in games, it was very evident that careful and pains-taking work had been done through the year. The annual prizes were distributed to the boys by Sir Lepel Griffin when the College closed for the summer holidays, and were well deserved. Mr. Johnstone had himself left R50 to be distributed as prizes, half in the form of a medal for punctual attendance, which was once again won by Raja Ranjit Singh of Griwana, and the other half for sports, which was won by Sahibzada Sher Ali Khan of Jaora. Other prizes for sports were won by Maharaj Chatar Singh of Semlia, His Highness Rana Bijay Singh, Kunwar Chain Singh, and Kunwar Raghunath Singh. Prizes for class work were awarded to Srimant Ganpat Rao of class I, Sahibzada Sher Ali Khan and Kunwar Kesar Singh of class II, Kunwar Chain Singh of class III, and Sahibzada Jayad Ahmad Khan of class IV.

The income of the College for the year under report amounted to R3,778-12-5, and the expenditure to R2,984-4-3. In addition to the above expenditure, Government Promissory Notes for R1,000 were purchased, making the amount now invested in Government paper R42,500.

The difficulty of obtaining boys for the College referred to by Mr. Johnstone in his last report seems not to have been overcome during the year. The majority of the boys in the College were from the West Malwa Agency, and nearly all the rest from the Bhopawar Agency. The marked absence of boys from the three largest States in Central India is a noteworthy fact, and much to be regretted. There are only 2 boys from Bhopal, 1 from Indore, and none at all from Gwalior. Bundelkhand has provision for the education of its own Chiefs and Thakurs in the Rajkumar College at Nowgong. Bagelkhand has collected a number of the leading Rajkumars to study with the young Maharaja of Rewa, and there seems to be a large Rajkumar Class in connection with the Rewa High School, reported to number 72 boys! But there seem to be no similar institutions in connection with Gwalior, Indore and Bhopal; and the comparative nearness of these States and of Dhar and Ratlam obviates the necessity for such. It would be a very great advantage to the College if students could be persuaded by the Political Agents to attend from those larger States; and it is perhaps not too much to hope, especially as the control of education in the Gwalior State is now in the hands of Government, that in next year's report it will be possible to describe a more satisfactory state of things in this respect.

III.—Report of Education in the Various States.

1. Indore.—No returns have been received from the Indore State. Reference has already been made to the marked success of the *Indore English Madrassa* in Entrance Examination. This school does not join in the Central India Schools Examination. Within the limits of the Residency are two educational establishments—

(*a*) The Residency School, which is under the supervision of the Principal of the Residency College, and receives its main support from a grant of $\frac{1}{8}$th of the opium cess. Formerly it used to receive $\frac{1}{3}$rd of the opium cess and was then better qualified to do the work of a High School than it is now.

The number on the rolls at the end of the year was 138, the average daily attendance 108; in each item an improvement on the previous year. The school consists of an English Department, teaching up to the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University, and a Vernacular primary department. In 1887, 3 boys succeeded in pass-

ing the Entrance Examination, and 10 out of 18 the Central India Schools Examination. Last year, one boy passed the Entrance Examination and was placed in the 1st Division, and 6 out of 10 passed the Central India Schools Examination.

There is also a Night School connected with the Residency School.

(*b*) **Canadian Mission High School.**—This school, which appears to have an efficient staff of teachers, is a formidable rival to the Residency School. Last year it opened a class to prepare students for the F. A. (First Examination in Arts) Examination of the Calcutta University, which was attended by 13 students, *viz.* 5 from Dhar, 1 from Dewas, 2 from Ratlam, and 5 from Indore. These students are to appear for the next examination in February 1889.

In 1887 4 boys out of 5 passed the Entrance Examination, but last year only 1 out of 6 that went up. The Mission School does not send in candidates for the Central India Schools Examination.

2. **Gwalior Agency.**—The Political Agent reports that 2 High Schools, 16 Secondary Schools, and 89 Primary Schools — in all 107 schools — have been established. These are attended by 4,200 boys, and the whole cost of education is met from the State funds. There are no girls' schools at present.

The Political Assistant from *Goona* reports one Primary School in the Poona Agency, with a daily average attendance of 88 boys.

3. **West Malwa Agency.**—In this Agency there are 3 Secondary Schools, 34 Primary Schools for boys, and 3 Primary Schools for girls. In addition to these there are 35 private institutions for boys and 1 for girls, making in all 72 schools for boys and 4 for girls.

The Political Agent reports that, with the exception of the Ratlam College, very little attention is paid to education throughout the West Malwa States. In the large towns of Gwalior and Indore small schools exist, but hitherto they have not received much State help.

At Ratlam a good college exists, which, till the beginning of this year, was ably superintended by Mr. Sherring, now Head Master at the Mayo College. His departure was a matter of regret, but was arranged by the Chief for financial reasons. The attendance at the college is reported to be good.

At Jaora the attendance of scholars is very limited and irregular, though an efficient school-master is retained. There are small schools at Sitamow and Sailana.

In the Agar Cantonment a school is maintained for the sons of the soldiers and the inhabitants of the bazar. The usual daily attendance is 29 in the English Department and 106 in the Vernacular. The school is under the superintendence of an able Head Master, of whom both the Political Agent and Mr. Johnstone, who examined the school in October, speak highly. Three students appeared for the first time for the Central India Schools Examination last year, of whom 2 succeeded in passing.

In the Nimach Cantonment there is an Anglo-Vernacular School for boys, with an average daily attendance of over 50 boys. This school is under the management of the Cantonment Magistrate.

4. **Bhopal Agency.**—The Political Agent reports the existence of only *one*, a Secondary School, for boys, and *one*, a Primary School, for girls. These are situated at *Sehore* and maintained from Provincial Revenues. He says that both the schools continue to do well, and the satisfactory condition of the schools is due "to the energy and tact of Mr. and Mrs. Mears, the Head Master and Mistress." A revised scale of increased fees was introduced during the year in the boys' school, with most satisfactory results.

The boys' school consists of two departments, the English with 20 boys, and the Vernacular with 329 boys. In the girls' school there are 98 girls.

The schools were inspected during the year by Mr. Elliott, Inspector of Schools in the Central Provinces.

5. **Dewas.**—No returns have been received from the Dewas State.

The High School at the Head Quarters of the State did very fairly well both years in the Entrance Examination and in the Central India Schools Examination.

6. **Bhopawar Agency.**—The Political Agent reports the existence of 1 Secondary School and 50 Primary Schools for boys, with an attendace of 2,048 boys; and 4 Primary Schools for girls attended by 80 girls. There are, in addition, 18 Private institutions for boys, with 325 boys.

The following details are given with regard to the schools in individual States.

Manpur.—There are 3 schools, with an average daily attendance of 102. The school-house at Manpur needs repairs and refurnishing.

Dhar.—There is a High School for boys, and a school for girls at Dhar itself, and 16 ordinary schools in the district. The daily average attendance was 749 boys and 23 girls. The High School did excellently both in the Entrance Examination and in the Central India Schools Examination.

The State also supported 8 students at Bombay, Poona, and Indore, qualifying for different professions.

In *Jhabua* education is at a low ebb. There are 4 schools with an average daily attendance of 198 boys. In the school at Jhabua, which is the most advanced of the 4, there was a class of 7 Bhil boys, some fairly advanced. All of them, however, are the sons of the servants of the Chief, and not from the outside classes or from the detachment of the Bhil Corps.

In *Ali Rajpur*, as in Jhabua, education is very backward. There are 4 schools with an average daily attendance of 125 boys. Of these boys, 17 were Bhils and Bhilalas, to encourage whom R101 were given in small scholarships.

Barwani—Has 7 schools, with a staff of 20 teachers and 464 pupils. At the schools at Barwani and Rajpur, English, Urdu, and Hindi are taught; but the 5 schools in the district teach elementary Hindi only. At Barwani and Rajpur there are girls' schools also, with an attendance of 15 girls.

7. **Bundelkhand Agency.**—In Bandelkhand there are 7 secondary schools for boys and 65 primary schools, with a total attendance of 2,398 boys. There are also 7 girls' schools, with 510 girls in attendance.

In the *Rajkumar College, Nowgong*, the number of students on the rolls was 15 at the beginning of the year, and 14 at its close. The Political Agent reports that Mr. Mather conducted the duties of Principal throughout the year, and "continued, as before, to give his constant care and efforts to the welfare and advancement of the boys, joining and encouraging them in their games, as well as urging and helping them in their studies."

The annual examination was conducted in the English subjects by Captain Barr, 3rd Bengal Infantry, and Captain Dressner, and in the Vernacular by the Agency Mir Munshi. The results were very fairly satisfactory. Prizes were distributed for proficiency in studies, and also for sports and regularity of attendance. Instruction in riding and gymnastics was steadily carried on with manifest advantage to the boys.

During the cold weather, the Principal made his usual tour of inspection, and examined the schools at Orchha, Datia, Samthar and Charkhari.

At Nowgong there is also the *Cantonment High School*, with 88 boys. The school succeeded in passing 2 students in the Entrance Examination in 1887, and a few in the Central India School Examination in both years.

Details are not given of the number and class of schools in the different States, but individual schools are referred to by Mr. Mather. He says the State School at *Charkhari* still maintains its position as the best school in Bundelkhand. This school did particularly well in the Central India Schools Examination in 1887 and 1888, and also succeeded in passing one student each year in the Entrance Examination. The Head Master, P. Jugalkishore, is very highly spoken of, and is evidently a thoroughly efficient man.

Of the girls' school at Charkhari Mr. Mather says, "It is very largely attended, and excellent instruction is imparted. The Maharaja's father, the Muntazim of the State, takes a warm interest in it."

The education of the young Maharaja under his private tutor, Mr. Morison, made fair progress for the first half of the year, but was much interrupted after that, first by the illness of the tutor and then by preparations for the marriage of the Chief. Mr. Morison has since resigned, and arrangements for the further education of the young Maharaja are pending.

The State school at *Chhatarpur* is the second best in Bundelkhand. It succeeded in passing 2 students in 1887 for the Entrance Examination, and one in 1888; also 7 in 1887 for the Central India Schools Examination, and 4 in 1888.

The schools for girls have also continued to prosper. At *Archha* the State school was "poorly attended, and the results were very bad."

Of the State school at *Datia*, Mr. Mather says it remains in a very backward state, ranking fifth in merit among the schools in Bundelkhand. The Rajkumar Class was very largely attended, but the boys seemed more efficient in gymnastics than in their studies.

At *Samthar*, "the Hindi department was very largely attended, and the boys in the first two classes acquitted themselves very well."

8. **Bagelkhand Agency.**—The returns show that there are 2 secondary schools for boys and 32 primary schools in this Agency, with an attendance of 1,912 boys. No girls' schools are entered in the returns, but in the body of the report 6 girls' schools are referred to.

The Political Agent states that there has been an increase in attendance at the High School at Rewa in the Rajkumar Class, which now numbers 72 boys, the sons of the Thakurs of the State. Boarding-houses for these boys are provided in the school-grounds. There has also been an increase in the village schools and in the 6 girls' schools at Rewa, which have all been satisfactorily managed.

The education of the young Maharaja has been in the hands of Dr. Goldsmith, and very satisfactory progress is reported to have been made. The young Rajkumars are taught with the Maharaja, and are all put through a regular course of riding and drill in addition to their bookwork.

9. **Mhow Cantonment.**—The returns give one advanced and one Elementary School at Mhow. They probably refer to different parts of the same institution; *viz.* the Zoroastrian High School, which is a private institution supported by local subscriptions and a grant from Municipal Funds.

There is at Mhow likewise a rival institution, the Khan Bahadur Edulji Pestonji High School, but of this no returns are given. Both of these schools are in the hands of the Parsis, but are open to all classes of boys. Both take part in the Central India Schools Examination, and with very creditable results.

No girls' schools are entered in the returns from Mhow, though I believe one at least exists.

IV.—General Summary.

1. The numbers entered in the general tables have been compiled from the returns sent in by the different Agencies, but the accuracy in some cases seems to me very doubtful.

Comparing these numbers with the items given in the reports of the Political Agents, and adding information available from other sources, it seems that last year there were in Central India—

(*a*) Some *35 Secondary Schools for boys*, in which English was taught in addition to the Vernaculars. Of these 12 at least were High Schools preparing students for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

(*b*) Some *270 Primary Schools for boys*, but in this number no schools are included from the large States of Indore and Bhopal nor any from Dewas.

(*c*) Some *21 Primary Schools for girls*, of which 7 were in Bundelkhand, 6 in Baghelkhand, 4 in the Bhopawar Agency, 3 in the West Malwa Agency, and one in Bhopal. The one in Bhopal had a very large attendance *viz.* 98 girls.

(*d*) Some 49 private institutions, whatever these may be.

2. The education of the sons of Chiefs and Thakurs is provided for by Government in the Daly (Residency) College at Indore and the Rajkumar College at Nowgong. This latter has been returned as a Secondary School, but which, it seems to me, more properly came under the head of "Special Schools."

In addition to these institutions maintained by Government, there are what are called Rajkumar classes in connection with some of the State Schools; and a few Rajkumars are taught along with the young Chiefs of Gwalior and Rewa, under the direction of the private tutors appointed by Government.

It is worthy of consideration whether it would not be better to concentrate effort in this matter at the two colleges under the management of Government than to encourage these isolated Rajkumar classes, where the education and training cannot possibly be so good.

3. With the following few exceptions, *viz.*—

(*a*) 5 schools at the different head-quarters of Indore, Nowgong, Nimach, Agar and Goona, which are under the control of Government officials and are supported mainly by local, municipal, and cantonment funds;

(*b*) The schools at Sehore in Bhopal, which are entered in the returns as "maintained by the Department;"

(*c*) The two private schools at Mhow under the management of the Parsis and aided from cantonment funds,

all the schools in Central India are maintained by the various States from the State Funds.

4. Several of the columns in the general tables have been left blank for want of information from some of the Agencies.

The entire absence of returns from Indore and Dewas of course makes those that are sent in now very incomplete as representing the whole of Central India. From the Bhopal State, too, no State schools of any kind have been entered in the returns. It is hardly credible that there should be no school throughout the whole of the State.

Results of the Entrance Examination and of the Central India Schools Examination held in 1887.

	CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.					CENTRAL INDIA SCHOOLS EXAMINATION.							
						Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Total No. sent up.	Total No. passed.
	Number sent up.	Passed.				Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.		
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.								
Residency School, Indore	5	...	...	3	3	2	2	7	3	9	5	18	10
Canadian Mission School, Indore	5	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indore English Madrassa	6	2	3	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zoroastrian High School, Mhow	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	6	6	7	7
Khan Bahadur E. P. School, Mhow	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	3	5	3	13	8
Ratlam Central College	4	1	...	1	2	4	3	5	3	5	5	14	11
Jaora High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Dewas High School	5	...	1	2	3	4	4	4	3	11	6	19	13
Dhar High School	4	...	3	1	4	4	2	6	6	5	5	15	13
Bakhatgarh State School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1
Rewa High School	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	4	4	9	6
Satna High School	3	...	...	2	2	3	2	5	3	5	4	13	9
Charkhari State School	1	...	1	...	1	3	3	5	5	5	5	13	13
Chatarpur State School	3	...	2	...	2	...	...	4	4	3	3	7	7
Ajaigarh State School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	3	3
Tehri State School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1
Dattia State School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	3	1
Panna State School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Nowgong Cantonment High School	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	3	2	3	2	6	4
XI B. Lancers' School, Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1
Private Students	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	3	2
Total	44	3	15	13	31	25	20	53	37	76	54	154	111

Residency College, Indore,
The 28th September 1888.

H. P. Budden,
Offg. Principal.

Results of the Entrance Examination and of the Central India Schools Examination held in 1888.

	CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.					CENTRAL INDIA SCHOOLS EXAMINATION.							
						Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Total Number sent up.	Total Number passed.
	Number sent up.	Passed.				Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.		
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.								
Residency School, Indore.	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	5	3	4	3	10	6
Canadian Mission School, Indore	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English Madrassa, Indore	5	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zoroastrian High School, Mhow	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	3	13	12	19	16
Khan Bahadur E. P. School, Mhow	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	2	10	4
Ratlam Central College	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	5	3	10	5
Jaora High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	4	2
Dewas High School	5	...	...	1	1	4	3	5	2	11	3	20	8
Dhar High School	5	...	...	2	2	4	4	3	3	7	7	14	14
Bakhatgarh State School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1
Agar Ageney School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	3	3	3
Rewa High School	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	2	5	4	10	7
Sutna High School	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	6	3	4	1	10	4
Chhatarpur State School	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	4	3	6	4
Charkhari State School	2	...	...	1	1	2	2	5	5	6	6	13	13
Ajaigarh State School	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tehri State School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
Nowgong Cantonment High School	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	3	5	4
Total	41	2	3	8	13	16	13	45	27	80	52	141	92

Residency College, Indore,
The 28th September 1888.

H. P. Budden,
Offg. Principal.

Education, General Table 1.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in Central India at the end of the official year 1887-88.

(For details see General Table III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				
				UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.							
Total Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns* and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
75,229·64	Towns . . 53	Males . 4,882,823	Institutions — For Males	...	...	16	197	...	108	321	...	...	321	Institutions to No. of towns and villages, 1·06.	
	Villages . 31,465	Females . 4,379,084	Institutions — For Females	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	15		
	TOTAL . 31,518	TOTAL . 9,261,907	TOTAL	...	...	16	212	...	108	336	...	...	336		
			Scholars — Males	...	...	2,413	6,985	...	4,215	13,613	...	...	13,613	Male scholars to male population of school-going age,† 1·8	
			Scholars — Females	...	...	...	769	...	...	769	...	...	769	Female scholars to female population of school-going age,* 11	
			TOTAL	...	...	2,413	7,754	...	4,215	14,382	...	...	14,382		

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality, whatever its population, is entered as a town.

† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE,
The 28th September 1888.

H. P. BUDDEN,
Offg. Principal.

Education, General Table II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Central India for the official year 1887-88.

(For details see General Table IV.)

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, §							TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.§									
	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL.									TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	REMARKS.
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special Grants for Furniture and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
1. INSTITUTION — For Males	...	...	88,853	32,189	...	64,908	1,85,950	...	3,716	4,717	3,629	783	151	1,386	14,382	2,00,332	
1. INSTITUTION — For Females	...	...	...	3,039	...	...	3,039	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,039	
TOTAL	...	...	88,853	35,228	...	64,908	1,88,989	...	3,716	4,717	3,629	783	151	1,386	14,382	2,03,371	
2. (*a*) PERCENTAGES* of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(*b*) PERCENTAGES* of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(*c*) PERCENTAGES* of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(*d*) PERCENTAGES of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

3. AVERAGE ANNUAL COST† OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—																		
DEPARTMENTAL INSTITUTIONS.	Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total Cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
LOCAL FUND SCHOOLS‡	Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cost to Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total Cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS‡	Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cost to Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total Cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
INSTITUTIONS IN NATIVE STATES.	Cost to Native State Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total Cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
AIDED INSTITUTIONS	Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
UNAIDED INSTITUTIONS	Total Cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ALL INSTITUTIONS	Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total Cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* The percentages required for 2 (*a*), 2 (*b*), (*c*), are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 7*a*, 7*b*, 7*c*, respectively of General Table IV.
† The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.
‡ The average cost each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.
§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE,
The 28th September 1888.

H. P. BUDDEN,
Offg. Principal.

Education, General Table III.

Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in Central India for the official year 1887-88.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																													REMARKS.
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.												UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.								Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.							
	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.														
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Bohrás.	Jains.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27a	27b	27c	27d	27e	27f	27g	28
Arts Colleges.																																
University Education. — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
University Education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
University Education. — Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																																
University Education. — Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
University Education. — Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
University Education. — Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Secondary Schools.																																
School Education, General. — For Boys — English	1	20	21·9	18·9	2	178	175	137	11	...	...	1506·7	2	...	285·25	...	...	...	...	...	16	2,413	972	203	985	2	4	1,222	248	54	6	8	
School Education, General. — For Boys — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
School Education, General. — For Girls — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
School Education, General. — For Girls — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	1	20	21·9	18·9	2	178	175	137	11	...	...	1506·7	2	...	285·25	...	...	...	...	...	16	2,413	972	203	985	2	4	1,222	248	54	6	8	
Primary Schools.																																
School Education, General. — For Boys	5	563	602·5	516·1	4	268	262·25	197·8	175	...	...	5,676·2	...	...	...	...	13	325	289	278	197	6,985	215	334	5,085	...	4	4,540	902	7	...	...	
School Education, General. — For Girls	...	...	...	...	1	98	115·9	101·7	14	...	...	607·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	769	...	46	211	...	3	177	79	...	...	...	
Total	5	563	602·5	516·1	5	366	378·15	299·5	189	...	...	6,283·6	...	...	...	...	13	325	289	278	212	7,754	215	380	5,296	...	7	4,717	981	7	...	...	

SCHOOL EDUCATION SPECIAL.	SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																																	
	Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Other Schools	...	...	...	...	1	15	14·25	9·85	107	4,200	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	4,215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	1	15	14·25	9·85	107	4,200	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	4,215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION		6	583	624 4	535	8	559	568·4	446·35	307	...	...	...	2	...	285·25	...	13	325	289	278	336	14,382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—Girls in Boys' schools. —Boys in Girls' schools.
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	1 Advanced, Teaching—																																	
	(a) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(b) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(c) Any other Oriental Classic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	2 Elementary Teaching a Vernacular only or mainly — For Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	2 Elementary Teaching a Vernacular only or mainly — „ Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	3 European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards — For Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	3 European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards — „ Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	4 Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards — For Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	4 Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards — „ Girl	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—Girls in Boys' schools. —Boys in Girls' schools.
	GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336	14,382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—Total Girls in Boys' schools. — „ Boys in Girls' schools.

I.—The term *classical language* in column 25 includes European and Oriental classical languages.

II.—Mixed schools are shown as boys' chools or as girls' schools, according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.

III.—Where boys and girls attend the same school, the column of Remarks should show the number of girls in boys' schools and the number of boys in girls' schools.

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE,
The 28th September 1888.

H. P. BUDDEN,
Offg. Principal.

Education, General

Return of Expenditure on Public Instructions

PUBLIC INSTI

UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT:

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	Maintained by the Department.							Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Maintained		
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses levied in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c
University Education. — Arts Colleges.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																	
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — Secondary Schools. For Boys — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,430	...	577	...	...	4,007	41,525	3,645	14,630
For Boys — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Girls — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Girls — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,430	...	577	...	...	4,007	41,525	3,645	14,630
Primary Schools. For Boys	5,551	...	108	1,192	7,333	...	18,184	660	...	...	106	1,953	...	2,719	10,255	...	2,060
„ Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840	273	...	...	1,156	...	2,269	590	...	180
Total	5,551	...	108	1,192	7,333	...	18,184	1,500	273	...	106	3,109	...	4,988	10,845	...	2,240
School Education, Special. — Schools for Special Instruction. Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,200	...	...	...	...	3,972	14,172	50,736	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,200	...	...	...	...	3,972	14,172	50,736	...	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarship held in — Arts College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	765	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	...	24
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	59	441	...	...
Special Schools other than Training Schools	360	...	...	...	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	177	...	...	...	...	...	177	...	...	...	..	92	...	92	496	...	18
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	35	...	51	100	...	...
Miscellaneous	53	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	35	...	139	100	...	274	878	...	181
Total	590	...	...	...	...	...	590	...	94	...	155	227	...	476	3,460	...	223
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

I.—Fractions of a rupee are omitted.

II.—If the income of any school maintained by the Department (or by a Local or Municipal Board) exceeds the expenditure, the return equalised. If in such school the income from fees or other private sources alone exceeds the expenditure, the excess income and the sources

III.—If the income of any aided school exceeds the expenditure, the excess is proportionately deducted from the sub-heads of actual receipts from Provincial Revenues and from Local and Municipal Funds is shown in full.

IV.—In calculating the expenditure from Provincial Revenues or any other Fund, all payments or contributions from Fees or other

V.—The expenditure under 'University,' Direction' and 'Inspection' is shown only in column 7 and its sub-divisions, and not in

VI.—The expenditure on stipends held in Training Schools is shown as part of the expenditure in those schools, not under the

VII.—The expenditure entered in columns 4a, 4b, and 4c is included in column 7c, and not in columns 7a, 7b, and 7c. The

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE,

The 28th September 1888.

Table IV.

in Central India for the official year 1887-88.

TUTIONS.																				
BY NATIVE STATES.				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.										TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM.						
				AIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OR BY LOCAL FUND OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS.							UNAIDED.									
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
4d	4e	4f	4	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f	5	6a	6b	6c	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7	8
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
440	...	11,519	71,759	...	...	1,500	1,471	1,747	840	5,558	...	...	...	...	7,529	3,430	1,500	1,471	74,923	88,853	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
440	...	11,519	71,759	...	...	1,500	1,471	1,747	840	5,558	...	...	...	...	7,529	3,430	1,500	1,471	74,923	88,853	
...	...	...	12,315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,882	373	108	1,298	21,528	32,189	
...	...	...	770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840	273	...	...	1,926	3,039	
...	...	...	13,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,722	646	108	1,298	23,454	35,228	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	50,736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,200	...	...	...	54,708	64,908	
...	...	...	50,736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,200	...	...	...	54,708	64,908	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,716	3,716	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,717	4,717	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	765	765	
...	...	...	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	420	
...	...	...	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	384	384	
...	...	...	441	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	441	500	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	...	...	...	1,200	1,560	
...	...	...	514	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	...	...	...	606	783	
...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	135	151	
...	...	...	1,059	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	35	...	139	1,159	1,386	
...	...	...	3,683	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	590	94	...	155	13,643	14,382	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,041	4,170	1,608	12,924	1,66,628	2,03,371	

of Government (or Local or Municipal) expenditure is reduced accordingly, the income and expenditure of the school being thus from which it is derived are shown in the column of Remarks.
Endowments, Subscriptions, and other sources; or, if the receipts from those sources are insufficient, from the sub-head of Fees also. The

sources credited to that Fund is deducted. Such payments are shown as expenditure under the sub-heads to which they belong.
the preceding columns.
head of Scholarships.
expenditure entered in column 4*d* is included in column 7*d*.

H. P. BUDDEN,
Offg. Principal.

Education, General Table V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in Central India at the end of the official year 1887-88.

Class of Schools.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
														Reading Printed Books.			Not Reading Printed Books.					
					1			2			3			4			5					
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.																						
For Boys	Departmental	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls	Departmental	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information not available.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Primary Schools.																									
For Girls	Departmental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls	Departmental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—The number of girls shown in this table corresponds with the number returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in General Forms I and III. Mixed schools are entered as boys' schools or girls' schools, according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE:
The 29th September 1888.

H. P. BUDDEN,
Offg. Principal.

Education, General Table VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in Central India during the official year 1887-88.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number Passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.					
	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsis.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16*a*	16*b*	16*c*	16*d*	16*e*	16*f*
Arts Colleges—																				
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First Arts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Previous Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for Professional Training—																				
Law—																				
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine—																				
1. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—																				
1. M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for General Education—																				
Matriculation Boys	8	4	...	12	27	14	...	...	41	12	1	...	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	...
Matriculation Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination, or C. I. S. Examination. English	13	3	...	16	107	34	...	...	141	68	24	...	...	92	...	...	74	6	12	...
Public Service Certificate Examination, or C. I. S. Examination. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Special Instruction—																				
1. Training School Examination for Masters Upper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Training School Examination for Masters Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. School of Art Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Vernacular Medical Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Examination in Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Examination in Surveying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Industrial School Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Education, General Table VII.

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in Central India for the official year 1887-88.

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Institutions.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Public Institutions.	Remarks.
	In Institutions maintained by Local Fund Boards.											In Institutions maintained by			Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	In Institutions maintained by Municipal Boards.										In Institutions maintained by								
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal Rates.	Local Fund Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or Associations.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
					R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R					R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
University Education.																																
Arts Colleges.																																
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																																
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
School Education, General.																																
Secondary Schools.																																
For Boys. English	2	178	175	137	...	3,430	...	577	...	...	4,007	...	...	...	3,430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Boys. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	2	178	175	137	...	3,430	...	577	...	...	4,007	...	...	...	3,430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Primary Schools.																																
For Boys	4	268	262	197	660	...	...	106	1,953	...	2,719	...	...	...	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls	1	98	115·9	101·7	840	273	...	...	1,156	...	2,269	...	...	...	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	5	366	377·9	298·7	1,500	273	...	106	3,109	...	4,988	...	...	...	646	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Education, General Table VII—*continued.*

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in Central India for the official year 1887-88—continued.

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Institutions.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Public Institutions.	REMARKS.
	In Institutions maintained by Local Fund Boards.											In Institutions maintained by			Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	In Institutions maintained by Municipal Boards.									In Institutions maintained by							
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal Rates.	Local Fund Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private, persons or Associations.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
School for Special Instruction.					R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R					R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Schools	1	15	14·25	9·85	10,200	...	...	...	...	3,972	14,172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	1	15	14·25	9·85	10,200	...	...	...	...	3,972	14,172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Furniture and apparatus (Special Grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	35	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	139	100	...	274	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	94	...	155	227	...	476	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL	8	559	568·4	446	11,700	3,797	...	838	3,336	3,972	23,643	...	...	...	4,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

I.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 12 and 27 agrees with the expenditure shown in column 3 of General Table IV. II.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 16 and 31 agrees with the expenditure shown in columns 7*b* and *c*, respectively, of General Table IV, and the Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure of Native States is excluded.

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE:
The 28th September 1888.

H. P. BUDDEN,
Offg. Principal.

CHAPTER V.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

I.—Military Works.

1. **Revenue.**—The Budget Estimate was R10,000, and the Revised Estimate R9,000, against which the actual realizations amounted to only R6,859. The difference is due to fluctuations which could not be foreseen.

2. The Budget grant for the year was R4,75,000 (including the allotment of R3,00,000 for Mhow water-works and of R3,000 for expenditure in England), which, excluding allotment for expenditure in England, finally stood at R4,66,900. The gross outlay against this aggregate grant has been R4,61,280.

The difference is due to savings on contemplated outlay on works and establishment.

I.—Accommodation for Troops.

Mhow.—The following major works were undertaken and completed at this station during the year:—

1. Sergeants' Mess, Heavy Field Battery, at Mhow.
2. Additions to Gunshed, Heavy Field Battery.
3. Siding for Troops at Railway Station.

In addition to the foregoing major works, the following minor works, costing between R2,500 and R500, were also begun and completed during the year:—

4. Erecting Lightning Conductors to the Station Hospital.
5. Improving drainage at Elephants' sheds, and reconstructing Cess Pool, Elephant Lines, Royal Artillery.
6. Repaving the surface drains running alongside the bullock sheds.
7. Constructing lock-up rooms in prolongation of the Quarter Guard of 4th Rifle, Native Infantry.
8. Constructing a brick wall, of moderate height, on the east side of the Battery Lines.
9. Neemuch stone flooring, laid on the present terraced floor in No. 2 auxiliary Hospital.
10. Putting, in glazed windows to give more light to Royal Artillery Patcharies Nos. 4, 5, and 6.
11. Reconstructing Markers' Butts in the European Range.
12. **Neemuch.**—Additions and alterations to Royal Artillery Forge.

The undermentioned minor works, costing below R500, were also undertaken and finished:—

13. **Mhow.**—Diverting the Roads Nos. 1 and 2 through the new Native Infantry Lines.
14. Providing ladders for the station hospital.
15. Constructing latrine to Cavalry Barrack No. 1.
16. Constructing store-room for the use of Farrier Major, 7th Dragoon Guards.
17. Repavement of the surface drains alongside of the Bullock Shed, No. 26 of Royal Artillery.
18. Fixing ammunition boxes in the British Infantry Barracks.

Sutna.—A lean-to, over door of cook-room to Native Cavalry Officers' Quarters, was constructed at a small cost.

Indore.—The Military buildings were provided with lightning conductors, and wooden boxes were made up for pouch ammunition of the Native Infantry Regiment.

Sehore.—Armourers' shop for Bhopal Battalion was completed and occupied during the year.

II.—Ordnance Department.

3. Constructing stone flooring to the cook-houses attached to Nos. 10 and 11 blocks.

III.—Commissariat.

4. Improving balm room for the accommodation of the Bakery Sergeant.

IV.—General Cantonment Works.

Mhow Water-supply.—In constructing the Water-works the following progress has been made during the year:—

The Bund.—Earthwork completed with stone pitching and metalling of surface. Tank entirely filled with water during the rains.

Waste Weir.—Rock excavation and masonry retaining walls and lip of weir completed.

Outlet Works.—The inlet and outlet channel excavation, tunnel with masonry lining, masonry wells and superstructure, valve-lifting gear and pipe-laying were completed.

Service Reservoir.—Coping stones added and special pipes fixed.

10in. main from tank to Service Reservoir.—3 miles completed except testing and refilling of trench.

Pipe distribution in Mhow.—Pipes not all received and work not begun in consequence.

Road from Mhow to Baircha.—Earthwork and culverts nearly all completed—boulder soling collected. Stone-metal breaking begun.

General Remarks.—The Military buildings and roads, &c., generally at Mhow, Nimach, Goona, Sirdarpore, Sutna, Mahidpur, and Sehore were maintained in proper order, both ordinary and special repairs having been executed where required.

The transfer of Military works at Mhow, Nimach and Indore from Central India to Rajputana ordered in Government letter No. 164G., dated 20th January 1888, was carried out with effect from the 21st February 1888.

Establishment.—The average establishment charge in Central India on combined outlay on Civil and Military Works during the year is 46·19 per cent.

G. F. L. MARSHALL, *Major, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Agent, Governor-General,
for Central India and Rajputana.

II.—Civil Works.

Revenue—actually realized during the year amounted to ₹10,633, against original Budget ₹12,000 and Revised Estimate for the year ₹10,000 and actuals of previous year ₹10,864.

Budget Grant and Outlay.—The Original Imperial Budget grant was ₹5,47,700, including that for expenditure in England or for expenditure in India, ₹5,45,700, and, after taking into account additional grants and surrenders made during the year, the final grant was ₹5,69,002. Against this final grant of ₹5,69,002 the

gross outlay excluding that in England has been R5,46,930, leaving an unexpended balance of R23,072. Besides expenditure from Imperial grant, there has been an outlay of R1,95,145 from Local funds and contributions. During the year under review, orders were received from Government of India regarding the transfer of roads to Gwalior and other Native States, but no action in this direction was taken before the close of the year.

The usual maintenance operations and minor works were carried out, and account for the bulk of expenditure. The more important works on which expenditure was incurred are briefly noted below.

Beora and Sehore Road.—This road, about 61 miles in length, passing through Rajgarh, Narsingarh, and Bhopal territories, has been completed, with the exception of certain causeways near Narsingarh, which were not put in hand, on the understanding that the Raja intended to supply funds for construction of bridges in substitution for causeways.

Beora and Rajgarh Road.—About 15 miles in length, which was begun during previous year as a metalled and bridged road, was completed this year, with the exception of an inspection bungalow and third coat of metal in the last mile.

Dewas and Bhopal Road.—The Bhopal and Sehore section of this road, which was lately transferred from Bhopal State to the Public Works Department, needed thorough renewal; for this metal was collected and consolidated during the year and special repairs done to bridges and culverts, as well as to earthen banks.

Mhow and Neemuch Road.—Causeways over the Ratagery, Bhilpank and Wren Mhow rivers were begun, but not completed. The progress of these works was impeded by the transfer of roads from Mhow to Indore Division consequent on the reconstitution of the Mhow division as a purely Military Works division under the Rajputana Administration to which Central India Military Works were transferred under orders of Government No. 164G, dated 20th January 1888. A portion of causeway over the Sew River at Mandesur in the 102nd mile, which was washed away during the previous year, was relaid.

Dhar and Sardarpur Road.—An estimate, amounting to R22,755, was sanctioned for widening the Dhar and Tirla portion, about five miles in length, and good progress made as far as allotment available permitted; earthwork and culverts, &c., were completed and nearly all the metal collected.

Jhansi and Sipri Road.—This road, about 61 miles in length, connects Jhansi and Sipri, passing the important villages of Ruxsa, Denara, and Kurrara. The whole road has now received a first coat of 4½in. of metal, and 27 miles of it, the first 8 miles from Jhansi and 19 miles from Sipri, have had another coat. Provision has been made this year to complete the whole of the metalling, and it is anticipated that the remaining 34 miles will receive a 2nd coat during the ensuing rains. The traffic in charcoal, stone, and wood has this year been very heavy. During last rains a large portion of the Mohowar causeway was swept away by the extraordinary flood of August 18th, which also cut its way, through the approaches at both ends making a deep and wide gap in the east approach. This caused great obstruction to traffic, but no time was lost in its reconstruction and the damage has been made good.

There is great scarcity of water all along this road, and sanction was given to the digging of 20 new wells and the deepening of 10 existing ones. This work is now in progress and will be completed before the rains set in. A new well was sunk at the Kurrara Dâk Bungalow, and some kutcha ones required for consolidation along the road were also finished.

Minor or short Roads about Gwalior.—The first 2½ miles of Gwalior and Jhansi Road, commonly called the Phoolbagh Road, has this year been handed

over to the charge of the Gwalior State by order of the Agent to the Governor General.

Constructing a Permanent Causeway over Ken River, Nowgong and Sutna Road.—The masonry causeway over the Ken river, 1,631 feet long, was nearly finished this year; only a little ballasting on the east ramp and the side drains in the ramps are remaining to close the estimate.

Mhow Water-works.—A Cantonment fund work, the cost of which is met partly by loan to the Committee and partly by grant-in-aid from Imperial funds—

The Bund.—The earth work was completed with stone pitching and metalling of surface. The tank entirely filled with water during the rains.

Waste Weir.—Rock excavation and the masonry retaining walls and lip of the weir were completed.

Outlet Works.—The inlet and outlet channel, excavation, tunnel with masonry lining, masonry wells and superstructure, valve lifting gear and pipe laying were completed.

Service Reservoir without roof.—Coping stones were added and special pipes all fixed.

10in. Main from Tank. to Service Reservoir.—3 miles completed, except testing and refilling of trench.

Pipe distribution in Mhow.—Pipes not all received and work not commenced in consequence. Road from Mhow to Baircha, earthwork and culverts nearly all completed, boulder soling collected, stone metal breaking commenced.

Establishment.—The separate appointments of Superintending Engineer and Secretary to Governor General's Agent, and Examiner of P. W. Accounts, Central India, were abolished under orders conveyed in Government letter No. 164 G., dated 20th January 1888.

Colonel C. S. Thomason, R.E., the Superintending Engineer and Secretary, availed himself of 3 months' privilege leave from 5th March, leaving Mr. F. W. M. Scott, Executive Engineer, Indore Division, in temporary charge of the office in addition to his own duties, as ordered by Government; and Mr. M. R. Hutchinson, the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central India, availed himself of 20 months' furlough from the 25th February, making over his office to Mr. W. G. Bayly, Examiner, Rajputana.

The other casualties and changes, &c., which occurred in the Engineer Establishment during the year, are—

Mr. C. E. Gael, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, *sub. pro tem.*, proceeded on 6 months' special leave on the 19th August 1887, and retired from the service on the 25th February 1888.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Gibbs, Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, proceeded on two years' special leave on 24th January 1888, making over charge of the Mhow division to Major A. S. W. Connor, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, who was transferred to Central India from the Railway Department.

Major H. H. Cole, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, returned from deputation to Gwalior State on special duty on 20th July 1887, and was transferred to the Military Works Department on the 1st August.

Mr. R. Ewing was promoted to Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, in September 1887.

G. F. L. MARSHALL, *Major, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Agent, Governor General,
for Central India and Rajputana.

Staging Bungalow Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1887-88.

	Receipts.		Expenditure.			Total.
	Receipts.	Total.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Furniture.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Under Public Works Department	3,954	...	2,975	374	594	3,943
Under Political Agencies	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,954	...	2,975	374	594	3,943

Public Works from Local Funds.

Cantonments and Agencies.	Original Works.			Repairs.			Total.			Works calling for Remarks.
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	
1. Indore Residency Bazar Fund	109	13	7	4,847	15	6	4,957	13	1	
2. Gwalior Agency	179	13	6	100	14	0	280	11	6	
3. Bhopal Agency	1,110	2	3	7,175	15	9	8,286	2	0	
4. Western Malwa Agency	473	1	9	529	7	5	1,002	9	2	
5. Bhopawar Agency Bazar Fund	49	0	8	1,266	1	8	1,315	2	4	
6. Goona Agency	814	0	3	536	5	6	1,350	5	9	
7. Manpur Purgunnah Road Fund	...			...			...			
8. Manpur Purgunnah School Fund	...			...			...			
9. Manpur Purgunnah Municipal Fund	107	10	0	92	5	0	199	15	0	
10. Indore Agency Road Fund	239	7	7	562	13	7	802	5	2	
11. Baghelkhund Agency	...			...			...			
12. Bundelkhand Agency	400	0	0	641	6	6	1,041	0	6	
13. Mhow Cantonment	...			10,958	6	10	10,958	6	10	
14. Nimach Cantonment	3,100	0	0	968	11	9	4,068	11	9	
15. Nowgong Cantonment	4,500	0	0	4,000	0	0	8,500	0	0	
16. Sipri Cantonment	600	0	0	315	7	6	915	7	6	
17. Mehidpore Cantonment	...			...			...			
18. Malwa Dharamsala Fund	...			...			...			
19. Indore School Fund	...			477	14	6	477	14	6	
Total	11,683	1	7	32,473	7	6	44,156	9	1	

CHAPTER VI.—POST OFFICES.

Extract from Annual Administration Report for 1887-88 of the Central India Circle, submitted by Mr. J. Short, Deputy Post Master General.

Convention with Gwalior State.—On the whole, in spite of the conflicting interests of the Imperial and State Post Office, work has gone on very smoothly. Last November, at the request of Raja Sir Ganpat Rao, I inspected the Lashkar Post Office, and was quite satisfied that the work was well carried out according to the procedure adopted.

The value of money orders issued by the Gwalior State for payments at Imperial Post Offices amounted to R6,19,989, while the value of money orders issued at Imperial Offices for payment at State Offices amounted to R3,03,372. This shows a very great increase upon the previous year, being no less than 30 per cent. upon the issues and 18 per cent. upon the payments. No delay occurs in the adjustment of accounts between the Imperial and State Post Office. On the 21st of each month the balance due from the previous month to the Imperial Post Office is paid in cash to the Gwalior Residency Post Office, and is at once remitted to the Agra Disbursing Office.

The loss to Imperial revenue caused by the acceptance of State postage stamps as prepayment of postage upon articles posted in Imperial Offices has greatly increased, so much so that not a single office located where State postage stamps are sold has been self-supporting. This loss has been caused by a distinct breach of the terms of the Convention on the part of State Post Masters, by whom a discount of two pice in the rupee has been granted to public purchasers of State stamps. I trust this practice has now been stopped, and when the revised Convention comes into force, by which Durbar labels are accepted only in Durbar Offices, most probably there will be no further loss to the Imperial revenue.

Number of Post Offices.—There existed, on the 31st March 1887, 131 Post Offices in the Circle, while on the same date 1888 there were 135, thus showing an increase of four only. The increase would have been very much greater had it not been necessary to close several offices in places where Gwalior State Offices were established.

Complaints.—The number of complaints from the public shows a large decrease, but part of it is due to a different standard of classification adopted during the year. Formerly what were really enquiries were classed under the head of Complaints.

The number of complaints received from the public is, in India, by no means a complete test of administration; it is rather a sign of the enlightenment of the public: if people in all parts of India were equally enlightened and well educated, some useful deduction might be made from the returns. In remote and purely native districts, irregularities and delays pass unnoticed, whereas had they occurred with Europeans, scarcely an irregularity or a delay would have passed uncomplained of.

Combined Offices.—No combined offices have been opened during the year. The increase in the receipts is due chiefly to the additional traffic in the Dhar and Dewas Offices. My predecessor, in 1886-87, pointed out what a great saving it would be to Government if certain Combined Offices were opened. I visited these places, *viz.* Ujjain, Jaora, Ratlam, Sehore, Mandesur, and calculated the saving to Government would be about R730 a month. The Telegraphic Department opposed the opening of these offices, but gave no reasons.

The Sehore Telegraph Office is of small importance, is a terminal office, and is not nearly self-supporting; yet my proposition to make it a combined office was negatived.

Money Order Statement.—Owing to the opening of Gwalior State Post Offices, the increase of money orders issued is less than one per cent., but the payments have increased no less than 17 per cent., owing to the large remittances made by sepoys on field service in Burma.

Money order issues during the year amounted to R28,85,200, and the payments to R10,58,882.

British Postal Orders.—These are getting much more appreciated by the public, as the advantages in using them become more widely known. There has been the very large increase, of 35 per cent., both in the number and in the value of them.

Insurance.—The increase in Insurance is satisfactory, the value of articles insured being R15,41,255 against R14,27,274 last year.

Value Payable Articles.—Although there has been an increase of 10 per cent. in the number of value payable articles despatched from offices in this circle, yet the number is still small, there being no manufactures of any importance and but very few large retail trades. I am not aware that in any other part of India is the value payable system so greatly abused as in this circle. Parcels generally containing pseudo-medical books and quack medicines are sent, without being ordered, to native Chiefs and Thakurs. The recipients, from curiosity or from a mistaken pride, scarcely ever refuse to accept these articles; it is only when the parcels are opened and the contents seen that the swindle is complained of. On my tours I make it a point of duty to warn all likely to be recipients against accepting articles unless previously ordered.

Another abuse is creeping in, which is likely to bring the value payable system into disrepute. In this case, it is not the vendors of indecent literature and quack medicines who are the culprits, but they who are generally considered respectable tradesmen. An article is ordered, and it is sent, but a price is put upon it varying from 50 to 100 per cent. above that for which it could be bought for cash in the vendor's shop. The addressee cannot usually know that the closed parcel contains the identical article he has ordered, or if he does know, the immediate necessity for it induces him to pay the amount due.

Savings Bank.—This branch of Post Office work shows an enormous increase. The amounts deposited on the 31st March 1887 were R4,57,713, while, on the same date of 1888, the deposits amounted to no less than R6,53,385, an increase of 42 per cent. I can ascribe no reason for this, except the growing appreciation by the public of the facilities for saving and realizing the savings afforded by the Post Office system.

Exchange with His Highness Maharaja Holkar's Post Office.—The Postal arrangements in His Highness Maharaja Holkar's State are unsatisfactory. The number of letters received in the whole State from outside it does not exceed that of a single fourth class office in British India. The monthly average of bearing postage on articles made over to the Durbar offices is only R130, and of these articles 14 per cent. are returned undelivered.

Remittances.—The cost to the Postal Department for remitting money by hundis amounted to R1,872, an increase of R482 upon the preceding year. The increase was due to the commission upon hundis bought by the Bhopal Office. The surplus collections of the office are now sent by rail to Hoshangabad.

Summary.—The operations of the Post Office in Central India during the year cannot be considered a financial success. There has been an increase in

the number of offices, in the amount of work done in each office; and a careful revision of establishments has been made, yet the value of postage labels sold has so much decreased that the cost of the necessary establishments of many offices has not been covered by their receipts. This is due to the unusually favourable terms granted in the Convention with the Gwalior State. There are Imperial and State Offices at Ujjain, Agar, Nimach, Jhansi, Mandesur, Barnagar, Goona, Sipri, Shajapur, Sonkach, Soyetkalan, Bhilsa, and Fatehabad, that is, at all of these places there are two machines employed to do work which could be easily done by one; moreover, there are the auditing and supervising officials to be paid at Gwalior: the result is, that a department, which ought to be at least self-supporting, is in reality a burden not only upon the native State, but upon the Imperial revenue. Gwalior State mails are carried by rail free of cost: long and expensive runners' lines, paid for from Imperial revenues, are freely made use of by the State, yet an annual loss is incurred by the Durbar of over R20,000.

Gwalior State, surrounded and intersected as it is by Imperial territory and numerous Native States, cannot organize a Post Office either efficient or self-supporting; it must depend upon the Imperial Post Office. The great bulk of its mails are carried free of cost, forms and books of reference are supplied gratis, its subordinates are insufficiently paid; yet the State is a loser, and now the revised Convention has come into force, it will be a greater loser.

APPENDIX I.

Showing the distance over which mails were conveyed by Railway Mail Cart and Runners, &c. during the official year 1887-88.

Mode of conveyance.	Names of Lines existing on 31st March 1887-88.			Remarks.
	From.	To.	Length in miles.	
Railways	Barwaha	Nimach	202	
	Fatehabad	Ujjain	12	
	Bhopal	Hoshangabad	46	
	Jukehi	Jaitwar	64	
	Chandia	Umaria	12	Opened from 1st October 1887.
		Total of Railways.	336	
Mail Cart	Ratlam	Railway Station	2	
	Indore	Do.	1	
	Mhow	Do.	1	
	Do.	Dhar	34	
	Ujjain	Agar	42	
	Sutna R. S.	Rewa	31	Opened from 16th December 1887.
		Total of Mail Cart	111	
Runners	Gwalior	Indore	306	
	Duraha	Raghogarh	2	
	Goona	Chhubra	30	
	Pachaur	Khujnere	10	
	Do.	Talain	8	
	Gwalior	Janak-Tal	4	
	Do.	Railway Station	1	
	Khilchipur	Muxoodangarh.	48	
	Ujjain	Railway Station	1	
	Ghatia	Mehidpur	16	
	Agar	Jhalrapatan	73	
	Sorjet Kalam	Pirawa	10	
	Bhelwara	Gungapur	25	
	Jaoro	Baraoda	10	
	Baraoda	Tall	16	
	Tall	Alote	10	Opened from 1st November 1887.
	Mandsaur	Partabgarh	18	
	Do.	Sitamau	18	
	Barnagar	Bakhatgarh	12	
	Dhar	Sirdarpore	24	
	Sirdarpore	Jhabua	28	
	Do.	Rajpoor	70	
	Barwaha	Mandlesar	24	
	Kooksee	Barwani	18	
	Mhow	Manpur	12	
	Manpur	Dharampuri	33	Opened from the 5th July 1887.
	Barnagar	Railway Station	1½	
	Jaora	Do.	1	
	Ratlam	Banswara	44	
	Pailana	Piploda	9	
	Mandsaur	Railway Station	1½	
	Nimach	Do.	1½	
	Indore	Indore City	2	
	Indore City	Railway Station	1	
	Shajalpur	Sehore	28	
	Sehore	Biaora	65	
	Do.	Dewas	70	
	Do.	Bhopal	25	
	Do.	Ichhawar	14	
	Do.	Sehore Town	1	
	Bhopal	Bhilsa	34	
	Bhilsa	Basoda	24	
	Basoda	Rahatgarh	12	
	Bhilsa	Sironj	43	

APPENDIX I—*continued.*

Showing the distance over which mails were conveyed by Railway Mail Cart and Runners, &c., during the official year 1887-88.

Mode of conveyance.	Names of Lines existing on 31st March 1887-88.			Remarks.
	From.	To.	Length in miles.	
	Sironj	Kurwai	22	
	Ambari Stage	Berasia	18	
	Bhopal	Railway Station	2	
	Do.	Jehangirabad	2	
	Deep	Bareli	61	
	Semri Harchand	Bharkach	12	
	Sobhapur	Bamori	36	
	Garhi	Sewas	52	
	Bareli	Udipura	19	
	Bhilsa	Raesen	14	
	Shinpur	Bheronda	10	
	Nilkunthghat	Chhipanere	5	
	Sutna	Nowgong	105	
	Panna	Ajaigarh	18	
	Chhutarpur	Gulganj	21	
	Mahatgaon Stage	Bijawar	12	
	Ganj Stage	Rajnagar	10	
	Bela Stage	Amarpatan	18	
	Rewa	Mangawan	17	
	Mangawan	Sihaol	52	
	Do.	Teonthar	26	
	Teonthar	Sitlaha	15	
	Rewa	Chandia	96½	
	Umaria	Manda Stage	84	
		Total Runners' Lines	1,933	Memo.
		GRAND TOTAL	2,380	Railway lines . 336 miles. Mail Cart lines . 111 „ Runners' lines . 1,933 „ Total . 2,380 „

Indore;

The 21st July 1888.

J. SHORT,
Deputy Post Master General,
Central India.

APPENDIX II.

Showing the offences punishable by law committed by officials in the Post Office Department during the official year 1887-88.

No.	Name of Office.	Name and official designation of offender.	A brief description of the offence committed.	Punishment inflicted if legally convicted, and law under which punished.	Punishment inflicted if departmentally punished.	No. and date of first report to the Director General.	Remarks. Note.—If an official prosecuted is acquitted and then departmentally punished, a note to this effect should be made in this column.
1	Ajaigarh	Barati Lall, Postman	Carelessness, resulting in loss of a registered article, and making false report.	Fined R4 under the last Clause of Section 47, Act XIV of 1866.	.....	No. 3, dated 6th April 1887.	

APPENDIX III.

Showing the highway robberies of the Mail committed during the official year 1887-88 in the Central India Circle.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No.	Date of highway robbery.	Place or line where the highway robbery occurred.	Superintendent's Division.	Native State if the highway robbery occurred outside British territory.	Name and designation of parties concerned implicated or suspected.	Nature and brief detail of property stolen.	Brief statement of facts of case and of the result of enquiry.	Quotation of correspondence with Director General's Office.	Final orders including the nature and degree of punishment (if any) inflicted.	Remarks.
						None.				

APPENDIX IV.

Showing unsuccessful attempts to commit highway robberies of the Mail during the official year 1887-88 in the Central India Circle.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	Date of attempt.	Place or line where the attempt occurred.	Superintendent's Division.	Native State if the attempt occurred outside British territory.	Name and designation of parties concerned, implicated or suspected.	Brief statement of facts of case and of the result of enquiry.	Quotation of correspondence with Director General.	Final order, including the nature or degree of punishment (if any) inflicted.	Remarks.
					Nil.				

INDORE:
The 21st July 1888.

J. SHORT,
Deputy Post Master General, Central India.

APPENDIX V.

Traffic Statistics of the combined Post and Telegraph Offices in the Central India Circle for the year ending 31st March 1888.

Name of each combined office.	Date on which office opened or transferred from the Telegraph Department.	Total charges to Telegraph Department for working the office.	Traffic.				Revenue realized during the year on sent messages.	Remarks. *Note.*—Not included under Traffic and Revenue.				Reply deposits.	
			Number of messages sent.	Number of messages received.	Number of transit messages.	Total.		Foreign messages sent.		Bearing messages.		Amount.	
		₹ a. p.					₹ a. p.	No.	₹ a.	No.	₹ a.	₹ a. p.	
1. Agar	21st July 1884	348 0 0	1,611	1,586	...	3,197	1,613 15 0	...	...	...	...	65 0 0	
2. Bhopal	5th Oct. 1884	480 0 0	1,522	2,520	2	4,044	1,454 0 0	...	...	...	0 2	90 0 0	
3. Biaora	1st Jan. 1886	315 5 4	642	722	...	1,364	665 3 0	...	...	...	...	32 8 0	
4. Dewas	Ditto	315 5 4	756	814	...	1,570	783 1 0	...	...	...	...	47 2 0	
5. Dhar	9th Aug. 1884	468 0 0	1,643	1,788	...	3,431	2,011 11 0	...	...	...	...	62 5 0	
6. Gwalior Residency	11th March 1886	1,044 0 0	2,117	2,296	8,296	12,709	2,253 8 0	13	416 4	122	124 12	111 12 0	
7. Janak-Tal	12th Aug. 1885	672 0 0	3,754	5,902	...	9,656	3,517 15 0	...	...	...	...	314 0 0	
8. Nowgong	7th Nov. 1885	468 0 0	2,236	1,822	...	4,058	2,709 5 0	5	284 1	392	255 3	86 2 0	
9. Rewa	1st Nov. 1883	348 0 0	701	826	...	1,527	669 11 0	2	42 3	23	24 0	34 8 0	
10. Shajapur	1st Jan. 1886	435 5 4	797	925	6,180	7,902	822 11 0	...	...	...	...	22 8 0	
11. Sipri	Ditto	195 5 4	627	649	...	1,276	552 15 0	...	...	...	...	19 1 0	
12. Sirdarpore	14th Aug. 1884	314 5 4	642	649	...	1,291	711 1 0	...	...	12	5 12	10 0 0	
13. Sutna R. S.	1st Nov. 1883	529 12 5	1,453	1,373	1,802	4,628	1,036 6 0	2	29 7	366	213 8	34 0 0	
		5,933 7 1	18,501	21,872	16,280	56,653	18,801 6 0	22	771 15	915	623 5	928 14 0	

INDORE;

The 21st July 1888.

J. SHORT,

Deputy Post Master General, Central India.

CHAPTER VII.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

Statistics of Telegraph Lines and Offices in the Province of Central India for the year 1887-88.

LINES.

MILEAGE OF LINES.				MILEAGE OF WIRES.			
At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
654	...	3	651	1,908	...	...	1,908

OFFICES.

.....	No. of Telegraph Offices open at end of previous year.	Add No. opened during the year.	Deduct No. closed during the year.	No. open at the end of the year.	No. of messages despatched during the year from Government Offices.	Increase over previous year.	Indian share of collections.
							R a. p.
Government Offices .	18	...	...	18	65,455	8,217	73,546 0 0
Railway and Canal Offices . . .	33*	...	...	33			
Offices not open for paid messages .	3	...	...	3			
TOTAL .	54	...	...	54			

* Nimar Kheri was shown as two offices last year.

Names of Offices opened and closed during the year.

OPENED.	CLOSED.
None.	*None.*

CHAPTER VIII.—MILITARY.

.....	CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY BATTERY.		INFANTRY REGIMENTS.			
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Troops of the Line.										
Mhow Division (Mhow, Nimach, and Indore)*	1	630	$\frac{6}{8}$	467	4	586	$1\frac{2}{8}$	1,262	3	2,523
Gwalior District (Sipri)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Company	124	...	...
Saugor District (Nowgong and Sutna)	...	...	$1\frac{1}{8}$	494†	1	138†	$\frac{1}{2}$	387†	1 and a depôt	631†
TOTAL	1	630	$1\frac{7}{8}$	961	5	724	...	1,773	4 and a depôt	3,154
Local Corps under the Central India Agency.										
Central India Horse (Agar and Goona)	...	...	2	1,268	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal Battalion (Sehore)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	916
Malwa-Bhil Corps (Sirdarpore)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	612
TOTAL	...	...	2	1,268	...	...	...	...	2	1,528
GRAND TOTAL	1	630	$3\frac{7}{8}$	2,229	5	724	...	1,773	6 and a depôt	4,682

* There are no Bombay troops located at Mehidpur and Agar.

† Exclusive of absentees.

Annual Reports of Local Corps.

Last year the foregoing statement included the garrisons at Jhansi, Jhansi Fort and Lallitpur, but these have been omitted from the present report as they have now no connection with Central India.

I.—Central India Horse.

The 1st Regiment has been commanded during the year by Colonel Buller, Captain Money and Major Vincent, and has remained at Goona; the 2nd Regiment at Agar has been commanded by Captain Masters and Colonel Gerard.

2. Parties from both regiments attended the Camp of Exercise at Rupaheli, where they were inspected by Brigadier-General Luck, C.B. These parties formed one regiment of 600 sabres.

3. The shooting of the force has again much improved, the figure of merit for the 1st and 2nd Regiments respectively being 84·27 and 88·61 against 73·93 and 76·95 last year.

4. Lieutenants H. L. Goodenough of the Bhopal Battalion and F. De. H. Smith of the Lancashire Fusiliers joined the force, and 111 recruits were enlisted to fill the vacancies caused by 107 casualties. Three men were dismissed after trial by Court Martial.

5. One hundred and fifteen horses were bought at an average price of, in the 1st Regiment, R297-2, and in the 2nd Regiment R327-7. Of these 11 were purchased by the North-Western Provinces Remount Committee. The 1st Regiment lost a large number of horses during the latter part of the year.

6. Ninety-six mares were covered by the Government stallions at Goona, and 178 by those at Agar. Endeavours are being made to obtain the services of two new stallions.

II.—Bhopal Battalion.

7. The command of this battalion was held by Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Peart up to the 14th December 1887, when it devolved temporarily on Captain E. S. Masters, who was in turn relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Smyth, of the 31st Punjab Infantry. Other changes have also taken place in the *personnel* of this regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Ransford and Lieutenant C. C. Leveson-Gower were appointed to the regiment, and Lieutenant H. L. Goodenough was transferred to the Central India Horse. Surgeon-Major Dane was relieved by Surgeon W. G. P. Alpin.

8. The admirable shooting of this regiment was commented upon last year, and the figure of merit for the present year is 130·82, showing an improvement of nearly six points.

9. The battalion was inspected by Colonel Hallowes, Assistant Adjutant General, Mhow Division, and the confidential reports have already been forwarded to the Government of India. The Officer Commanding reports that the health of the men has been good and that their conduct has been satisfactory.

III.—Malwa Bhil Corps.

10. Under the orders of Government the inspection of this corps was dispensed with on account of the small number of men at head quarters.

11. The health of the men has been good, the number of Bhils in the Corps has increased, and recruits are obtained without difficulty. The general condition of the corps is satisfactory.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I.—Boundary Disputes.

Four officers were employed on boundary duty during the camping season in Bundelkhand, Western Malwa, Bhopal and Bhopawar, but unfortunately no one of them was able to do a full season's work. Captain Dressner in Bundelkhand was called away from boundary work to enquire into some cases of dacoity, and the other three officers did not get to work till November, December and January respectively.

2. The following statement shows the number of cases pending and decided in each Agency :—

.....	Pending.	Disposed of.	Balance for decision.
Indore	8	2	6
Bhopal	122	21	101
Bhopawar	91	24	67
Western Malwa	98	6	92
Bundelkhand	56	26	30
Baghelkhand	6	...	6
Goona	16	3	13

3. The above gives an idea of the work still to be done in Central India. The figures of the statement are probably rather lower than is justified by the facts, but they are approximately correct. The 14 cases in appeal referred to last year have been disposed of. No boundary appeals are now pending in Central India.

II.—Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The accompanying table shows the working of the Hospitals and Dispensaries throughout the Central India Agency during the year under review :—

Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Total number treated.	Number of deaths.	Number of vaccinations.	Major operations.	Minor operations.
Malwa Dispensaries.					
Includes 16 Dispensaries	143,346	438	5,869	745	7,620
Gwalior Agency.					
Includes 5 Dispensaries	36,628	133	8,574	245	1,603
Bhopal Agency.					
Includes 15 Dispensaries	88,512	674	38,354	110	4,211
Bundelkhand Agency.					
Includes 16 Dispensaries	22,754	82	4,497	83	954
Baghelkhand Agency.					
Includes 14 Dispensaries	71,077	760	37,524	217	3,155
Bhopawar Agency.					
Includes 12 Dispensaries	50,909	158	2,539	50	1,718
Mhow Cantonment.					
Includes 2 Dispensaries	13,038	16	486	...	...
TOTAL	426,264	2,261	97,843	1,450	19,261
TOTAL OF LAST YEAR	402,072	1,199	97,847	1,088	15,693
Increase	24,192	62	...	362	3,568
Decrease	...	...	4	...	...

The report of the dispensaries in the Bhopal Agency is submitted by Surgeon-Major A. Dane, M.D., who states that the working of the dispensaries has been on the whole satisfactory. Cholera was prevalent in most parts of the

Agency during the months of September, October, and early in November. The dispensaries at Sehore, Sironj, and Shujawalpore gave the largest number of entries from this disease. Bhopal City was almost entirely free from this disease, showing the inestimable benefit of a good water-supply. The Prince of Wales' Hospital, in the City of Bhopal, has done good work during the year, and is rapidly becoming a most popular institution under the zealous superintendence of Assistant Surgeon Khushaldas Joshi. Some 60 major operations were performed at this hospital during the year, most of them by him, and with a large measure of success. Vaccination was carried out vigorously in the Bhopal territory during the year, 38,354 operations having been performed.

Surgeon-Major Goldsmith submits a full report of the medical institutions in the Baghelkhand Agency. The total number of treated amounted to 71,077, as compared with 56,936 in 1886. There were 217 major operations performed. This number includes 36 operations for stone in the bladder and 31 operations for cataract. Surgeon-Major Goldsmith treated 32 of his stone cases by litholapaxy and obtained very satisfying results. He brings to notice the excellent work done by local Hospital Assistant Surjoo Pershad in charge of the dispensary at Mungawan. This young man was educated at the Indore Medical School, and was a most industrious and zealous student. He performed 25 major operations during the year.

The report of the dispensaries in the Bhopawar Agency is submitted by Surgeon-Major Joshua Duke. The Victoria Hospital was opened at Sirdarpore in honour of the Queen-Empress's Jubilee on the 8th August 1887. It was erected at a cost of R6,250, and, no doubt, will prove a great boon to the inhabitants in the Bhopawar Agency. Surgeon-Major Duke brings again to notice the good work done by Native Doctor Paim Sing. He is the only Native Doctor in the Agency who performs surgical and obstetrical operations to any extent, and during a two month's stay at Burwani he operated four times successfully for stone in the bladder.

Surgeon J. J. Pratt submits the report of the Nowgong Dispensary in the Bundelkhand Agency. Four thousand nine hundred and ninety-four out-patients were treated during the year, giving a daily average number of sick amounting to 47·84. The total number of in-patients treated was 236. Thirty-three major operations were performed during the year, which included 15 lithotomies, all successful.

The report of the medical institutions in Northern Gwalior is submitted by Surgeon A. M. Crofts. Proposals were submitted to the Council of Regency to establish dispensaries at Sabalgarh, Sheopur, Bhind, Nurwar, Mangaoli, Jowra, Ambah, and Bhander. These proposals have been sanctioned, and dispensaries are in process of erection at Sabalgarh, Jowra, and Ambah. The accommodation provided by the dispensary in the City of Lashkar itself was found to be quite insufficient for the wants of the population, and additions and alterations are being made. A temporary hospital for the accommodation and treatment of women and children has been built and placed under the charge of Miss Brierly. This hospital has only been opened for a short time, and still it has become so popular that the accommodation for intern patients has been found to be insufficient, and until the completion of the Memorial Hospital ample accommodation for this class of patient cannot be provided.

In connection with the hospital for women, the Council of Regency has sanctioned an allowance for the maintenance of three female pupils at the Agra Medical School. Surgeon Crofts reports very favourably on Assistant Surgeon Beharilall Ghose, who superintends the Lushkar Charitable Dispensary. The total number of extern patients treated at this dispensary was 19,838, the average daily attendance being 182·2. The total number of intern patients 791, the daily average being 12·73. Cholera made its appearance in

July, and continued during that month and August, when it suddenly disappeared. There were 1,050 cases of this disease, of which 472 proved fatal. Two hundred and twenty-three major and 934 minor surgical operations were performed during the year under report at the Lushkar Dispensary. The major operations included 18 lithotomies with four deaths; but unless the ages of the patients operated on are given, it is impossible to say whether this rate of mortality is excessive or not. Five litholapaxies were performed, with one death. Thirty cases of cataract were treated during the year, with the following results:—There were 12 cured, 4 relieved, 12 "discharged otherwise," and 2 remaining under treatment. These are certainly not brilliant results, but probably many of these cataract cases were complicated ones.

The annual report of the Goona Dispensary is submitted by local Hospital Assistant Waman Ramchandra. During the first 8 months of the year, the dispensary was supervised by Surgeon A. Sedgefield of the Central India Horse, and then Surgeon C. J. Lowdell held charge for two months, when he handed over charge to Hospital Assistant Waman Ramchandra. Three hundred and thirty-six in-patients were admitted during the year, giving a daily average number of sick amounting to 21·40; 6,065 out-patients were treated, the daily average number of patients being 53·02. Twelve major and 63 minor operations were performed during the year. The funds available for the support of this institution are very limited. If ample funds were forthcoming, this institution might be made a most useful and popular one and do a vast amount of good, for it possesses the advantage of being supervised daily by the Medical Officer of the Central India Horse, and is on the high road to Sipri and Gwalior.

The annual report of the Charkari Medical Department is submitted by Assistant Surgeon M. S. Maitra. The total number of out-patients treated at the Charkari Dispensary was 11,798, and the total number of in-patients was 144. Twelve major operations were performed.

The medical institutions in Malwa include the large Charitable Hospital at Indore, and Branch Dispensaries at each of the following places, *viz.*, Indore City, Ujjain, Ratlam, Jaora, Nimach, Jawad, Dhar, Dewas, Mundesur, Barnagar, Katchrode, Sailana, Agar, Sarungpore, Shajapore and Sonkatch. The dispensaries at Agar, Sarungpore, and Shajapore are supervised by the Medical Officer attached to the Regiment of Central India Horse stationed at Angar, and all the others are directly under the supervision of the Residency Surgeon. The dispensaries are doing good work and are most popular. The total number of patients treated amounted to 143,346 as compared with 107,457 in the previous year. The total number of major surgical operations performed in the Malwa institutions was 745. The Indore Charitable Hospital, one of the most important and popular institutions on this side of India, continued its steady course of progress. Three thousand one hundred and thirty-three in-patients and 20,320 out-patients were treated during the year, giving a daily average number of 144 in-patients and 132 out-patients. Out of 3,133 in-patients, 470 were females, many of them of good caste; and there were also treated 200 children. There were 518 major surgical operations performed. This number included 296 operations on the eye. A large number of operations for cataract were performed with successful results in more than 90 per cent. Fifty operations for stone in the bladder were undertaken, 47 of which were successful. The Medical School in connection with this hospital is doing good work. During the year under review fifteen male students attended the school, and six native women of good caste have also joined and are pursuing their studies with zeal.

D. F. KEEGAN, M.D., *Surgeon-Major*,
Residency Surgeon and Civil Administrative Medical Officer for Central India.

No. 501. of 1889.

FROM

G. R. IRWIN, ESQ.,

Junior Under-Secretary to the Government of India,

Foreign Department,

To

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

IN CENTRAL INDIA.

Dated Fort William, the 4th January 1889.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 69P.-548, dated the 11th October 1888, submitting the Annual Administration Report of the Central India Agency for the year 1887-88.

2. The principal events mentioned in it have been separately discussed, and no special orders are therefore now called for. On the whole, the state of affairs in the Central India Agency during the year under report appears to the Governor-General in Council on a general review to have been satisfactory, and the appendices of the Administration Report contain many matters of interest.

3. I am to take this opportunity of requesting that you will arrange for the uniform adoption in future by officers submitting reports of the recognized system of spelling the names of places and persons.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. R. IRWIN,

Junior Under-Secretary to the Government of India,

Foreign Department.

APPENDIX A.

Report on the Administration of the Indore State for 1887-88.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS.

I beg to submit the Administration Report of the State for the Fasli year 1297, *viz.*, from 6th June 1887 to 5th June 1888.

2. During the greater part of the year Divan Bahadur R. Ragoonath Row held the post of Minister. He left Indore on 23rd April 1888, and I assumed charge of the office on 17th May 1888. Bukshi Khooman Singh, C.S.I., and Pir Kashirao Dada Saheb, K.C.S.I., were in charge of the Darbar office during the interval.

3. In the commencement of the year Your Highness was in England, where Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India was graciously pleased to confer on Your Highness the title of G.C.S.I. The bestowal of this honour has been mentioned in the last year's Report. Your Highness returned to Indore in August 1887.

Judicial.

Civil Justice.

4. The work done in the Sadr Court on its original and appellate sides was as follows:—

NATURE OF WORK.	Balance at the end of the last year.	RECEIVED THIS YEAR. By the Sadr Court.	RECEIVED THIS YEAR. Transferred from other Courts.	TOTAL.	DISPOSED OF. Transferred to other Courts.	Struck off.	Decrees confirmed.	Decrees modified.	Decrees reversed.	Decrees remanded.	Total.	Balance.
Original suits	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1
Regular appeals	24	106	...	130	...	8	52	9	28	20	117	13
Special appeals	6	32	...	38	...	1	8	13	10	2	34	4
Miscellaneous appeals	16	148	...	164	...	12	74	30	14	27	157	7
TOTAL	46	290	...	336	...	21	134	52	55	49	311	25

5. In all 336 cases were on the file of the Court in the year under report: 311 of these were disposed of. The 1st Judge Lala Baijnath disposed of 67 cases, the 2nd Judge Mr. S. V. Dhurandhar, L.L.B., disposed of 181 cases, and the two Judges conjointly disposed of 63 cases.

6. The work of the Court this year compares favourably with the work of the last year in which 190 cases were only decided. The balance on the file this year is also less than the balance of the last year—25 as againt 46.

7. The work of the other Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction in the State is shown in the following three tables, one for each zilla:—

Table No. I.

Zilla.	NAME OF COURT.	Balance of last year.	Filed during the year.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Balance.
INDORE AND NIMAWAR.	Zilla Judge, Indore	19	106	125	75	50
	Adalut City, Indore	120	803	923	691	232
	Small Cause Court	131	2,315	2,446	2,192	254
	Pargana Alumpore	1	10	11	8	3
	Do. Indore	72	291	363	334	29
	Do. Samere	17	163	180	176	4
	Do. Petlawad	5	121	126	115	11
	Do. Kaitha	14	34	48	37	11
	Do. Sundersi	1	2	3	3	...
	Do. Betma	7	64	71	52	19
	Do. Hasilpore	5	64	69	64	5
	Do. Depalpore	26	80	106	87	19
	Do. Tarana	12	182	194	148	46
	Do. Mehidpore	111	435	546	449	97
	Nimawar Zilla	125	557	682	492	199
	TOTAL	666	5,227	5,893	4,923	970

Table No. II.

Zilla.	Name of Court.	Balance of last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.
Rampura.	Zilla Judge, Rampura	13	9	22	12	10
	Pargana Rampura	171	248	419	199	220
	Do. Manasa	15	82	97	81	16
	Do. Narainghur	11	47	58	48	10
	Do. Chundwasa	25	102	127	90	37
	Do. Garote	30	162	192	154	38
	Do. Bhanpura	54	117	171	142	29
	Do. Sunail	46	73	119	77	42
	Do. Jirapore	19	41	60	52	8
	Do. Nundwai	1	6	7	5	2
	Total	385	887	1,272	860	412

Table No. III.

Zilla.	Name of Court.	Balance of last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.
Nimar.	Judge, Zilla Nimar	39	135	174	143	31
	Pargana Khurgone	197	1,053	1,250	976	274
	Do. Burwai	13	381	394	370	24
	Do. Dhurgam	66	347	413	363	50
	Do. Chikhulda	11	73	84	81	3
	Total	326	1,989	2,315	1,933	382

8. There were on the files of the Courts 9,480 cases, out of which 7,716 were disposed of; there remained a balance of 1,764 cases at the end of the year.

9. Of the total 62 per cent. were on the files of the Indore Courts, 24·5 on the files of the Nimar Courts, and 13·5 on the files of the Rampura Courts.

10. The disposals in the Indore and Nimar Zillas came to 83·5 per cent., while the disposals in the Rampura Zilla only came to about 64 per cent.

The following Table shows the nature and valuation of Original Suits instituted in the Courts of the State.

Moveable or immoveable.	Nature of cases.	Below R5.	Above R5 and below R10.	Above R10 and below R20.	Above R20 and below R50.	Above R50 and below R200.	Above R200 and below R1,000.	Below R2,000.	Below R5,000.	Below R10,000.	Above R10,000.	Total number of suits.
For moveable property.	On written documents	219	423	681	616	520	131	13	6	3	...	2,612
	On oral promises	416	358	383	278	193	40	2	3	...	...	1,673
	On accounts stated	509	612	758	640	514	165	21	21	5	3	3,248
For immoveable property.	On mortgage bonds	...	...	3	3	11	11	...	2	...	...	30
	On sale deeds	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Hák (rights and privileges)	5	15	171	32	30	6	1	4	1	...	265
	Watun (landed property rights)	4	...	...	3	4	1	1	...	...	...	13
Other claims.	Specific performance of special contracts	...	1	...	3	10	5	...	1	...	...	20
	For partition	...	3	...	2	5	4	...	4	1	1	20
	Other claims	5	5	13	9	16	2	...	1	1	...	52
	Total	1,158	1,417	2,010	1,586	1,304	365	38	42	11	4	7,935

11. Of the 7,935 suits filed during the year, 7,533 or 95 per cent. were suits relating to moveable property, 310 suits or only 4 per cent. related to immoveable property, and 92 suits or only 1 per cent. related to the enforcement of miscellaneous rights.

The following table shows the manner in which original suits were disposed of:—

Name of the District.	Suits for disposal.				Suits how disposed of.								
	Balance of last year.	Received during the year.	Transferred from other Courts.	Total.	Transferred to other Courts.	Struck off the file for default of plaintiffs.	Compromised.	Decreed on admission of the defendants.	Decided *exparte*.	Decreed wholly or partially for the plaintiffs.	Decreed wholly or partially for the defendants.	Total.	Balance.
Zilla Indore and Nimawar, including Indore Adalut	535	2,818	94	3,447	90	334	435	527	179	999	167	2,731	716
Zilla Rampura	385	878	9	1,272	7	54	225	253	83	212	26	860	412
Zilla Nimar	326	1,924	65	2,315	64	95	387	642	167	491	87	1,933	382
Small Cause Court	131	2,315	...	2,446	2	603	238	128	76	982	163	2,192	254
Total	1,377	7,935	168	9,480	163	1,086	1,285	1,550	505	2,684	443	7,716	1,764

The following is a statement of the Regular Appeals filed in and decided by the District Judges during the Fasli year 1297 :—

Name of the Court.	Balance of 1296.	Filed.		Total.	Disposed of.							Balance.				
		In Fasli 1297.	Transferred from other Courts.		Transferred to other Courts.	Struck off.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Total disposed of.	Below three months.	Below six months.	Below one year.	Above one year.	Total.
Zilla Judge, Indore and Nimawar	7	78	...	85	...	11	20	4	8	15	58	24	2	1	...	27
Zilla Judge, Rampura	42	29	...	71	...	7	16	15	14	1	53	12	1	1	4	18
Zilla Judge, Nimar	64	77	...	141	...	9	41	11	13	38	112	7	6	10	6	29
TOTAL	113	184	...	297	...	27	77	30	35	54	223	43	9	12	10	74

12. The total number of appeals for disposal, including those that were pending at the end of the last year, was 297 against 300 of the last year. Of these, 223 were disposed of and there remained a balance of 74 cases at the end of the year. The disposals last year were 187 and the balance 113.

13. The average of original cases decided by the Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction in the last two years is 6,484. The average number of appeals during the two years may be said to be the same. It appears from these figures that upon an average there are only four appeals made out of 100 original suits decided.

Seventy-five per cent. of the appeals on the files were disposed of.

Statement showing the number of Decrees executed in the several Courts in the State in the Fasli year 1297.

Zilla.	Name of the Court.	Number of applications for execution.				Number of decrees executed.								Balance.
		Balance of 1296.	Received during the year.	Transferred from other Courts.	Total.	By cash payment in Court.	By compromise.	By instalment.	By giving possession of property.	By imprisonment.	By striking off the file.	Otherwise executed.	Total.	
	HUKRASHI COURT.													
INDORE-NIMAWAR.	Indore	421	2,043	...	2,464	539	156	103	28	35	748	348	1,957	507
	Pargana Alampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Indore	40	90	...	130	19	17	20	4	1	5	24	89	41
	„ Samere	10	30	4	44	6	7	4	2	...	14	7	40	4
	„ Petlawad	13	63	...	76	12	5	4	6	...	9	25	61	15
	„ Kaitha	4	21	...	25	...	9	3	5	...	1	...	18	7
	„ Sundersi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Betma	19	27	...	46	14	...	6	...	...	5	...	25	21
	„ Hasilpur	10	26	...	36	5	4	3	4	...	2	6	24	12
	„ Depalpur	7	42	1	50	11	6	15	...	...	3	...	35	15
	„ Tarana	38	114	...	152	10	12	16	1	1	9	14	63	89
	„ Mehidpur	138	219	13	370	74	22	22	2	...	2	23	145	225
	Zilla Nimawar	147	180	5	332	14	66	21	6	1	19	4	131	201
	TOTAL	847	2,855	23	3,725	704	304	217	58	38	817	451	2,588	1,137
	JUDGE.													
RAMPURA.	Rampura	162	78	...	240	42	6	6	...	...	11	31	96	144
	Pargana Rampura	2	1	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	„ Manasa	14	30		45	7	6	7	1	...	3	...	24	21
	„ Naraingbur	19	15	...	34	1	4	2	3	...	2	1	13	21
	„ Chundwasa	26	19	...	45	1	8	...	1	...	1	...	11	34
	„ Bhanpura	47	42	...	89	37	13	...	4	...	5	19	78	11
	„ Garote	61	47	...	108	10	11	5	2	...	6	...	34	74
	„ Sunail	11	17	..	28	1	13	...	...	...	1	...	15	13
	„ Jirapur	19	4	7	30	2	3	1	3	...	8	1	18	12
	„ Nundwai	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	TOTAL	361	256	8	625	103	65	21	14	...	37	52	292	333
NIMAR.	Judge Nimar	55	79	...	134	9	36	6	...	...	20	18	89	45
	Pargana Khurgone	259	336	46	641	119	89	33	13	...	65	...	319	322
	„ Burwai	57	254	6	317	102	59	29	3	...	41	4	251	66
	„ Dhurgam	75	101	26	202	59	62	5	2	...	12	...	140	62
	„ Chikhulda	24	28	...	52	11	12	7	...	...	4	...	34	18
	TOTAL	470	798	78	1,346	300	271	80	18	...	142	22	833	513
	GRAND TOTAL	1,678	3,909	109	5,696	1,107	640	318	90	38	996	525	3,713	1,083

14. There were 5,696 applications for execution of decrees: 3,713 decrees were executed, while 1,983 remained unexecuted, *viz.*, 65 per cent. were executed.

Bankruptcy Rules.

15. The following statement shows the working of these rules:—

Name of Zilla.	Balance of last year.	Admitted during Fasli 1297.	Total.	Debts shown by insolvents.	Assets shown.	Not granted.	Disposed of	Balance.
				R	R			
Indore and Nimawar	28	34	62	2,12,291	60,407	11	8	43
Rampura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	28	34	62	2,12,291	60,407	11	8	43

Criminal Justice.

The following statement shows the amount of criminal work done by the Sadr Court as an appellate and revising Court in Fasli 1297:—

Nature of Work.	CASES FILED.			CASES DISPOSED OF.						NUMBER OF ACCUSED.			HOW ACCUSED DEALT WITH.									
														Sentenced.								
	Balance of 1296.	Received during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Sent to other Courts.	Total.	Balance.	Balance of 1296.	Received during the year.	Total.	Acquitted.	Death.	Life imprisonment.	Rigorous imprisonment.	Simple imprisonment.	Whipping.	Fine.	Security for good behaviour.	Total.	Balance.
Appeals	13	59	72	26	11	26	3	66	6	21	87	108	49	2	4	37	...	...	6	4	102	6
Confirmation cases	...	9	9	3	5	1	...	9	..	..	25	25	2	6	5	12	...	...	...	..	25	...
Miscellaneous	...	6	6	2	1	1	1	5	1	...	6	6	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	5	1
TOTAL	13	74	87	31	17	28	4	80	7	21	118	139	52	8	9	52	...	...	6	5	132	7

16. As an appellate and revising Court, the Sadr Court had 87 cases on its file, out of which 80 cases were disposed of and 7 cases remained to be disposed of at the end of the year.

17. In these 87 cases 139 prisoners were concerned: 52 of these were let off whilst the convictions of the lower Courts against 80 were held good. Seven persons remained undisposed of. Of the 80 persons whose convictions were held good, 8 received the sentence of death, 9 were sentenced to life imprisonment, and 52 to various terms of rigorous imprisonment: 6 received the punishment of fine only, 5 persons were ordered to give security for good behaviour, no sentence of whipping was passed.

18. Thirty-nine per cent. of the prisoners before the Court were let off on appeal.

Statement showing the number of Criminal Cases disposed of by the Magistrates and Zilla Judges during Fasli 1297 with the number of persons convicted and acquitted.

Zilla.	Name of the Court.	Number of Officers.	RECEIVED FOR DECISION.								DISPOSED OF.										BALANCE.		REMARKS.
			BALANCE OF 1296.		RECEIVED IN 1297.		TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER COURTS.		TOTAL.		SENTENCED.		ACQUITTED.		COMMITTED.		TRANSFERRED TO OTHER COURTS.		TOTAL.				
			Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
INDORE AND NIMAWAR.	Judge, Zilla Indore	1	7	20	118	182	...	...	125	202	58	84	53	100	...	...	7	10	118	194	7	8	
	Subha, Zilla Indore	1	2	2	28	80	2	3	32	85	13	18	11	55	2	3	...	...	26	76	6	9	
	City Magistrate	4	130	230	1,404	2,657	765	1,633	2,299	4,520	389	558	1,644	3,505	52	89	101	176	2,186	4,328	113	192	
	Mukhlayar Mulki Fouz	1	2	2	...	..	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	
	Pargana Alampur	1	5	11	32	48	...	...	37	59	20	28	14	17	1	2	...	...	35	47	2	12	
	„ Petlawad	1	13	21	63	107	...	...	76	128	46	65	21	46	3	6	6	11	76	128	...	...	
	„ Sundarsi	1	...	...	71	100	...	...	71	100	43	58	25	36	2	5	...	...	70	99	1	1	
	„ Hasalpur	1	5	5	107	173	...	...	112	178	47	63	64	114	...	...	...	...	111	177	1	1	
	„ Betma	1	2	5	148	197	...	...	150	202	54	68	92	130	3	3	1	1	150	202	...	...	
	„ Kaitha	1	1	1	78	114	...	...	79	115	42	65	34	44	1	2	...	...	77	111	2	4	
	„ Indore	11	48	86	982	1,681	9	23	1,039	1,790	399	620	561	1,029	16	32	23	43	999	1,724	40	66	
	„ Tarana	4	2	3	277	487	60	99	339	589	156	221	159	327	13	22	2	3	330	573	9	16	
	„ Mehidpur	8	17	37	325	537	6	9	348	583	206	300	118	236	14	27	3	9	341	572	7	11	
	„ Saver	2	...	...	151	250	...	...	151	250	39	46	96	185	7	9	2	2	144	242	7	8	
	„ Depalpur	2	2	3	144	235	...		146	238	63	84	69	133	7	11	...	...	139	228	7	10	
	„ Nimawar	10	150	303	1,369	2,632	273	564	1,792	3,499	432	778	939	1,807	288	583	58	126	1,717	3,294	76	205	
	TOTAL	50	386	729	5,297	9,480	1,115	2,331	6,798	12,540	2,007	3,056	3,900	7,764	409	794	205	383	6,521	11,997	277	543	
NEMAD.	Judge, Zilla Nimar	1	1	1	92	150	...	...	93	151	46	70	45	71	...	...	1	2	92	143	1	8	
	Subha of Nimar	1	4	15	11	23	...	...	15	38	6	13	6	21	2	3	1	1	15	38	...	...	
	Pargana Dhurgam	4	29	46	262	439	35	50	326	535	75	103	240	403	7	17	2	2	324	525	2	10	
	„ Burwai	3	1	1	273	480	62	109	336	590	107	164	212	404	13	15	1	1	333	584	3	6	
	„ Chikhalda	9	27	46	229	345	30	47	286	438	107	155	134	196	7	23	30	51	278	425	8	13	
	„ Sarkar Bijagad	17	149	229	1,663	2,747	2	10	1,814	2,986	433	610	1,233	2,083	49	95	26	55	1,741	2,843	73	143	
	TOTAL	35	211	338	2,530	4,184	129	216	2,870	4,738	774	1,115	1,870	3,178	78	153	61	112	2,783	4,558	87	180	
RAMPURA.	Judge, Zilla Rampura	1	18	56	60	139	..	...	78	195	31	67	29	76	...	...	11	27	71	170	7	25	
	Subha of Rampura	1	...	...	3	5	21	40	24	45	9	12	10	22	...	...	1	2	20	36	4	9	
	Pargana Jirapur	3	30	45	196	333	...	...	226	378	103	160	107	182	7	17	2	3	219	362	7	16	
	„ Rampura	3	147	229	361	489	...	...	508	718	201	263	223	338	...	...	3	14	427	615	81	103	
	„ Bhanpura	4	7	8	187	305	23	53	217	366	104	144	82	168	20	37	11	17	217	366	...	...	
	„ Garote	3	14	20	336	549	...	...	350	569	146	255	183	314	8	13	...	...	337	522	13	17	
	„ Manasa	3	10	21	192	315	...	...	202	336	108	169	74	123	9	11	7	16	198	3 9	4	17	
	„ Sunail	3	76	146	122	185	35	65	233	396	116	158	58	135	24	35	13	27	211	355	22	41	
	„ Chundwasa	2	26	52	98	173	6	16	130	241	78	129	26	62	4	10	13	21	121	222	9	19	
	„ Nundwai	1	..	...	20	29	..	...	20	29	11	17	8	11	1	1	...	...	20	29	..	...	
	„ Narsinghur	1	7	18	125	203	2	2	134	223	36	42	66	120	10	31	7	11	119	204	15	19	
	TOTAL	25	335	595	1,700	2,725	87	176	2,122	3,496	943	1,386	866	1,551	83	155	68	138	1,960	3,230	162	266	
	GRAND TOTAL	110	932	1,662	9,527	16,389	1,331	2,723	11,790	20,774	3,724	5,557	6,636	12,493	570	1,102	334	633	11,264	19,785	526	989	

19. The total number of criminal cases for disposal, including those that were pending at the end of the last year, was 11,790, against 12,697 cases last year: 11,264 cases or 95 per cent. were disposed of, leaving a balance of 526 cases for the next year.

20. Fifty-eight per cent. of these cases were filed in the Courts of the Zilla of Indore and Nimawar, 24 per cent. in those of the Zilla of Nimar, and 18 per cent. in those of the Zilla of Rampura.

21. Of the cases disposed of 570 were committed to the Sessions.

22. Amongst heinous cases there were 19 of murder and 17 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 53 of grievous hurt, 33 of kidnapping, 19 of causing miscarriage, 47 of rape, 10 of robbery, 163 of house-breaking, 17 cases of forgery, 167 cases of adultery and enticing away married women with criminal intent, 38 of offences regarding coins and stamps, &c. Of the rest of the cases disposed of 2,189 were cases of hurt, 2,131 cases of theft, 2,650 of offences against person. The other classification need not be enumerated here.

23. The total number of accused taken up in connection with these cases was 20,774, of whom 12,493, *i.e.*, 60 per cent., were acquitted. In the 570 cases committed to the Sessions 1,102 persons were involved.

The following table shows the number of criminal appeals disposed of by the several criminal appellate Courts in the State in Fasli 1297 :—

Zilla.	Name of the Court.	Balance of 1296.	Received in 1297.	Total	Disposed of.					Balance.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Sent to other Courts.	Total.	
Indore and Nimawar.	Judge, Zilla Indore	11	117	128	68	13	33	14	128	...
	City Magistrate, Indore	1	18	19	6	6	...	2	14	5
	Magistrate, Nimawar	8	2	10	2	3	4	...	9	1
	Total	20	137	157	76	22	37	16	151	6
Nimar	Judge, Zilla Nimar	3	36	39	21	4	8	4	37	2
	Subha, Zilla Nimar	3	1	4	2	1	1	...	4	...
	Total	6	37	43	23	5	9	4	41	2
Rampura	Judge, Zilla Rampura	12	14	26	8	5	4	1	18	8
	Subha, Zilla Rampura, 1st class Magistrate.	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	1
	Total	12	16	28	8	6	4	1	19	9
	GRAND TOTAL	38	190	228	107	33	50	21	211	17

24. There were in all 228 cases of criminal appeals, out of which 211 were decided and 17 remained for the next year. One hundred and twenty-eight were disposed of in the Zilla Court of Indore, 37 in that of Nimar, and 18 in that of Rampura. The rest of the appeals were disposed of by Magistrates having appellate jurisdiction.

25. From the file of the Zilla Judge, Indore, the Sadr Court disposed of five cases.

26. The percentage of criminal appeals is not higher than that of civil appeals.

Jails.

27. **Central Jail, Indore.**—On 6th June 1887 there were in this jail 257 convicted prisoners, of whom 232 were males and 25 females. During the year under report the number admitted was 473, of whom 429 were males and 44 females. The total number of prisoners was thus 730, of whom 661 were males and 69 females. The daily average strength was 241 males and 19 females. Of the 730 prisoners 2 escaped, 36 died, 425 were duly discharged, and one was hanged. The number of prisoners at the close of the year was 266, of whom 25 were females. The daily average of sick prisoners was 14·4, the total number treated during the year being 273. The death-rate was 4·93.

28. There were in this jail 41 male and 6 female under-trial prisoners at the commencement of the year. The admissions during the year were 423 males and 58 females. The total was thus 528. Of these, 279 were discharged, 164 were convicted and sent to jail, and 6 died, leaving for the end of the year 79 prisoners, of whom 7 were females.

29. **Rampura Jail.**—On the 6th of June 1887 there were in the jail 51 convicted prisoners, of whom 45 were males and 6 females. During the year under report the number admitted was 128, of whom 119 were males and 9 females. The total number of prisoners was thus 179, of whom 164 were males and 15 females. The daily average strength was 75 males and 8 females. Of the 179 prisoners 1 died and 121 were duly discharged. The number of prisoners at the close of the year was 57, of whom 5 were females. The daily average of sick prisoners was 0, the total number treated during the year being 67. The death-rate was 1·2.

30. There were in this jail 29 male and 3 female under-trial prisoners at the commencement of the year. The admissions during the year were 92 males and 16 females; the total was thus 140. Of these, 29 were discharged, 39 were convicted and sent to jail, and 1 died, leaving for the end of the year 71 prisoners of whom 2 were females.

31. **Mundlesar Jail.**—On 6th June 1887 there were in this jail 115 convicted prisoners, of whom 110 were males and 5 females. During the year under report the number admitted was 97, of whom 88 were males and 9 females. The total number of prisoners was thus 212, of whom 198 were males and 14 females. The daily average strength was 117 males and 4 females. Of the 212 prisoners, 6 died and 84 were duly discharged. The number of prisoners at the close of the year was 122, of whom 4 were females. The daily average of sick prisoners was 19, and the death-rate was 4·84.

32. There were in this jail 16 male under-trial prisoners at the commencement of the year. The admissions during the year were 104 males and 13 females; the total was thus 133. Of these, 23 were discharged and 41 were convicted and sent to jail, leaving for the end of the year 69 prisoners of whom 1 was a female.

Police.

33. The Police force of the State was 4,327 strong, and the total cost of the force was R5,47,417.

34. Eight hundred and eighty-five men were employed in the city at a cost of R78,312; the rest, 3,442 men, were employed in the district at a cost of R4,69,105.

35. There was one policeman for every 100 inhabitants in the city, and one policeman for 384 inhabitants in the districts.

Stamp and Registration.

36. The amount realised from the sale of stamps during the Fasli year was R72,930 against R53,910 of the previous year. The cost of the Department was as under:—

	R	a.	p.
Establishment	1,926	0	0
Refunds	890	0	0
Commission to Vendors	1,327	1	0
Miscellaneous	590	12	9
TOTAL	4,733	13	9

37. Four hundred eighty-one documents were received for registration, and the fees amounted to R7,013-3.

Abkari.

38. The abkari farms of the Indore and Mhow circles were, as usual, jointly granted by the State and the British Government, and the revenue derived from them was shared in by the two Governments according to their respective interests in the farms.

39. The joint revenue for the year amounted to R2,00,101 as against R1,92,001 for the last year. The State share amounted to R1,00,000 as against R91,593 last year, showing an increase of R8,407.

40. The abkari revenue from the rest of the State farms amounted to R72,300.

Postal Department.

41. The receipts and disbursements of this Department are given below :—

Receipts.

	R	a.	p.
Postage collected in cash	1,987	0	0
Postage on letters received from British Post	1,854	7	3
Realized from the sale of labels	3,200	0	0
Miscellaneous	1,082	7	3
TOTAL	8,123	14	6
Value of Service Postage	20,874	4	9
GRAND TOTAL	88,998	3	3

Charges.

Establishment	12,467	1	0
Contingent charges, including railway fare for carriers	2,461	6	0
Half value of British unpaid letters paid to that Government	*587	11	0
	15,516	2	0

* This includes ₹15-3 on account of the exchange of Hali into the British.

42. The receipts, including the value of service postage, amounted to ₹28,998, and the disbursements to ₹15,516. The figures for the last year were—receipts, ₹26,477 and disbursements ₹7,404. There appears a large increase in the disbursements; but this is merely nominal. A large portion of these charges was last year included in the disbursements of the Mulki Fouz, from which carriers of post were employed. This year the charges have been brought under the head of the Postal Department.

Education.

43. In the year under report the cost of education to the State was ₹46,718-11-9 against ₹44,678 last year. It may be divided into two main heads—

(1) Instruction and subsidiary charges, and

(2) Supervision and subsidiary charges.

The former amounted to ₹39,911-6-3 against ₹37,923, and the latter amounted to ₹6,759-9-6 as in last year.

44. The chief educational institution in the State is the Indore English School. Students from this institution every year pass the Entrance Examination of either the Calcutta or the Bombay University. In the year under report five students appeared at the examination of the Calcutta University, and all of them passed.

45. At the end of the year under report there were 409 students in the school against 420 last year.

46. The Anglo-Hindi side of the institution contained 126 students and the Anglo-Marathi side 283. The daily average attendance was 384·4.

47. The cost of the school to the State was ₹9,970-9-3.

48. The other schools maintained by the State are for tuition in Sanskrit, Persian, Marathi, and Hindi.

49. Eighty-seven of these were for boys and 3 for girls. Nine of these are in the city and 81 in the districts.

50. There are 8 Sanskrit schools, 4 Persian, 16 Marathi, 23 Hindi and 39 Hindi-Marathi schools.

51. All the city schools and 68 district schools were inspected by the inspecting officers during the year. There are two inspecting officers.

52. The cost of these schools is given below, as also the number of students taught in them :—

No.	Schools.	Number of students.	Cost. R
1.	Persian	118	1,747
2.	Marathi	1,272	5,537
3.	Hindi	1,278	4,887
4.	Sanskrit	210	2,912
5.	Hindi-Marathi	2,028	6,438
	TOTAL	4,906	21,521

53. The State continues to contribute a monthly sum of R249 to the Central India Medical School in the Indore Residency.

54. The State continues also to support 6 scholars from the Indore English School at the affiliated Colleges of the Bombay and Calcutta Universities at a cost of R96 per month.

55. Besides the schools enumerated above, there is a Sanskrit College, which in the year under report cost the State R2,833. It employed 14 teachers and taught 206 students.

The Engineering Class.

56. The Superintendent of the Engineering Class reports:—

"The total number of students at the end of the year was 10."

"The subjects taught to the class were as follows":—

(1) Surveying with prismatic compass and chain, and levelling with dumpy level.

(2) Masonry bridges.

(3) Roads.

(4) Drawing.—Plan and elevation of the City Dispensary and of the Bath bungalow in the Lal Baug.

(5) Todhunter's mensuration of plain area and a few chapters of solids.

(6) Outdoor work.—The students were taught how to take section of a road, supposing it was proposed to lay one from the Railway Chowki near Cotton Mills to the Dewas road.

(7) Revision.—Building materials, building construction, and portion of "Elements of Scientific Agriculture," taught in 1296, no progress having been made in the last subject during the course of the year under report.

This class costs to Government R1,194 as follows:—

	R
Establishment	552
Seven scholarships to students	402
Contingencies	240
TOTAL	1,194

Public Works.

57. The expenditure of this Department was R3,35,161, as classified below:—

	R
(1) Establishment	17,958
(2) Repairs of roads and acqueduct	9,076
(3) Temples, dharamsalas, and poor-house	28,506
(4) New palaces	2,76,368
(5) Hospitals	3,253
TOTAL	3,35,161

Municipality.

58. The report of the Municipal Manager shows the following receipts and charges:—

Receipts.

	R	a.	p.
Balance	1	15	6
Trade Tax	16,342	1	0
Gutter Tax	4,565	5	3
Drainage contribution	764	5	9
Tax on carts	5,373	0	9
Collections for services rendered	6,310	13	0
Rent of markets	3,686	10	6
Miscellaneous	1,673	6	9
TOTAL	38,717	10	6
Sarkar Contribution	14,435	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	53,152	10	6

Charges.

	₹	a.	p.
Establishment	4,166	13	3
Conservancy	9,981	5	0
Fire Engines	6,195	12	6
Lighting	3,472	6	3
Construction and repairs of drains	2,375	2	9
Re-metalling and repairs of roads	13,228	3	3
Store expenses	2,624	5	6
Repairs	1,456	14	6
Watering Charges	3,360	4	9
Commission to persons for recovery of Gutter Tax	342	5	9
Miscellaneous	1,422	4	0
TOTAL	48,625	13	6
Balance in cash	7	15	6
Outstandings	4,518	13	6
GRAND TOTAL	53,152	10	6

Printing.

59. The following table shows the work turned out by the Press in the year under report :—

Items of work.	Official.	Private.	Total.
Journal (Sarkar Gazette issues)	53	...	53
Books, Pamphlets, Tracts, &c.	5	4	9
Forms and Miscellaneous Jobs	264	38	302
TOTAL	322	42	364

The receipts and charges are given below :—

Receipts.

Item.	₹	a.	p.
On account of Government work	4,525	8	0
Ditto private work	125	2	0
Private notices inserted in the Gazette	237	4	9
Subscription for the Sarkar Gazette	108	11	6
Sale of books and forms, &c.	227	8	0
TOTAL	5,224	2	3

Charges.

Items.	₹	a.	p.
Establishment	3,332	7	0
Contingencies	1,320	7	6
TOTAL	4,652	14	6

Medical Department.

60. There were eleven dispensaries in the State, which admitted 32,454 patients for treatment during the year. Six hundred and fifty-seven patients remained under treatment at the close of the year. Twenty thousand two hundred and eighteen patients were cured, 6,693 relieved, 4,780 otherwise treated, and 106 died. The daily average of patients was 270.

61. **Vaccination.**—During the year 6,432 children were vaccinated, of whom 3,226 were males and 3,206 females : 5,181 were successful cases.

Season and Agriculture.

62. The total quantity of rainfall in the year under report was 42 inches and 49 cents, 16 inches 69 cents in excess of the last year. The average rainfall of the country is about 36 inches. Excess rain, frost, and a heavy fall of hail in some parts damaged the crops to a considerable extent.

63. Prices of food-grains were owing to these and other circumstances of a less local nature, mostly higher in the year under report than in the previous year.

Prices Current.

64. The following statement shows the prices of food-grains which prevailed at Indore during the Fasli 1297. They were generally higher than in the previous year :—

No.	Months.	Wheat per Mani.			Rice per Mani.			Gram per Mani.			Jowari per Mani.		
		Best.	Middle.	Lowest.	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1	June 1887	17¼	17⅛	16⅜	28	24	20	15⅛	14⅜	14⅜	11⅜	10⅛	9⅝
2	July „	17½	17¼	17	28	24	20	14¾	14¼	14	11½	10¾	...
3	August „	17⅝	17¼	17	28	24	20	15¾	15⅛	15¼	12⅛	12	...
4	September „	18¼	18	17	28	24	20	16⅛	15¾	...	13¼	12¾	...
5	October „	19	18¾	18	30	26	22	15⅞	15½	15	13⅝	13¼	...
6	November „	20¾	20¼	19½	32	28	24	16½	16	...	15½	14¾	14
7	December „	20	19⅝	19	32	28	24	16⅜	16	15	15¾	15½	13¼
8	January 1888	20⅝	20¼	19¼	30	26	22	18¼	18⅛	18	16¾	15⅜	15¼
9	February „	20¼	19¾	18¾	28	24	20	17¼	16¾	16⅝	15⅞	15½	...
10	March „	18¼	17⅛	16¾	28	24	20	14¼	14	...	15⅝	15¼	...
11	April „	17	16¾	15½	28	24	20	14	13¾	...	15	...	...
12	May „	16¾	16⅛	15½	28	24	20	14½	14¼	...	16	15	...

Revenue.

65. Statement showing the demand, collection, and balance of all sources of revenue for Fasli 1297. The balance is large as usual. It is about 19 per cent. of the demand :—

No.	Source of Revenue.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
		R	R	R
1	Land	46,06,800	33,58,800	12,48,000
2	Karja Chukoti	2,28,400	2,28,400	...
3	Customs	5,37,500	4,45,000	92,500
4	Abkari	1,72,300	1,72,300	...
5	Tributes	1,58,000	1,58,000	...
6	Fines, &c.	92,600	92,600	...
7	Post Office	8,000	8,000	...
8	Interest	7,41,900	7,41,900	...
9	Mint	29,400	26,200	3,200
10	Stamps	73,000	73,000	...
11	Salt	62,200	62,200	...
12	Nazarana	20,000	20,000	...
13	Opium	1,82,000	1,82,000	...
14	Miscellaneous	1,68,900	1,68,900	...
	Total	70,81,000	57,37,300	13,43,700

66. The following statement shows the demand of Fasli 1297 as compared with that fo Fasli 1296 :—

No.	Source of Revenue.	Fasli 1296.	Fasli 1297.
		R	R
1	Land	46,00,900	46,06,800
2	Karja Chukoti	2,28,400	2,28,400
3	Customs	5,80,000	5,37,500
4	Abkari	1,70,000	1,72,300
5	Tributes	1,58,000	1,58,000
6	Fines, &c.	1,51,600	92,600
7	Post Office	6,500	8,000
8	Interest, &c.	9,20,400	7,41,900
9	Mint	28,900	29,400
10	Stamps	44,300	73,000
11	Salt	61,900	62,200
12	Nazarana	37,800	20,000
13	Opium	2,05,700	1,82,000
14	Miscellaneous	2,25,800	1,68,900
	Total	74,18,200	70,81,000

67. The following statement shows the charges incurred in Fasli 1297 as compared with those of Fasli 1296 :—

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	₹ Fasli 1296.	₹ Fasli 1297.
1	Palace	7,14,300	6,74,800
2	Civil Establishments	9,19,600	8,93,900
3	Religious Establishments	50,500	52,200
4	Charity	53,600	47,900
5	Army and Police	20,57,000	18,78,600
6	Courts	49,700	51,900
7	Jails	25,900	21,500
8	Education	47,100	48,000
9	Survey	50,400	32,700
10	Public Works	3,07,800	3,72,600
11	Medical Department	34,600	33,000
12	Pensions	47,900	49,300
13	Post Office	6,800	10,900
14	Contingent to British Government	1,19,100	1,19,100
15	Remissions	1,98,000	1,68,200
16	Interest	6,000	2,41,400
17	Irrigation	93,600	27,200
18	Liquidation of the debts of peasants	27,100	3,300
19	Mint	7,900	2,800
20	Foundling Asylum	700	1,300
21	Tankas	4,000	...
22	Opium	3,000	3,000
23	Miscellaneous	33,600	15,900
	TOTAL	48,58,200	47,49,500

Khasgi Department.

68. Civil and Criminal Cases :—

Nature of Work.	Cases for disposal.	Decided.	Remaining on the file.
Criminal Cases	1,620	1,549	71
Civil Cases	1,125	949	176
TOTAL	2,745	2,498	247

Revenue.

69. The revenue demand on the Khasgi Mahals was ₹6,32,802 ; the collection amounted to ₹5,82,369 and the balance was ₹50,433.

Cotton Mills.

70. The production during the year was as follows :—

	lb
176,437 pieces of cloth weighing	797,804
No. 12 and 20 yarns not weaved	78,401
TOTAL	876,205

71. The stock in hand at the beginning of the year was 230,405 pieces, making, with the production of the year, a total of 406,842 pieces. The sales during the year were 164,484 pieces, leaving a balance in stock at the end of the year of 242,358 pieces.

72. The stock of yarn at the beginning of the year was 75,304lb, making, with the production of the year, 78,401lb, a total of 153,705lb. The sales during the year were 121,762lb, leaving a balance on hand at the end of the year of 31,943lb.

DARBAR OFFICE, INDORE;
The 30th November 1888.

VINAYAK J. KIRTANE,
Minister.

APPENDIX B.

No. 258, dated Gwalior Residency, the 12th July 1888.

From—Colonel P. W. BANNERMAN, Resident at Gwalior,

To—The Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Gwalior Agency for the year 1887-88.

2. Major Barr held charge of the Residency from the 12th of May till 3rd November 1887, while I was officiating as Agent to the Governor General for Central India, and as his Note for that period fully detailing the progress which had been made in the different Departments of the State Administration has already been forwarded to the Government of India, and as Sir Lepel Griffin in his last report, dated 18th January 1888, brought the narrative of events in Gwalior up to the middle of that month, it would be superfluous on my part to give anything but a very brief account of them on this occasion.

3. The Council of Regency has discharged its duties in a fairly satisfactory manner. With two exceptions, none of the Members had had any previous administrative experience, and there is a tendency to work in the old grooves, but I have always found them ready to meet my suggestions.

4. The President Rao Raja Sir Ganpat Rao, K.C.S.I., makes his hand felt in every branch of the administration, and is most anxious to carry out the wishes of the Government of India. He has paid me constant visits, and has always discussed the various measures under consideration with the greatest possible freedom, and has, in all essential matters, followed the advice given him.

5. I cannot speak in too high terms of the energy, industry, and tact with which Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Vithal has discharged his irksome and onerous duties.

6. Major Barr, in his Memorandum, dealt so fully with the work being done in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, that there is little for me to add, beyond stating that the progress made in the Revenue Survey of the Northern Districts has been most satisfactory. Moulvi Muhammed Kasim Khan has done excellent work, and the following statement shows the amount of work done by his Department during the year under review :—

District.	Pergunnah.	Villages under Demarcation Survey.			Villages under Field Survey.		
		Finished.	In progress.	Total.	Finished.	In progress.	Total.
Sikarwári.	Jôrâ	109	3	112	91	18	109
	Mángarh	60	...	60	46	14	60
	Bághchíní	43	...	43	30	13	43
	Jîgní	58.	9	67	49	9.	58
	Total	270	12	282	216	54	270
Gird Gwalior.	Gîrd	157	2	159	122	35	157
	Núrábád	104	...	104	73	31	104
	Pîchôr	96	...	96	75	21	96
	Antrí	112	...	112	94	18	112
	Total	469	2	471	364.	105	469
Sabalgarh.	Sabalgarh	86	21	107	76	10	86
	Bíjeypûr	33	12	45	26	7	33
	Sheopûr	47	8	55	38	9	47
	Dhôdar	31	6	37	26	5	31
	Total	197	47	244	166	31	197
	Abstract.						
	Sîkarwárí	270	12	282	216	54	270
	Gîrd Gwalior	469	2	471	364	105	469
	Sabalgarh	197	47	244	166	31	197
	Total	936	61	997	746	190	936

Judicial.

7. Under very considerable difficulties the Chief Justice, Mr. Srinivas Rao, has worked hard to put the Department under his charge on a better footing, and to carry out the system referred to in my last year's report, and in Major Barr's Memorandum; and I can, from personal observation, state that much progress has been made in the work of re-organization.

The reforms which have been initiated are not by any means palatable to numbers of the old regime, and have met with considerable opposition even from those who ought to know better; but they are steadily making way, and, there can be no doubt, are of very great benefit to the general community.

Police.

8. The system referred to in Major Barr's Memorandum is now in force, and although much remains to be done, a marked improvement in the Police and in its ability to deal with crime is apparent. Parbhu Lal, who, from his knowledge of the criminal tribes infesting the State and his long experience, had been appointed Inspector General, was found unequal to the responsibilities of the post and showed a lamentable want of energy; he was therefore removed, and in February last Mr. Henry Onraët, a naturalized Frenchman, who has been for some years in Sindhia's service, was appointed in his stead; and, during the two months of the year under review, has exerted himself much to put matters on a better footing; but in a Department so corrupt and inefficient, progress is somewhat slow. A good deal has been done in the way of weeding out of the Force incapables and men of notoriously bad character, in improving the discipline, and in educating the men somewhat as to their duties; and ere long I hope it will be possible to report a marked improvement in respect to this most important branch of the Administration.

Dacoity.

9. During the months of November, December, and January dacoity was very prevalent in the Karêrá and Pîchôr Pergunnahs of the Bhándêr Súbhát. This question has formed the subject of separate report, so I need only remark here that the Durbar has made the most strenuous exertions to suppress this crime and has met with very fair success. Large bodies of troops and Police have been sent to these districts, and under the able and energetic measures of Major Ghanshyam Singh, Commanding the Troops, and of Khan Bahadur Inayetullah Subah of Bhander, the gangs have been completely broken up. Ten dacoits have been killed, 123 apprehended, and 36 have voluntarily surrendered themselves to the Durbar. A considerable number of persons who had joined the dacoits, owing partly to the high prices and partly to the immunity with which the dacoits were, at the beginning of last cold weather, committing their depredations, have been detached from them and settled down in their villages under supervision.

These districts have long had a bad reputation for this crime, and the Dhûndêla, Bûndêlá, and Pûár Rajput Thakurs are themselves in a great number of cases the actual instigators, and in still more, the protectors of the dacoits and the receivers and sharers of stolen property.

The Durbar is being constantly urged not to relax its efforts, and these districts are now to a great extent free of dacoity.

Public Works.

10. During the year under review, Public Works under the very able and energetic administration of Mr. Harris were pushed on with much vigour and success. Major Barr's Memorandum, and Sir Lepel Griffin's report have rendered it unnecessary for me to report at length on the work of this Department. Several of the works mentioned in last year's report have been completed, and advantage has been taken of the beautiful workmanship of the stone-cutters and masons, for whom Gwalior is famous, to embellish several of these buildings with very fine stone carvings and ornamental designs. Mr. Harris has the full support and confidence of Sir Ganpat Rao and the members of the Council of Regency, and will, I am quite sure, carry out successfully the very important works now under construction and consideration.

11. Just before the termination of the year, intimation was received that the Government of India had decided on accepting the proposal of the Council of Regency to take over the roads in Central India, constructed by the Imperial Public Works Department and passing through Gwalior territory.

These roads, close on 600 miles, have hitherto been maintained by the British Government, the Gwalior State contributing ₹50,000 towards the cost of repairs.

The transfer of the roads will entail an expenditure of ₹1,80,000 on the State; but the Council of Regency is quite willing and ready to accept the additional cost and responsibility.

Health and tuition of His Highness the Maharaja.

12. His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia has enjoyed excellent health during the year; and it is with the greatest pleasure that I can testify to the admirable manner in which Dr. Crofts has carried out his delicate and most important duties. He has, of course, exercised control over his health; but, in supervision of his conduct, general training, and pursuits he has shown the greatest tact and exercised the most salutary influence. Dr. Crofts has thoroughly gained the confidence of the young chief, and they are on the most friendly and cordial terms. The Maharaja is a very manly, bright, and affectionate boy, decidedly clever, and has made most satisfactory progress in his studies which are very ably supervised by Rai Bahadur Dharam Narain. An experience of two years shows me that the selection of Dharam Narain for this important duty was a very happy one. The Maharaja likes him, and his mother, the Chhoti Maharani, who takes the keenest interest in her son's education, thoroughly trusts him. I enclose Dr. Croft's report on the subject (Appendix I).

My relations with the Palace and the Council of Regency have been most friendly and cordial, and there is a strong desire on the part of both to meet the wishes of the Government of India.

Khaniadhana.

13. Towards the middle of February the small Bundelkhand State of Khaniadhana was placed under the Political charge of the Resident at Gwalior with special reference to dacoity matters. During the six weeks of the year under report little in connection with this State was done beyond urging on it the necessity of the State giving every assistance in its power to the suppression of this crime, and to its prevention of the harbouring of criminals within its territory. The State agreed to the entrance into its territory of the special Gwalior Force operating in the surrounding Gwalior districts, and the result was that some very important dacoits were apprehended in Khaniadhana.

General Remarks.

14. **Rainfall.**—The rainfall during the year was 49·36 against 30·3 inches in 1886-87. It was considerably in excess of the average annual rainfall, 33 inches, the Kharif crop was good, but the Rabi suffered from too much rain and from hail, and was below the average.

15. The quantity of land under wheat cultivation is said to be 517,278 acres, and the crop 160,179 tons against 141,750 the previous year.

16. Under opium cultivation there are said to have been 170,983 bighas, and the outturn is estimated to be about 23,884 maunds. Contrary to expectation, there is no diminution of the quantity of land under opium, which might have been anticipated from the downward price of opium during the last 5 or 6 years.

17. The following statement gives the statistics of cotton cultivation in Gwalior:—

.....	Acres under cultivation.	Average yield of cleaned cotton per acre.	Total out-turn of cleaned cotton.	Estimated local consumption.	Total exports of cotton.	Average price per cwt. of cotton exported.
	Acres.	lb.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	₹ a. p.
Year ending 30th June 1886	136,194	43	52,271 cwt. 55 lb	27,881 cwt. 14 lb	23,390 cwt. 41 lb	16 4 0 (or, in all, ₹2,43,903-10)
Year ending 30th June 1887	116,703	60	61,627 cwt. and 76 lb	29,747 cwt.	31,880 cwt.	16 8 0

18. **Public Health.**—The general health of the Lushkar, and indeed throughout the State, was good. Cholera broke out in the Lushkar in July and lasted for the greater part of August, but it was not of a severe type: 472 persons are reported to have died from the epidemic in Lushkar and Old Gwalior.

19. **British Troops in Gwalior Territory.**—The following shows the number and distribution of British Troops in Gwalior Territory, exclusive of Malwa :—

	CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY.		INFANTRY.			
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
TROOPS OF THE LINE.										
Sipri	...	...	...	...	...	...	Co. 1	122	...	...
LOCAL CORPS.										
Central India Horse at Goona	...	...	1	626	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	1	626	...	...	Co. 1	122	...	...

20. **Extradition.**—The following statement shows the work done under the Extradition Act :—

Number of persons made over by the Gwalior Durbar to British Civil and Political Authorities without application	4
Number made over by Durbar on application	9
Total surrendered by Durbar	13
Number of persons surrendered to the Gwalior Durbar by British Civil and Political Authorities without application	2
Number made over to Durbar on application	26
Total surrendered to Durbar	28

Some of the cases had been pending in the Durbar Courts for a long time, and formed the subject of unfavourable comment by the Government of India. The Council, on this being brought to their notice, issued stringent orders to the Courts directing the disposal of these cases with the least possible delay, and every effort will be made to prevent a repetition of such gross delay.

21. **Dispensaries in the Gwalior State.**—The working of the dispensaries in the Gwalior State within the Political charge of this Agency is shown below. Those in Malwa will be reported on by the Political Agents, Bhopal and Western Malwa—

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.	Total treated.	Number of known deaths.	Number of vaccinations.	Major operations.	Minor operations.
Lushkar	20,600	61	7,710	234	939
Morar	3,458	14		4	206
Sabalgarh	3,176	....		5	23
Bhander	644	...		...	...
Sipri	792	12		2	170
TOTAL	28,670	87	7,710	245	1,338

The dispensary at Sabalgarh was only opened on 5th November 1887, and that at Bhander on 26th November 1887; and, as the accommodation in the temporary buildings was limited, the number of in-door patients was not so large as would otherwise have been. Dispensaries at the above two places and at Jaora and Ambah will be completed this year.

A temporary hospital for the accommodation of women and children has been established in the Lushkar, and is under the charge of Miss Brierly. Although quite in its infancy, it is much appreciated.

I enclose Surgeon Croft's report on these institutions in original. (Appendix II.)

22. **Service of Summons.**—Two hundred and ninety-five summonses were received for service from British Courts. Of these 242 were duly served, 11 could not be served for various reasons, and in 42 replies had not been received at the end of the year.

Thirty summonses were received from the Gwalior Durbar, of which 17 were served, 5 could not be served, and in 8 replies had not been received at the close of the year.

23. **Postal and Telegraph Departments.**—No reports have been received from these Departments, so I am unable to furnish the usual returns.

No mail robberies were reported during the year.

24. **Civil Justice.**—There was only one Civil Suit instituted during the year. The value was R12, and it was disposed of the same day as filed.

25. **Criminal Justice.**—The working of the Criminal Courts is shown in the following statement:—

Courts.	Pending at the close of year 1886-87.		Filed during 1887-88.		Total.		Discharged.		Disposed of during 1887-88.								Pending at the close of 1887-88.		Number of witnesses attending.	Average duration of cases.
									Transported.		Fined.		Imprisoned.		Transferred.		Total.					
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
Gwalior Residency	...	...	11	6	11	6	4	1	...	...	3	1	4	4	...	...	7	5	...	...	1	3·89
Cantonment Magistrate, Sipri	...	...	264	169	264	169	38	22	...	...	224	145	2	2	...	...	226	147	...	...	191	0·44
Total	...	...	275	175	275	175	42	23	...	...	227	146	6	6	...	...	233	152	...	...	192	0·55

The number of cases decided by the Cantonment Magistrate, Sipri, was 169, of which 162 were breaches of Cantonment Rules.

No appeals were preferred during the year to this Court against the decisions of either the Political Assistant, Goona, or of the Cantonment Magistrate, Sipri.

26. **Tributes and Contributions.**—The following tributes were received and paid to the Gwalior Durbar during 1887-88:—

	R
Naddigaon tribute for Samvat 1943	15,000
Sitamau tribute for Samvat 1943	11,000
Tullain rent for Samvat 1942-49	85,172
Total	1,11,172

27. **Local Funds.**—The accounts of the Residency and Sipri Cantonment Local Funds are as shown below—

Name of Fund.	Balance on 31st March 1887.	Receipts during 1887-88.	Total.	Disbursements during 1887-88.	Balance on 31st March 1888.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Gwalior Residency, Local Fund	1,690 10 8	2,594 2 9	4,284 13 5	3,683 1 8	601 11 9
Sipri Cantonment Fund	8,425 2 9	10,244 0 3	18,669 3 0	9,011 5 5	96,57 13 7
Total	10,115 13 5	12,838 3 0	22,954 0 5	12,694 7 1	10,259 9 4

28. No cases of *Sati Samádh*, or infanticide, were reported as having occurred in Gwalior territory.

29. I visited the Sipri, Karera, and Pichor districts, and was absent on tour for 24 days.

30. No Irrigation works of any importance exist in the Agency; and, with the exception of the Paper Mills at Gwalior, there are no special manufactures. In the Paper Mills the outturn during the year was 700 tons of paper, value R2,80,000.

31. The usual returns are appended.

I have the honour to be,

SIR

Yours most obedient servant,

P. W. BANNERMAN,

Resident at Gwalior.

ENCLOSURE I.

Report of Dispensaries in Northern Gwalior for 1887-88.

Early last year proposals to establish dispensaries at Sabalgarh, Sheopur, Bhind, Nurwar, Mangaoli (Isaghur), Jaora, Ambah and Bhander were submitted to the Council of Regency and sanctioned by them. As there were no existing buildings at these places suitable for the purpose, it was necessary that hospitals should be built. These are in process of erection at Sabalgarh, Jaora, and Ambah. And the Superintending Engineer informs me that they will be ready for the accommodation of patients at the two first-named places within the next three months, and that at Ambah a little later on, while it is proposed to build hospitals at Sheopur and Mangaoli during the ensuing year.

Efforts were made to open temporary dispensaries until the permanent buildings were completed, but no suitable houses could be obtained for this purpose, except at Bhander and Sabalgarh, where dispensaries were opened, at the former place on the 5th of November 1887, and at the latter on 26th November 1887, though the medical relief thus afforded cannot be as efficient as is desirable, owing to the want of accommodation for intern patients.

The accommodation provided by the dispensary in the city of Lushkar itself was found to be quite insufficient for the wants of the population; additions and alterations are being made, while a temporary hospital for the accommodation and treatment of women and children has been built and placed under the charge of Miss Brierly.

This hospital has only been opened a short time since and is not yet in full working order; the returns have therefore been included in those of the Lushkar Dispensary, but separate return will be submitted for the current year; and will, I have no doubt, show how much need there has been for an institution of this kind, through the medium of which women of the better class, who, on account of caste or other prejudice, cannot attend at the General Dispensary, may be brought within the range of medical relief. Even during the short time it has been opened, it has become so popular that the accommodation for intern patients has been found to be insufficient, but this cannot be helped, and until the completion of the Memorial Hospital ample accommodation for this class of patient cannot be provided.

In connection with the hospital for women the Council of Regency has sanctioned an allowance for the maintenance of three female pupils at the Agra Medical School,—a step which will in the future prove of great use in promoting the work of medical relief amongst the women in this State.

Assistant Surgeon Beharilall Ghose has been in charge of the Lushkar Charitable Dispensary during the past year, and has fully maintained the high character which he brought with him to the State. His kindness to the patients under his charge and his undoubted skill in operative surgery have justly made him popular amongst the people of Gwalior; and to no small extent has tended to the success of the hospital, which, taking into consideration that it is a young institution, having been only placed on a proper footing during the last year, that its accommodation is still limited, and that the work was greatly interfered with on account of the alterations which are being made to the building, compares very favourably with other institutions of the same kind when first established.

The total number of extern patients treated during the year was 19,838, the average daily attendance being 182·2. The total number of intern patients was 791, the daily average being 42·73.

The most prevalent diseases, as shown by the tabular statements forwarded herewith, were skin diseases, 3,375; malarious fevers, 2,203; diseases of the respiratory system, 1,986; ulcers, 1,243; abscess, boils, and whitlows, 1,108; rheumatic affections, 1,058; syphilitic affections, 752: and injuries, 480. malarious fevers and ulcers were especially prevalent during October, November and December 1887; abscess and boils during June and July, while diseases of the respiratory system were frequent in March, November, December and January. Syphilis and its sequelæ are very common diseases amongst the people of Gwalior; by far the great majority of skin diseases, which head the list of those affections for which patients were treated during the past year, were due to this disease. Its effects are wide-spread and may be seen in every class of the community, high and low, rich and poor, and add to the already overwhelming mass of evidence which goes to prove what ravages this disease can commit when allowed to run its course unchecked by the resources of medicines and sanitary legislation.

Marked A.

Cholera made its appearance in July and continued during that month, and throughout August when it suddenly disappeared. For the relief of the affected population, cholera medicine was liberally supplied, not only to each thana, but also to every Police chowki, and notice that this had been done was proclaimed in all the bazars: the city was divided into parts, each being placed under the charge of an itinerant native doctor, who visited the sick at their own houses, and who supervised the disinfecting of affected houses and localities. Phenyle, sulphur, and other disinfectants were freely used in and near the affected quarters, and Cholera Hospitals were erected on the outskirts of the city for the reception of houseless and indigent persons suffering from the disease. The total number of cases treated by the itinerant doctors was 652, and the number treated in the Cholera Hospitals was 31, the total number of cases reported being 1,050, of which 472 proved fatal.

Two hundred and twenty-three major and 934 minor operations were performed during the year under report at the Lushkar Dispensary, the following tabular statements compiled in accordance with the latest edition of the nomenclature of diseases will show the nature of the work done.

Marked B, C.

Tabular statements are also attached showing the attendance at the dispensaries at Morar, Bhander, Sabalgath, and Sipri.

Marked D.

Owing to unavoidable causes, vaccine operations were not commenced till the beginning of December and were stopped on the 15th March 1888.

Here, as elsewhere, on the introduction of vaccination, considerable opposition was experienced, and the work was carried on with some difficulty, but, on the whole, the work done has been fairly satisfactory, a commencement has been made and it is hoped that with a more numerous and effecient staff of vaccinators next cold weather much progress will be made.

The accompanying tabular statement shows the number of vaccine operations performed with their results.

Marked E.

A. W. CROFTS,

Medical Officer to His Highness Maharaja Scindia.

A.

Return of In and Out-Patients at the Dispensary at Lushkar for the year 1887-88.

		Diseases.	Total number of Patients treated out-door.	In-Patients. Remained.	N. cases.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	D. otherwise.	Died.	Remained.	Total number of Patients treated both in-door and out-door.	Remarks.
General Diseases.	Order A. Febrile or Zymotic diseases.	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Malarious fever, ague and remittent	2,164	...	39	39	23	8	3	3	2	2,203	
		Cholera	31	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	31	
		Other diseases of this order	7	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	9	
		Total	2,202	...	41	41	23	10	3	3	2	2,243	
	Order B. Constitutional Diseases.	Rheumatic affections	1,040	2	18	20	6	5	3	1	5	1,058	
		Syphilitic affections	704	2	48	50	25	12	4	1	8	752	
		Scrofula	73	1	3	4	...	2	2	...	...	76	
		Anæmia	30	...	4	4	2	...	2	...	...	34	
		Leprosy	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	
		Phthisis	27	...	4	4	...	3	...	1	...	31	
		Dropsy	89	...	41	41	5	24	5	6	1	130	
		Other diseases of this order	56	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	57	
		Total	2,133	5	119	124	39	46	16	9	14	2,251	
	Local Diseases.	Ophthalmia	379	1	6	7	2	2	1	...	2	385	
		Inflammation of the external ear	346	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	347	
		Goître	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
		Respiratory affections	1,965	...	21	21	5	8	2	4	2	1,986	
		Heart diseases	8	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	9	
		Dysentery	302	...	17	17	6	2	2	3	4	319	
		Diarrhœa	232	...	14	14	2	2	3	7	...	246	
		Worms	53	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	54	
		Liver diseases	77	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	79	
		Spleen	348	1	28	29	8	15	3	..	3	376	
		Gonorrhœa and its complications	210	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	213	
		Abscess, Boils and Whitlow	1,038	4	70	74	48	12	5	3	6	1,108	
		Skin diseases	3,365	...	10	10	4	5	1	...	...	3,375	
		Ulcer	1,205	1	38	39	18	16	3	2	3	1,243	
		Labour, premature, natural and difficult	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Other local diseases	5,177	15	303	318	177	66	44	13	18	5,480	
		Total	14,709	22	515	537	273	129	64	33	38	15,224	
Conditions neither general nor local.		Debility	363	...	18	18	13	1	2	...	2	1	
		Poisons and poisoned wounds	18	...	3	3	1	...	...	2	...	21	
		Injuries	413	2	67	69	34	9	4	14	8	480	
		Total	794	2	88	90	48	10	6	16	10	882	
		GRAND TOTAL	19,838	29	763	792	383	196	88	61	64	20,600	

Showing the class and sex of the patients treated.

	Total of actual number of persons treated.												Daily Average Number.			
	Mussalmans.			Hindoos.			Other classes.			Total.						
	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In-door	112	26	14	433	129	45	3	...	...	548	155	59	31·94	8·19	2·60	42·73
Out-door	2,445	608	641	10,970	2,798	2,190	79	38	72	13,491	3,444	2,903	129·02	32·62	20·56	182·20
Total	2,554	634	655	11,403	2,927	2,235	82	38	72	14,039	3,599	2,962	160·96	40·81	23·16	224·93

B.

Return of Major Surgical operations performed in the Civil Hospital at Lushkar during the year 1887-88.

Nature of Operations.	Remaining.	Performed during the year.	Total.	Results.				Remaining under treatment.
				Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	
Hip-joint amputation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thigh do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leg do.	...	3	3	2	...	...	1	...
Foot do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shoulder joint do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arm do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forearm do.	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Excision of knee-joint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ elbow-joint	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
„ other joint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dislocation reduced	...	14	14	13	...	...	...	1
Hernia strangulated	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
Ligature applied to arteries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Large tumours and cancers removed	2	19	21	20	...	...	...	1
Lithotomy	...	18	18	14	...	...	4	...
Lithòlapaxy	...	6	6	5	...	...	1	...
Hæmorrhoids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hare-lip	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
Cataract (operated on)	2	28	30	12	4	12	...	2
Artificial pupils	...	49	49	34	8	6	...	1
Operation for Slaphytoma	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Puncture of the globe of eye	...	4	4	1	2	...	...	1
Iridectomy	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Extension of deformed joints	1	8	9	5	2	...	...	1
Excision of bones	4	14	18	15	1	...	1	1
Amputation of the whole of finger and toe	...	6	6	6	...	...	...	...
„ of penis	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Crustration for fugus testis	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	...
Permeal section	...	3	3	2	...	...	1	...
Incision of large abscesses	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Operation for cicatrices	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Tenotomy	1	3	4	4	...	...	...	...
Parocentisis of abdomen	...	27	27	4	21	1	1	...
„ bladder	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...
Operation for unperforated anus	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
„ internal piles	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Total	11	223	234	152	40	19	13	10

C.

Return of Minor Surgical Operations performed in the Civil Hospital at Lushkar during the year 1887-88.

Nature of Operations.	Remaining.	Performed during the year.	Total.	Results.				Remaining under treatment.
				Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	
Paracentisis of hydrocele	2	62	64	63	1	...	...	...
Incisions for abscesses, boils, and whitlows	2	627	629	620	3	...	1	5
Circumcision for phymosis	...	28	28	27	1	...	...	...
Extraction of tooth	...	158	158	158	...	...	...	...
Removal of small tumour	...	26	26	26	...	...	...	...
Exision of external piles	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...
Incision for Fistula Lachrymates	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Removal of Necrowd Phalun	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Operation for Fistula in ano	1	14	15	13	2	...	...	...
Excision of warts	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Operation for Trichunis	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Operation for Entrapium	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...
Operation for tongue-tie	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Removal of foreign bodies from eyes, noses, and ears	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...
Removal of foreign body (bullet) from axilla	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
	5	934	939	926	7	...	1	5

D.

Return of Patients treated in the Dispensaries at Bhander, Morar, Sipri, and Sabalgarh for 1887-88.

No.	Name of Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.			Number of deaths.	Number of surgical operations.		Remarks.
		In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.		Major operation.	Minor operation.	
1	Sabalgarh	14	3,162	3,176	...	5	23	Dispensary opened on 26th November 1887.
2	Morar	49	3,409	3,458	14	4	206	
3	Sipri	...	792	792	12	2	170	
4	Bhander	...	644	644	...	...	...	Dispensary opened on 5th November 1887.
	Total	63	8,007	8,070	26	11	399	

E.

Statement showing the number of Vaccine operations performed in Northern Gwalior during 1887-88.

Primary Vaccination.														Re-vaccination.				
Sex.			Caste.					Age of Children.				Result.			Result.			Grand Total.	Remarks.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Other castes.	Total.	Under one year.	From 1 to 6 years.	Above 6 years.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.		
3,263	4,447	7,710	4	481	3,500	3,725	7,710	1,504	4,710	203	6,417	6,417	1,262	7,679	14	17	31	7,710	

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

	During 1887-88.						
	Admission.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Vaccinations.	Cost. Imperial.			Chaudori.		
				R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Under British supervision.									
Lushkar Dispensary	20,600	61	...	5,347	9	6	6,609	0	9
Morar do.	3,458	14	...	226	14	0	397	13	4
Sabalgarh do.	3,176	...	...	2,809	2	7	219	3	11
Bhander do.	644	...	...	88	3	10	272	9	9
Sipri do.	792	12	...	377	2	9	0	0	0
Vaccine operations performed by Vaccination Department	...	...	7,710	437	5	0	1,493	14	7

A. W. CROFTS,

Medical Officer to His Highness Maharaja Scindia.

APPENDIX C.

No. $\frac{862}{3088}$, dated Bhopal Political Agency, Sehore, the 4th August 1888.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel H. WYLIE, C.S.I., Political Agent in Bhopal,
To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Indore.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Bhopal Agency for the year 1887-88, during which period I held charge.

2. **Visits of the Governor-General's Agents.**—Sir Lepel Griffin visited Bhopal in April 1887, prior to proceeding upon furlough; Colonel Bannerman visited it in July, and Sir Lepel Griffin again came there in January 1888, on which occasion he also inspected Sehore. He was visited at Bhopal by His Highness the Raja of Rajgarh, and at Sehore by His Highness the Raja of Narsingarh.

3. **Health and Climate.**—The general health of the Agency has been good; there was a certain amount of cholera during the rainy season, but no severe outbreak. The rainfall was 59 inches 7 tenths. The harvests were below the average.

4. **Deaths of Chiefs, Thakurs, and Pensioners.**—There have beeen no casualties during the year under review. The question regarding the succession to the estate of Jabria Bhil, which was pending last year, has been settled. The widow of the late Jagirdar, Jamal Baksh, has been allowed by Government to adopt her nephew, Yusaf Muhammed, as successor to the Estate.

5. **Boundary Work.**—Lieutenant F. W. P. Macdonald was appointed Boundary Settlement Officer for the cold season. He joined his appointment on the 24th November 1887, and continued in camp until the 13th April 1888, when he was ordered to Indore as 3rd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India. During the above period Lieutenant Macdonald settled twenty-one boundaries. The cases were as follows:—

3 Between Gwalior (Pargunnah Bhilsa) and Mohammadgarh.
9 Between Gwalior (Pargunnah Bhilsa) and Nawab Basoda.
3 Between Mohammadgarh and Nawab Basoda.
2. Between Kurwai and Gwalior (Pargunnah Ganj Baseda).
1 Between Bhopal and Pathari.
1 Between Gwalior (Pargunnah Aron) and Tonk (Pargunnah Seronj).
2 Between Raghogarh and Tonk (Pargunnah Seronj).

The work has been carefully done, and there have only been three appeals: of these the Agent to the Governor-General has allowed two, which were settled in the first instance by Panchayat, and the third is still under his consideration.

6. **Judicial.**—The tabular statements appended to this report give particulars of the Civil and Criminal cases disposed of by the Political Agent and by the Superintendent of Sehore.

7. **Dacoity.**—Twenty-four cases of dacoity were reported as having occurred in this Agency during the year under report; these were distributed as follows:—

Bhopal	4 cases.
Rajgarh	4 „
Narsingarh	3 „
Indore Districts	4 „
Seronj	4 „
Sarangpur of Dewas	3 „
Maksudangarh	1 case.
Jabua Bhil	1 „
TOTAL	24 cases.

I had hoped, last year, to have been able to introduce a system of reciprocity between the several States of the Agency, which would have facilitated the capture of criminals, who, under existing circumstances, can so readily escape from one State into another, but mutual jealousies and mistrust have prevented this, and we have been obliged to fall back on the ordinary rules laid down for extradition. Several of the States were ready to join in the scheme I proposed, had it not been for their distrust of Bhopal and disbelief in the good faith of its officials; but, as Bhopal is the central and largest State of the Agency, any measure, from which it was excluded, would of course have been worthless.

8. **Mail robberies.**—No mail robberies have taken place in this Agency during the year under review.

9. **Public Works.**—The Bhopal-Ashta road, which I mentioned in my last Administration Report, had been made over by Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal to the Public Works Department, has, under the orders of Sir Lepel Griffin, been given back to Her Highness. During the year under report the Public Works Department have done much towards improving this road, but a large sum is still needed to put it into thoroughly good order, as many of the bridges and culverts require rebuilding, and in several parts the road itself should be raised. That portion of the new Sehore-Narsingarh-Rajgarh road, which lies in Bhopal territory, has been made over to that State, and I am in correspondence with the Durbars of Rajgarh and Narsingarh on the subject of their taking over charge of the rest of the road and keeping it in repair. This arrangement is unpopular with the two latter States, and experience will, I am sure, show that they have not got the staff needed to perform the work. In, and around, the city of Bhopal the Begum's officials, with her sanction, have constructed, or thoroughly repaired, a large number of roads. Her Highness is extending to the suburbs of the city the excellent system of Water-works instituted by Her Highness the Kudsia Begum, which now carries pure drinking water in pipes from the upper lake all over the city.

In the Cantonment of Sehore, as many roads as possible have been reconstructed, a new market place and Havalat have been built, the new Kotwali has been completed, and repairs executed to different public buildings. Much, however, still remains to be done, and getting the station into proper order must be a work of time, as the amount placed at the Political Agent's disposal from the Local Fund is very limited.

10. **Medical.**—Surgeon Alpin relieved Dr. Dane of the duties of Agency Surgeon on the 7th of February 1888. The Agency Surgeon's report on the working of the dispensaries and on the Prince of Wales' Hospital in Bhopal were duly forwarded in January last. No new dispensaries have been opened during the year; the total number under this Agency is eleven.

11. **Vaccination.**—The Agency Surgeon reports that 16,840 persons were vaccinated during the year, and that the number of successful cases was 12,763.

12. **Postal.**—No Post Offices were opened or closed in this Agency during the year. The total number of Post Offices is 43.

13. **Education.**—The Boys' High School and the Girls' School at Sehore continue to do well.

With the sanction of Government the experiment has been tried during the year of introducing a revised scale of increased fees into the Boys' School.

The old scale was as follows :—

On an income of	Rs10 per mensem	2 annas.
„ „	10 to 15 per mensem	4 „
„ „	15 to 25 „	8 „
„ „	25 to 50 „	1 rupee.

The revised scale is an extension of the old one :—

On an income of	Rs50 to 100 per mensem	1-8 annas.
„ „	100 to 200 „	2
„ „	200 to 300 „	3
„ „	300 to 500 „	5
„ „	500 to 1,000 „	10

This scale of fees is applied to the Vernacular Department of the school only, but double rates are charged to every boy studying English.

It was stated that such a revision would result in nearly all the boys withdrawing from the school; so far from this being the case only 22 boys have left. 58 boys have joined since the new rules have been introduced.

On the 1st of April 1887 the numbers in the schools were—

Boys' High School	352
Girls' School	113

On the 1st of April 1888 they were—

Boys' High School	343
Girls' School	98

The schools were inspected during the year by Mr. Elliott, Inspector of Schools, Central Provinces. I consider that the satisfactory condition of the schools as regards numbers, tone, and education is due to the energy and tact of Mr. and Mrs. Mears, the Head Master and Mistress.

14. **Manufactures.**—There are no local manufactures in the Agency worthy of note.

15. **Forests.**—No Forest Conservancy exists, except a scheme which is under trial in Bhopal.

16. **Railways.**—The extension from Bhopal to Bhilsa has been passed, but is not yet open for traffic. The line is also well-advanced between Bhilsa and the Bina river, over which section Material trains run daily during the fine season.

Native States.

17. **Bhopal.**—The administration of this State has during the year under report been in the hands of Colonel H. Ward. I append a lengthy report by that officer on the work which he has done, and would beg to draw particular attention to the paragraphs where he mentions that, in spite of the efforts of interested persons, Her Highness the Begum has accorded him steady support, and that he can turn to her for advice and assistance. The eulogy which the Minister passes on Her Highness' administrative powers is well deserved. As Colonel Ward has entered so very fully into the condition of Bhopal and his work there, I will not take up time by going over the same ground.

18. **Rajgarh.**—There is a party in this State, headed by an intriguing Hindu, named Sri Lal, which endeavours to prejudice the Chief against Nazim Hyder Khan, who has faithfully served three generations of Rajas, and now manages the principal portion of the State very ably. This same party, for their own ends, are constantly trying to get up quarrels between the Rajgarh and Narsingarh States, which are only prevented by the good feeling and personal friendship of the two Chiefs.

19. **Narsingarh.**—I attach a report on this State by Miyan Hari Sing, the Dewan, and am glad to bring to notice the efforts which are being made by His Highness the Raja to pay off his debts. The affairs of the State are being carefully looked into by His Highness, and I hope the land-revenue system in particular will continue to elicit his thoughtful supervision.

20. **Khilchipur.**—The Rao, assisted by his heir-apparent, is managing his State satisfactorily.

21. **Kurwai.**—This small State is being well looked after by Miyan Mazhar Ali Khan, the father of the young Nawab.

22. **Maksudangarh.**—I am quite satisfied with the manner in which Ghulam Kadir Khan, the Kamdar Superintendent, is managing this little State, despite the continued ill-will of the lady mother. I attach a report from Ghulam Kadir Khan on the subject.

23. **Other States.**—The remaining small States in the Agency scarcely call for individual notice. Affairs are going on quietly in all of them, except that the old bad feeling between Basoda and Muhammadgarh still exists and is shown in constant and frivolous disputes about boundaries.

24. **Scindia's Districts.**—There has been a marked improvement since my winter's tour in the manner in which references from this office are answered by the State officials. It seems to me that so many new rules and regulations have recently been introduced into these pargunnahs, that the officials are somewhat dazed by them, and the consequence is that the various Departments are pulling against, instead of working with, each other.

25. **Holkar's Districts.**—During my winter's tour, I visited the outlying pargunnahs of Zirapur and Machalpur. Work throughout the Maharaja's districts in this Ageney seems to have been quietly and well done. I have received no complaints of any consequence from the people.

26. **Sironj (Tonk).**—There has been another change of Amils during the year, and the title of the manager of the pargunnah has been altered from Amil to Nazim. I regret that the condition of the district continues unsatisfactory.

Miscellaneous.

27. **Opium statistics.**—The number of chests of opium which were brought during the year to the scales at Bhopal for export to China was 1,509½, as noted below—

By Bhopal merchants	869½ chests, amount of duty	₹	5,65,175
„ Sehore „	640 „ „ „	„	4,16,000
	Total duty	„	9,81,175

28. **Irrigation.**—No irrigation works exist in the Agency.

29. **Political Agent's tour.**—The Political Agent was on tour from the 18th October 1887 to the 4th April 1888, with the exception of about a fortnight. During that period he visited every State in the Agency except Basoda and Mahammadgarh, and became personally acquainted with all the Chiefs, their sons, and principal officials.

30. **Enclosures.**—The following are the enclosures to this report :—

1. Boundary Officer's report.
2. Report on the Public Works by the Executive Engineer, Indore Division.
3. The Bhopal Administration Report.
4. The Narsingarh „ „
5. The Maksudangarh „ „

ENCLOSURE 1.

No. 53, dated Bhopal, Indore Residency, 11th June 1888.

From—Lieutenant F. W. P. MACDONALD, 3rd Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India,

To—The Political Agent in Bhopal, Sehore.

I have the honour to forward herewith, as called for in your No. 259, dated 21st March 1888, a report on the boundary work done in the Bhopal Agency during the time that I held charge of the Settlement Office.

I attach—

(i) Statement "A," showing the number of cases settled by me, and points worthy of note connected with them.

(ii) Statement "B," showing the number of boundary pillars built during the year 1887-88.

I took over charge of the Bhopal Boundary Office on the 24th November 1887, and after some correspondence with you, left Sehore on the 5th December for the frontier of Muhammadgarh and the Gwalior pargunnah of Bhilsa.

There I took up my first case on the 11th December, and on the 6th April 1888 I demarcated my last boundary on the frontier of Sironj and Raghugarh.

I was thus employed for 117 days. The number of boundaries settled by me is 21, which gives an average of 5·57 days to each boundary.

This may not seem a very good average, but I may, in justice to myself, point out that—

(*i*) My tour was an extended one and one that involved a deal of marching.

* See attached tracing.

(*ii*) That the cases, with the exception of 3, were the most urgent on the Bhopal settlement files.

Another reason, too, which may account for this is that the great majority of my cases were negotiated in some way and were settled either by arbitration, or by Panchayat, or mutually; but I think that the advantages attending a final settlement, especially when the people of both sides are satisfied and sign the "Razinamahs," quite counterbalance any extra delay occasioned by bringing about such an arrangement.

Osameta, Mahammadgarh. *vs.* *Dhokhera*, Nawab of Basoda.

Against one of my decisions that in the marginally noted dispute, I have received an appeal from Nawab of Basoda. I have no reason to believe that any other decision of mine will be appealed against.

It was my attention to have arranged this year the disputes between Garha and Sironj, but, as you are aware, I was called into Indore before I was able to take up the cases.

As these disputes are on the extreme borders of the Bhopal Agency, to which districts it is seldom that an officer can find his way, they have attained considerable importance, and I would recommend that they be taken in hand.

I would now draw attention to the construction of boundary pillars by the States whose boundaries are settled.

In no single case which has come under my observation where the States have been allowed to build the pillars themselves, have these pillars been built according to the prescribed pattern. I may say that in every case these so-called pillars are small heaps of stones. I have adverted to this most pernicious practice in my English report on the Basia *vs.* Khoi case, and in a Vernacular Rubkar written after I had inspected, by order, the Tarka Ticod boundary.

Where, as it is not unfrequently the case, in addition to this practice of making a heap of stones serve as a "pucca" pillar the boundary line has not been mapped, it may be taken for granted that in a few years the old dispute will come up again to be a source of annoyance and expense.

I would also draw attention to the case of a contractor despatched to erect boundary pillars between two villages of the Rajgarh and Narsingarh States. The man received an advance from the Boundary Fund, and, in obedience to orders, made arrangements for the erection of 30 pillars.

On arriving at the boundary, however, the Rajgarh villagers would not suffer him to build their pillars, and stated that they intended doing it themselves.

Repeated orders were despached both from the Agency and the Boundary Offices that the contractor was not to be interfered with, but in vain; and the unfortunate man, by reason of the long-continued exposure of his material to the weather, lost a sum of money equal in value to material sufficient to build 15 pillars.

Attached is a list of the dates on which the Rajgarh vakil was requested to arrange for the carrying out of the orders to which I refer. If no compensation is granted to this man, it may be that contractors will in future be chary of taking contracts for the erection of boundary pillars.

In conclusion, I would draw your attention to the state of the Boundary Settlement Office Fund.

This fund, as you are aware, was practically created by the chiefs of Rajgarh and Narsingarh, who, some years ago, agreed to subscribe a sum of R300 per mensem each towards the expenses of a permanent office for the settlement of their disputes. In addition to this small daily fee was charged whilst the Boundary Settlement Officer was on tour. The fund thus became very rich, and a few years ago, as the whole of the States in the Bhopal Agency had for years benefited by this arrangement, the principle of payment was modified. The chiefs of Rajgarh and Narsingarh no longer paid their monthly subscription, and a sum of R19,000 was taken from the fund and divided between them.

The daily payments however, which had some time before this been fixed at R25, from each State during the time that the Boundary Settlement Officer was employed in adjusting a boundary were not increased, and the consequence is that the fund, once in a flourishing condition, is now rapidly decreasing.

The expenses of the office are or were whilst I held charge—

	R	a.	p.
Pay of Boundary Settlement Officer	525	12	0
Establishment	200	0	0
Contingent	150	0	0
TOTAL	875	12	0

While actually in the district there was an extra establishment of Chainmen, &c.

Taking into consideration the fact that the scheme for a permanent Settlement office will in all probability be sanctioned, and that it is likely that the pay of the Boundary Settlement Officer will be increased, the expenses of the office may, I think, without over-estimating them in the least, be put down at R1,000 per mensem. This gives a yearly expenditure of R12,000.

Against this we have an income of R50 per diem for eight months, the time for which it is proposed that the Boundary Settlement Officer shall remain in camp—

$$(8 \times 30) \times 50 = R\ 12{,}000$$

which will leave no margin for the purchase of office furniture, repair, or purchase of tents, or in case of sickness of the Boundary Settlement Officer.

I would therefore recommend that the charge of R50 per diem be increased to R60, or R30 from each State. This would give an income of R$(8 \times 30) \times 60$ = R14,400, which would leave a fair margin without, I think, pressing too heavily upon the Native States.

Statement A.

Number of File.	States.	Serial Number.	Boundaries.	How settled.	Date of Settlement.	Number and date of letter accompanying report.	Date on which copies were given to Vaki	Remarks.
	Gwalior (Pargunnah Bhilsa) and Muhammadgarh.	1	Manora, Chapra	Panchayat	15-11-87	4 of 9-2-88	...	Appealed against by Muhammadgarh on ground of conception.
		2	Israbas, Chapra	„	...	.....	...	
		3	Elcha, Ganota	Amicably	12-1-88	11 of 30-3-88	...	Final.
		4	Tal Bikas and Elcha *versus* Basoda and Maria.	„	5-1-88	8 of 23-3-88	23-3-88	Final. This question of roadways is quite distinct from No. 11.
		5	Bangawa Dhokera	By arbitration	22-1-88	17 of 24-4-88	23-4-88	Final.
	Gwalior (Pargunnah Bhilsa) and Nawab Basoda.	6	Maunpura, Dhokera	„ „	23-1-88	18 of 24-4-88	24-4-88	Final.
		7	Birkheri, Mankhera	„ „	24-1-88	20 of 25-4-88	25-4-88	Final.
		8	Medon, Mankhera	„ „	24-1-88	14 of 24-4-88	24-4-88	Final.
		9	Berkheri, Dhokhera	„ „	25-1-88	19 of 25-4-88	25-4-88	Final.
		10	Berkheri, Pepalia	„ „	26-1-88	25 of 28-4-88	28-4-88	Final.
		11	Elcha, Maria	Amicably	11-1-88	9 of 23-3-88	18-3-88	Final.
		12	Elcha, Gameria	By arbitration	14-1-88	15 of 24-4-88	23-4-88	Final.
	Muhammadgarh and Nawab Basoda.	13	Gameria, Ganota	Amicably	16-1-88	16 of 24-4-88	23-4-88	Final.
		14	Osameter, Dhokhera	Demarcated by B. S. O.	31-1-88	6 of 23-2-88	11-2-88	Appealed against by Nawab Basoda.
		15	Daiurpur, Sajankheri	„ „ „	1-2-88	22 of 26-4-88	26-4-88	Final. Accepted by both Motamids.
	Kurwai and Gwalior (Pargunnah Basoda).	16	Bamar, Bahre	Panchayat	22-2-88	13 of 20-4-88	20-4-88	Final.
		17	Bamar, Daod Basoda	„	18-2-88	24 of 28-4-88	24-4-88	Final.
	Bhopal and Pathari	18	Ghamiriakheri, Jajpur	Demarcated by B.S.O.	6-3-88	12 of 18-4-88	18-4-88	
	Gwalior (Pargunnah Aron) and Tonk (Pargunnah Sironj).	19	Moghul Serai, Amkhera	Panchayat	18-3-88	23 of 27-4-88	27-4-88	Final.
	Ragugarh and Tonk (Pargunnah Sironj).	20	Kakarwai, Unarsi	Demarcated by B.S.O.	6-1-88			
		21	Bishankhera, Ragugarh Khurd	„ „ „	6-1-88			

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gwalior and Muhammadgarh.	Reports on charge of bribery brought by Muhammadgarh against Gwalior Panchayat forwarded to Political Agent, Bhopal, 2-2-88.
Muhammadgarh and Nawab Basoda.	Report on broken boundary pillar dispute.
	Basia *vs.* Khoi, forwarded to Political Agent, Bhopal, 24-11-87.
Gwalior and Kurwai.	Report on Turka Tipod boundary pillars forwarded to Political Agent, 7-3-88.
„ „ „	Settlement by arbitration of charges of cattle theft in connection with Bamora-Basoda boundary dispute forwarded to Political Agent, 8-3-88.

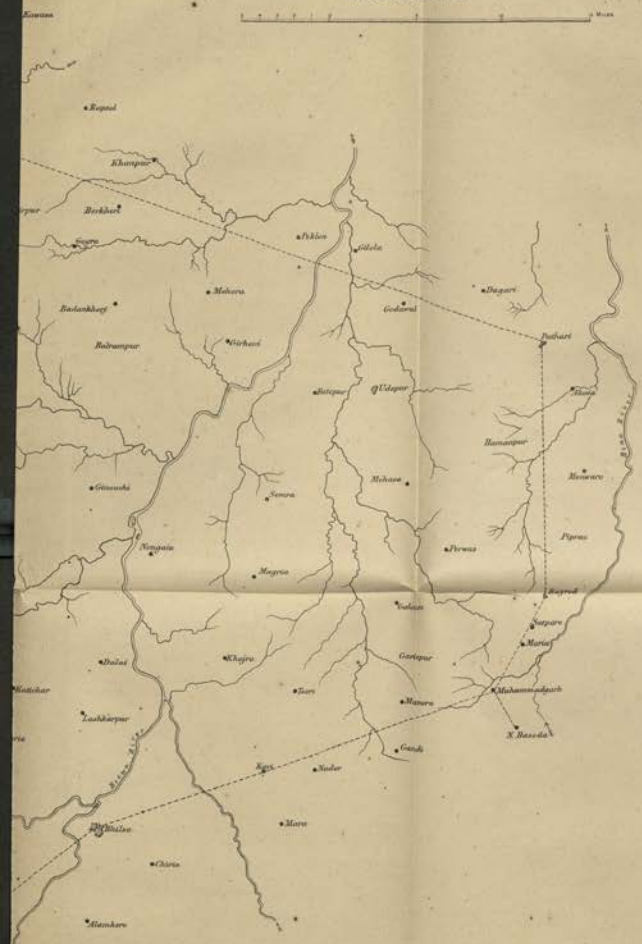
F. W. P. MACDONALD,

3rd Assistant Agent, Governor-General for Central India.

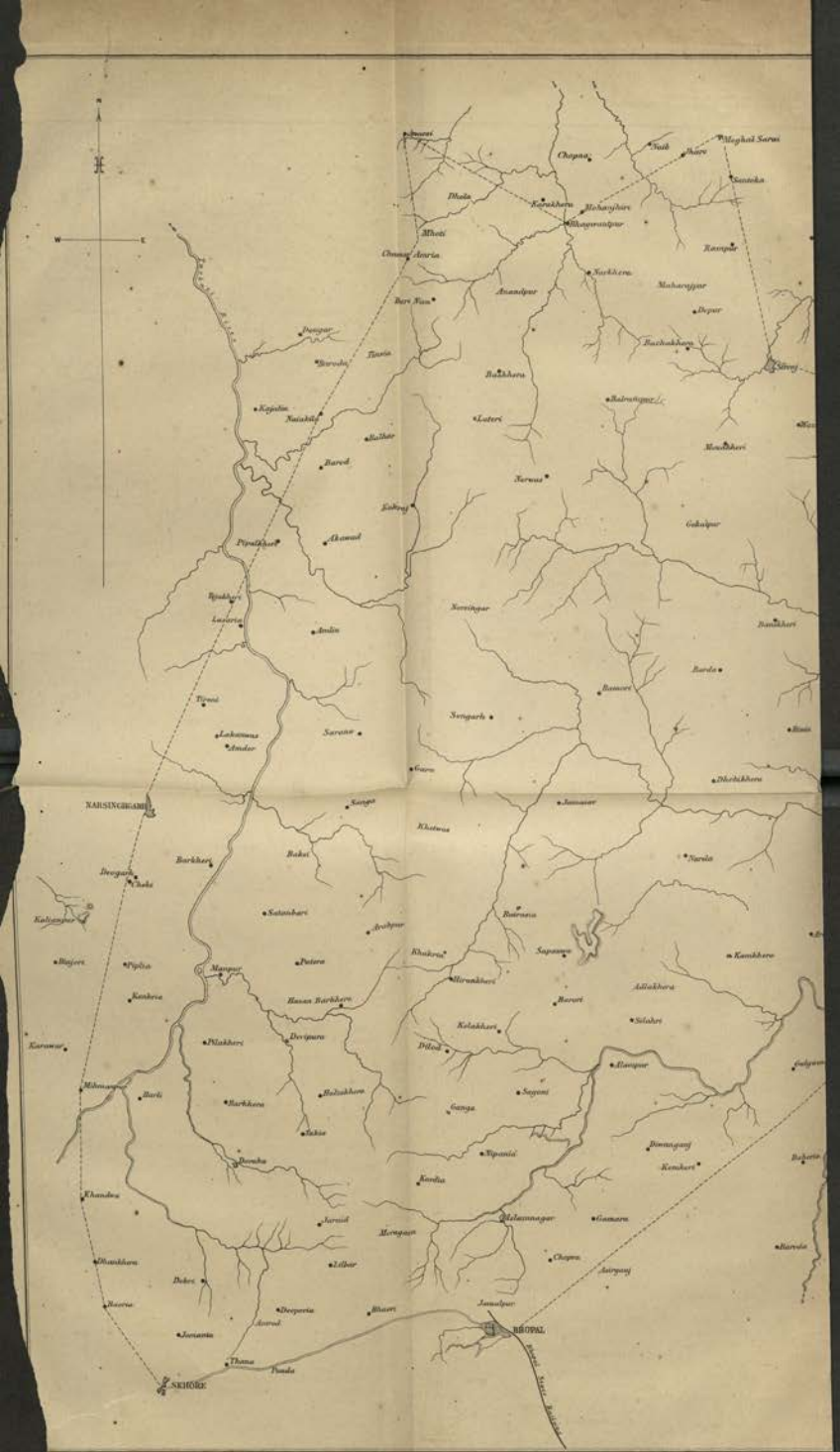
There remain 101 unsettled boundary disputes in the Bhopal Agency after deducting those enunciated in this Appendix.—F. W. P. M.

Tour of the March of Bhopal Boundary Settlement Office for 1887-88.

Scale 1 Inch = 4 Miles.



F. W. P. MACDONALD,
3rd Asst., A. G. G.



LITHOGRAPHED FROM AN ORIGINAL SUPPLIED BY THE SURVEY OF
to the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, January 1908.

Statement B.

Statement showing the construction of Pillars during 1887-88.

Name of States.	Number of Pillars erected.	Remarks.
Dewas, Senior Branch	1½ Pillars.	
Rajgarh	81½ „ *	
Narsingarh	25 „	
Khilchipur	4½ „	
Total	112½ „	

Statement C.

* The Vakil of Rajgarh was ordered to allow the contractor for construction of pillars; on the dates noted below:—

Boundary Settlement Office order,—
Dated 17th August 1887.
„ 3rd September 1887.
„ 4th September 1887.
„ 30th September 1887.
„ 19th October 1887.
„ 29th November 1887.

Bhopal Agency Office order,—
Dated 14th November 1887.
„ 28th November 1887.
„ 19th December 1887.
„ 9th March 1888.

In face of these orders the Rajgarh State erected the Chiras himself, but did not allow the contractor to do so.

ENCLOSURE 2.

INDORE DIVISION.

Statement showing the work done during the year 1887-88 on the roads in the Bhopal Agency.

Name of work.	Outlay in 1887-88.	Brief history of works.
	R	?
Constructing Biaora-Sehore Road, Narsingarh Section	2,913	This road has been completed and kept in good order during the past year.
Bhopal Section	1,916	
Rajgarh Section	2,177	
Completing Ashta and Sehore Road	12,823	The metalling of this road has been completed, and a large raised causeway, with arched openings, constructed over the Ajnal river.
Constructing Biaora and Rajgarh Road	45,085	This road has been virtually completed; only the third coat of metal on the last mile being left for consolidation.
Metal collection for special repairs to Bhopal-Sehore Road	18,685	The greater part of this has been collected.
Consolidation, Dewas-Bhopal Road, Section Bhopal to Sehore	1,728	The worst portions of the road between the Sehore and Bhopal ends have been renewed.
Maintenance, Dewas-Bhopal Road, Sehore to Bhopal	1,174	Road kept in good order.
Special repairs to Bridges and Culverts, Bhopal to Sehore	1,224	In progress during the year.
Constructing concrete drain, Sonekutch Bazar, 19th mile, Dewas and Bhopal Road (Sonekutch to Ashta Section)	2,462	Completed.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE
INDORE;
The 10th May 1888.

F. M. SCOTT,
Executive Engineer, Indore Division.

ENCLOSURE 3.

Her Highness the Begum has instructed me to write the Annual Report for the year from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888.

1. This year has been one of great grief to Her Highness the Begum and her family, for Her Highness' beloved grand-daughter Princess Bilkis, a child of great promise both mentally and physically, died of typhoid fever on the 23rd December after a long and tedious illness.

The Princess was attended by Doctor Henderson from Hoshangabad, and for the last fortnight of her illness by Dr. Dane, Civil Surgeon, Sehore.

The blow has been terribly severe on Her Highness the Begum, for Her Highness' affection and interest has been concentrated on this grandchild, Bilkis Jehan Sahiba, and her death has deprived her grandmother of the greatest pleasure of her life.

2. The following account of the position, area, and administrative details of the State may facilitate the consideration of its progress during the year.

Bhopal is situated in latitude 23·24, and in longitudes 76·78; it comprises an area of 6,764 square miles, with a population, at the last census in 1880, of 739,088. It is bordered on the south by the Nurbudda river and the Hoshangabad district of the Central Provinces, on the west by Indore territory, on the north by Gwalior, Tonk, Muxudungarh, Kurwai, and on the east by the Saugor and Narsingpur districts of the Central Provinces.

One outlying Tahsil, Piklon, is 40 miles from any part of the State, and is surrounded by Gwalior and Kurwai; until the Indian Midland Railway open, it is very inaccessible.

3. For administration purposes the country is divided into four Nizamats; and these again are subdivided into 33 Tahsils as follows:—

The Nizamat Junub, or Southern, with Head Quarters at Kalia Khari.

No.	Names of Tahsils.	No. of villages in each Tahsil.		Land Revenue demand of each Tahsil.					
				R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
1	Tal	165		1,67,543	14	0			
2	Chandpura	82	178	46,629	13	9	2,02,316	4	9
3	Bari	96		1,55,686	7	0			
4	Bareli	111		2,27,862	3	3			
5	Chichli	80		1,28,157	8	0			
6	Mardanpur	103		1,41,343	10	3			
7	Bhaironda	95		1,81,399	5	9			
8	Udihpura	87		1,71,490	10	0			
		819		12,20,113	8	0			

The Nizamat Mashrik, or Eastern, with Head Quarters at Raisin.

No.	Names of Tahsils.	No. of villages in each Tahsil.	Land Revenue demand of each Tahsil.		
			R	a.	p.
1	Raisin	121	85,243	0	0
2	Mehilpur	53	61,830	10	0
3	Garhi	76	57,985	8	6
4	Bamori	63	76,101	3	6
5	Gairatganj	64	65,863	0	0
6	Siwana	146	1,09,360	15	9
7	Sultanganj	83	55,274	13	6
8	Jaithari	35	40,788	2	0
9	Silwani	110	93,379	12	9
10	Deori	70	97,914	15	9
11	Piklon	11	8,270	6	3
	TOTAL	863	7,52,012	8	0

The Nizamat Magrie, or Western, with Head Quarters at Ashta.

No.	Names of Tahsils.	No. of villages in each Tahsil.	Land Revenue demand of each Tahsil.		
			R.	a.	p.
1	Ashta	135	2,08,369	15	9
2	Sehore	119	2,20,180	5	0
3	Jawar	81	1,07,319	9	0
4	Bilkisganj	92	1,15,859	5	9
5	Sadikganj	93	70,171	4	0
6	Ichhawar	131	1,47,691	1	9
7	Chipaner	46	91,881	0	9
	TOTAL .	697	10,24,472	0	6

Nizamat Shumal, or Northern, with Head Quarters at Bairsia.

No.	Names of Tahsils.	No. of villages in each Tahsil.	Land Revenue demand of each Tahsil.		
			R	a.	p.
1	Duraha	86	1,74,162	12	3
2	Bairsia	338	1,48,870	4	3
3	Devipura	69	75,308	13	0
4	Nazirabad	124	58,768	13	9
5	Diwanganj	154	1,48,650	7	9
6	Islamnagar	88	95,158	6	3
	TOTAL .	659	7,00,919	9	9

The Hazur Tahsil, with head-quarters at Bhopal, has been made up of the Ramgarh or Umraoganj Tahsil, and portions of Islamnagar, Duraha, Bilkisganj, and Devipura. Its revenue is R2,06,203-9-9, making the total land revenue demand of the State R39,03,721-4.

This Hazur Tahsil has replaced the Sekrohi, the Mohtamim of which was formerly employed to obtain supplies of food, carriage, &c., for Bhopal and its visitors. He was limited to a few villages, and the demand on these pressed so heavily that their number had to be increased.

The Mohtamim Sekrohi has merged into the Huzur Tahsildar, and to meet the additional cost of his establishment, the Ramgarh Tahsil has been done away with, while the Police post from Islamnagar has been transferred to Bhopal. Out of this R39,03,721 the State land revenue amounts to R29,09,319, the balance, R9,94,401, has been allotted in jaghirs.

In addition to this land revenue, the State obtains some six lacs more from other sources,—such as Customs, five lacs; Abkari, 75,000; Stamps, 30,000; Mint, 8,700; Weighing Licenses, 33,800; Cesses about one lac,—bringing up the total income to R35,09,267 per annum. These figures are given subject to correction, as in some instances the recent revisions of assessment have not been deducted.

4. The system of administration is as follows :—

First.—The Wazir, or Minister in immediate communication with and subordination to Her Highness the Begum.—He has to dispose of cases of every description, Revenue, Criminal, and Civil, sending up sentences involving either the death penalty or imprisonment for life to Her Highness for confirmation. He hears the final appeal in every case in the State, but he takes up no original cases unless specially requested to do so by Her Highness the Begum. In revenue matters the Minister has to consider every case affecting one anna of revenue. He is held responsible for the due collection of the State demand, and for the proper working of the whole

administration. In every case he completes the file, reviews all the papers, and submits them with his decision and recommendation to Her Highness, who records her orders and returns them to the Minister for issue.

He has to exercise general supervision over the working of every department of the State. His pay has been during the year under report ₹2,500, with contribution for pension ₹416-10-8. His pay has been raised since March 6th to ₹3,000, with contribution for pension. Subordinate to the Wazir there are—

One Naib Wazir in the Revenue Department on ₹500, with contribution for pension.

A Settlement Officer on ₹300, an Assistant on ₹350, and a considerable establishment on lower pay.

One Naib Wazir in the Judical Department on ₹500, with contribution to pension.

A Sadar-ul Moham, or Sessions Judge, on ₹275.

A Sadar-ul Sudur, or Civil Judge, on ₹200.

An Assistant to each of the above officers on ₹150.

A City Magistrate on ₹100.

A Sadar Amin on ₹100.

A Munsiff on ₹50.

An Assistant Magistrate on ₹50.

A City Kotwal on ₹80.

Four Nazims in the Mofussil on ₹150 to ₹300.

33 Tahsildars on from ₹30 to ₹100.

The Nazims have the powers of Magistrates of first class, the Tahsildars of the 2nd and 3rd class. Appeals from the Nazims' orders, both original and appellate, lie to the Civil and Sessions Judges, from the latter to the Naib Wazirs. Appeals from the Tahsildars orders lie to the Nazims.

A Muntazim, or Superintendent of Police, on ₹400.—Mr. Abdul Sanad was employed for half the year, but, as he was not a success, his services were dispensed with in September. Four Moeens on ₹75 were also dispensed with, and the Police duties have been carried on by one Assistant on ₹125, and one Inspector on ₹110, working under my immediate supervision.

There are 43 Thanadars, on pay varying from ₹20 to ₹40 per mensem.

For the protection of the State there are—Two regiments of cavalry (exclusive of Her Highness' Body Guard of 49 men, well mounted and fairly armed);

One Battery of Field Artillery, well horsed and armed with nine pounder guns, presented to Her Highness the Sekunder Begum by the British Government as a small reward for her many distinguished services.

One Infantry Regiment, 400 strong, well drilled and armed with muzzle-loading percussion muskets.

The Police throughout the State number 1,605 men. They are not well armed, but no percussion muskets could be obtained from any of the British arsenals. During the year under report there have been no additions made to the number of men employed. The pay of the lower ranks of the Police has been raised, and the establishment of the late Bilkis Jehan Sahiba's Deori has been absorbed. The total increase to the charges for the year amounts to ₹1,279 per mensem. At the end of the year the number of employees was 8,983, compared with 8,987.

5. As regards Finance, Her Highness the Begum makes a liberal budget allotment sufficient to cover all charges, and payments are made to troops and officials in accordance with this punctually on the second or third of every month.

The Officer responsible for the troops is the Mir Bakshi Mahomed Husen, C.I.E., with his subordinate staff.

The cost of maintaining the troops is ₹3,56,825 per annum; in addition to this Her Highness contributes ₹2,00,000 per annum to the Bhopal Battalion at Sehore. The cost of administrative establishment in Bhopal khas, including all Courts, is ₹3,37,921.

The cost of Nizamats, Tahsils and Thanas is ₹2,12,750. Workshops, Paigas, Schools, Charitable Institutions, Mosques, entail an expenditure of ₹2,47,281. Annuitants receive ₹1,14,534. ₹56,216 are allotted to people receiving alms, and ₹7,103 are spent in daily charities and alms-giving. Purchases of grain cover ₹1,14,915. The total expenditure of the State, including roads, but without other public works, amounts to ₹18,04,476.

6. The account system is somewhat complicated, and necessitates an annual comparison of the Tahsil and Nizamat accounts with those at Head Quarters. This entails the detention of the Revenue Mohurrirs at the Sader Account Office sometimes for months, during which time

the confusion at the Tahsils becomes worse confounded. I have therefore endeavoured to introduce daily Siahas and a monthly check of the mofussil accounts; but so far the result is not altogether successful. The head of the Account Department is the Mohtamim Dafter Hazur, who is practically responsible to Her Highness the Begum herself; for the Treasury and its accounts are entirely in her hands, and are quite outside the area of the English Minister's duties. This system I think works very well. As a rule, the administration is by no means starved, though it is true that in many instances the pay of some posts is too small. Proposals for improvement in the pay of Tahsildars are now under Her Highness' consideration; and wherever experience shows that increase is advisable, each case will be separately brought to Her Highness' notice.

7. In addition to the establishments above noted, the State keeps up Educational, Medical, and Religious Departments.

Religious.

At the head of this Department are the Kazi and Mufti, who have to give Fatwas, or rulings of Muhammadan laws, in all questions of marriage or inheritance of real property, and in Criminal cases involving death penalties, in addition to their ordinary religious duties.

For the Hindus, Bawasta Nigars are retained to give opinions in accordance with Hindu Law and the Dharm Shastras.

Educational.

8. In Bhopal itself the Sulimani school is the largest institution; in it there are 556 scholars learning English, Persian, Arabic, Urdu, and Hindi. Its management is not altogether satisfactory, and some months ago Her Highness requested me to obtain a Mussalman B.A. Head Master, who would work the school on a proper system; but, although I have been in correspondence with various educational officers in the North-Western Provinces, I have not been able to obtain the services of a Muhammadan B.A. with any experience. Her Highness has now suggested the appointment of a European Head Master. The English branch has been much improved by its Parsi Master, but the school requires to be thoroughly re-organized before it can compare in its results with the institutions of the Central Provinces or Indore.

The Victoria School is practically an orphanage, where waifs and strays are brought up entirely at Her Highness' expense, until the girls are married and the boys can work for themselves.

The Duke of Edinburgh's School of Industry is for the technical education of such as wish to avail themselves of it.

The Sehore school is highly spoken of by all who have visited it. It is kept up for both boys and girls at an annual cost of R4,750, paid by Her Highness the Begum, and by contribution from other States.

In addition to these, there is at the Head Quarters of every Tahsil a school for Hindi and one for Urdu; but there is a want of system about these which reduces their value. If a good head master is obtained for the Sulimani School he should work as Inspector of Education throughout the State, and should supply these mofussil schools with proper books and a curriculum. I found the pupils each reading whatever book he pleased; there were no classes, and consequently no progress is made.

Medical.

9. The Prince of Wales' Dispensary in Bhopal Khas is under the Civil Surgeon of Sehore, and managed by Doctor Khushal Das Joshi. Dr. Dane, in his report, dated 16th January, spoke most highly of the good work done by this officer; he treated 32,265 patients in addition to 442 house patients. He and the Civil Surgeon superintended vaccination throughout the State, where 45,484 children were vaccinated, 36,927 successfully.

The cost of this dispensary has been R9,127, inclusive of diet of patients. Dr. Khushal Das Joshi is also in charge of the Jail Hospital, for which he receives an allowance of R25 per mensem. He has also had to attend to all the serious cases among the troops, owing to the old age and inefficiency of their late Medical Officer.

Vaccination has been carried out where practicable by the local Hakims; where they were unable or unwilling, vaccinators were appointed.

In Bairsia, at the request of the people, Her Highness has opened a dispensary on the English system, but I have no detail of the work done. The cost has been met by the reduction of two Hakims whose services were not required.

In addition to these dispensaries, a Hakim is stationed at the Head-Quarters of each Tahsil, and in Bhopal Khas a dispensary is managed by the "Ufsar-ul-tiba," or Chief Hakim. Ten thousand one hundred and forty-six patients are said to have been treated by these officers; but, as no regular returns are submitted, the figures are doubtful. This Hakim establishment costs ₹20,000 per annum.

No Lady Doctor has yet been appointed to Bhopal since Miss Stuart left. I regret this, as there is a large field for any lady who has the energy to encounter the opposition that she would certainly meet with from a conservative population, long impressed with the superiority of the Hakim and his dhais over the British practitioner and his nurses.

The two Hospital nurses who came from Madras had so little work that one has been allowed to return there. There is a house prepared for the Lady Doctor in the dispensary compound; in my opinion it would be hard to improve on the position of the house, although it is in the heart of the city; but a Lady Doctor, living at a distance from her work, would lose many valuable opportunities.

Settlement.

10. The system on which the land revenue is collected is known locally as "Mustajiri." It is based on the principle that the State is owner of the land and has leased the right to collect rents from cultivators to certain lessees, who on their part agree to pay certain fixed sums annually, receiving as payment for their labours 10 per cent. on the jama fixed, and certain "Cheer" lands, which they can dispose of as they please. They cannot realise more than the sum fixed by the State, but they can distribute this sum as they please among the cultivators. Prior to the last 20-year settlement now in progress, and in some places near completion, the whole State was surveyed and soils were classified. Arrangements are now being made for a re-assessment as each Tahsil falls in.

The measurements were made by plane-table survey and the classification of soils was accepted as the hard-and-fast test of the value of the land cultivated and culturable. No deviations from this test were allowed; it was not taken as merely one of a series of checks which were to guide the settlement officer, but it was the sole guide; and, consequently, unless the rate selected was very low, there was danger of over-assessment, especially in case of any error of classification or measurement. In regard to the latter the statistics are, as far as I have seen, very accurate, but the reverse as regards classification. The result was to increase the State demand higher than the people could bear; hence an outcry arose against the settlement; and it has been necessary to reduce the assessments from time to time. In 1289 Fasli (1882 A.D.) and 1292 F. (1885 A.D.) a reduction of two annas per rupee and half the assessment on culturable waste was granted by Her Highness the Begum; but though sufficient in cases where the rates were low, the relief was inadequate in many Tahsils. Besides, the reduction was not evenly distributed by the then settlement officer; and complaints still continued. Finally, Her Highness instructed me to revise the assessments in all the Tahsils where necessity existed. To make certain of this necessity, I have marched through every Tahsil in the State, and have completed the revision in 434 villages in 12 Tahsils. The financial results of this operations have been to reduce the State demand in these 434 villages from ₹6,18,099 to ₹4,48,609, or by ₹1,69,490. Ashta and Jawar of the Western Nizamat still require revision, but settlement operations are in progress and the people are satisfied to wait their completion, on the understanding that in case of reduction it shall date back to last year 1294 F. (1887 A.D.)

With this reduction of assessment the question of outstanding revenue demand for previous years was disposed of, and ₹4,89,571 were struck off.

In the Northern Nizamat revision is required in Duraha Bairsia, Islamnagar, and Diwanganj, while more has to be done in Raisin of the East. As a matter of fact, the Northern and Western Nizamats have suffered most; the rates assessed there on wheat are ₹1 higher than elsewhere, and, as much of the country is irrigated and rated to pay from 3 to 11 rupees per acre, errors in classification of soils told more severely here than in the East and South, where wheat is the staple crop, and rated at from ₹1 to ₹1-14. As far as I could judge, revisions in these two divisions will be the exception, not the rule, and is chiefly wanted in some 560 villages formerly in the Khudsia Begum's Jaghir.

This work must take time; every village has to be resettled on its merits, and this can only be done by the Wazir himself, whose work is already heavy.

11. In addition to these revisions, settlement operations have been completed in the Chipaner Tahsil, where the settlement expired in 1886.

Finding the statistics of measurement so reliable, I suggested to Her Highness, that, instead of resurveying the country, the boundaries of fields should be rectified, new cultivation measured, and the classification of soils revised. To this she agreed, and I appointed Malik

Ghulam Husen, formerly a Deputy Superintendent in the Rawalpindi Settlement, to supervise this work. It entailed teaching the Patwaris, Kanoongos and Girdawars of the State how to survey and make out the requisite returns.

Their work in the Chipaner Tahsil was completed in May; the papers were made out in the rains, and the new assessments were completed in December, with the following result:—

Tahsil.	Jama of 20-year settlement.	Revised Jama.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Chipaner	84,977 13 0	91,785 0 0	6,807 13 0	... ...

This year similar work is being carried on in several Tahsils of the east, south, and west through the same agency; the Settlement Officer, Syed Wasiat Ali, being in charge of the east, and Malik Ghulam Husen of the west. Eighty-one of the Patwaris have learnt survey thoroughly; the work is progressing quite as fast as can be expected, and it will only be necessary to incur additional cost in preparing the papers for the general assessment statements.

12. I have suggested that, instead of a Mustajiri Settlement, it should be made direct with the cultivators, and this Her Highness agrees to. Various abuses have crept into the present system, which all tend to better the position of the lessees at the cost of cultivators, and these will be effectually disposed of by an Assamiwar Settlement.

The lessees can be retained for what they were originally intended, simply to collect and pay in the Government demand, and for this they are well paid by a fee of 10 per cent. on collections, and what they can make out of their Cheer land. The tendency has been to assimilate the position of the Mustajirs with the Malguzars of the Central Provinces, and the Mustajir has been of late years given a latitude in dealing with the rents of cultivators which was never intended either by Her Highness the Shah Jehan Begum or allowed by her mother, the Sekunder Begum. My proposals only replace the lessee where he was before, while the fact of holding direct from the State makes the cultivators' position more secure, and relieves him from all fear of either ouster or increase of rent at the hands of the lessee. It entails additional labour on the Settlement Officer and additional cost to the State in the preparation of leases for cultivators, but Her Highness agrees with me in thinking that the improvement of their position is worth both.

Revenue.

13. The year under report has not been altogether prosperous. The health of the people was not good; the seasons were fairly regular, but fever of a severe type was very prevalent in the rains and after them, while cholera was bad in the Southern and Western Nizamats. It avoided Bhopal, and there were only comparatively few sporadic cases in the city; there was no other epidemic.

The Rabi crop was fair south of the Ghats, where the wheat was not affected by frosts, which severely injured both it and opium in February 1887 and reduced their outturn very materially.

The rainfall in most places was copious, but in the Southern Nizamat the Kharif crop was almost a failure owing to the violent floods which, sweeping down from the Ghats, overwhelmed the cotton and jowari in the low lands near the Nerbudda. I fear that Bhopal must be prepared for some climatic disturbance in this direction; as the southern slopes of the Vindhyas from Deori in the east to the Railway have been cleared of all timber, and there are now hardly any forests left to influence the floods, which pour down the sides of the hills unchecked.

In the Western Nizamat, too, the rain crop suffered from an unseasonable fall late in October.

The outturn of jowari was everywhere reported to be short, and cotton failed. The bulk of the population of Bhopal consumes wheat, and throughout the Northern, Eastern, and Southern Nizamats wheat represents 12 annas of the total produce of the country. There had been a partial failure in the surrounding States, as well as in Bhopal, so that prices ruled high during the last six months of the year. The price of wheat remained at 13 seers per rupee for over four months. In Gwalior, Narsingpur, Rajgarh, and Indore the prices rose as high as eight, nine, and ten seers per rupee. From all these States the export of grain was strictly prohibited, even into Bhopal; still it has been found possible so far to avoid interfering with trade.

If, however, the surrounding States continue to prevent export into Bhopal, it may be necessary to take precautionary measures to retain in the country stocks sufficient for the consumption of the population. Interference in this direction is to be deprecated; for, unless the cultivators have a free sale for their grain, they will certainly delay payment of the State demand. Hitherto, whenever there has been pressure in Bhopal, Bhilsa has supplied all deficiencies; now no grain is received from there.

The prospects of the present crop were very bright, but heavy rain and cloudy weather in March brought Ghrirwa, or red rust, and, so far from difficulties being at an end, prices have again risen to 13 seers per rupee.

The subject is very important, as the closing of export affects the earnings of the Indian Midland and the State Railways, as well as Bhopal's own land revenue and customs.

14. I find that it is impossible to give exact financial details of the administration for the period from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888.

The Revenue Year in Bhopal dates from the 1st of the Mohurrum to the end of Zilhij; the lunar year is the accepted term for the Muhammadan Revenue Year, and this corresponds with from 19th September 1887 to 8th September 1888. In speaking therefore of finance, my figures will be those for the year ending on the last 1st Mohurrum, *i. e.* 19th September 1887. The demand for the year was collected without much difficulty. R4,75,399-5-6 were outstanding at the end of the financial year; some of this has since been remitted, and part of the balance will be revised and probably remitted.

15. I attach a series of statements, A to D, showing the Revenue work of the State. A gives the business of all descriptions; B, C, and D give the details of the figures entered in A. These figures speak for themselves. I would note that in the statement facing P. 21 of last year's report, the total revenue business for disposal, including 2,241 pending cases, amounted to 9,334, of which 6,241 were disposed of. During the year under report business has increased so much as to necessitate special measures. There were 17,481 cases for disposal, out of which 13,201, or more than double the total of the previous year, were completed; 4,280 were pending on 1st April 1888: 1,083 of these are in the Settlement Department, and are most of them cases for revision of assesments, all of which have to come before the Wazir, when the statistics have been prepared: 2,365 cases have been disposed of in the Southern Nizamat; if all the Nazims were as pains-taking and conscientious as Mr. Muhammad Husen in the south, the work at head-quarters would be lightened; he has earned golden opinions both from his superiors and the people; his work is exceptionally good, and his decisions can, as a rule, be accepted. In the Northern Nizamat the reverse was the case; the feeble incumbent at the beginning of the year, Fida Husen, was replaced by Mohib Husein; he too was an unfortunate failure; so was Zamin Ali, Fida Husen's predecessor, so that Bairsia has been singularly unlucky. I hope there are better days in store for it, now under Kazi Alim-ud-din, a Central Provinces official who has just been placed in charge, and promises well. In the Eastern Nizamat, Inayat Husen, formerly Vakil, is doing well; he has, however, had little Revenue experience.

At Ashta there has been no change, but Maksud Ali Khan is not a success; he has only not been relieved, as I have suggested to Her Highness certain alterations in the Nizamats which are under her consideration.

16. The Revenue Procedure of Bhopal is somewhat complicated; practically the whole of the work falls on the Wazir and the Naib Wazir of the Revenue Department. All important business of every description has to be completed by these two officers. The mere numerical figures opposite Fakir Syed Burhan-ud-din's name give no adequate idea of the mass of work which he has got through.

Many of the cases for disposal have been pending 10 and 20 years, and their very voluminous records require days for digestion; still, in the face of these drawbacks, and the fact that for three months Syed Burhan-ud-din was crippled by a bad accident, the Revenue Statements show that he has both done heavy and important work himself, and has made his subordinates work so successfully as to have nearly double the outturn of the previous year. He has worked most loyally and well, and I have every reason to be grateful to him for the valuable assistance he has given me most ungrudgingly. I was extremely glad that the Government of India showed its appreciation of his good service by conferring on him the personal distinction of Khan Bahadur; he has well earned it.

Finding early in the year that the Revenue business was too heavy for one man, I transferred Mr. Abdul Ali to the Revenue Department as an Assistant; now it will be necessary to relieve that department still more, and I think Jadoo Rai with an efficient staff should be transferred from the Civil to the Revenue Department.

17. Certain suggestions of mine for improving the efficiency of the Revenue Administration are now under Her Highness the Begum's consideration: in these I have suggested reducing the Nizamats to three, the number there was formerly, decreasing the number of Tahsildars and increasing their pay and making a redistribution of Tahsils. For instance, I think all the Tahsils below the Vindhyas should be under the Nazim of the South, for he is close to the Railway stations, whereas from either Raisin or Ashta they are all but inaccessible in the rains.

18. A new scheme of Forest Conservancy, modified by the experience gained in a recent tour through the Eastern and Southern Nizamats, is also under Her Highness' consideration. Bhopal Forests are, I regret to say, a thing of the past east of the State Railway; and nothing but the most careful nursing for a series of years will enable them to recover even enough to supply the requirements of the Bhopalis themselves. All foreign trade is impossible and should have been stopped before.

19. The position of Tahsildars is a matter of grave importance to the State. Though they realize no cash, they are responsible for the collection of the State demand for Land Revenue; the money is paid by the Mustajhirs to Tahsildars who lodge Hundis with the Tahvildars. These Hundis are forwarded to Head Quarters and are occasionally dishonoured; the Tahvildar disappearing with his gains while the Hundi is in transit. There have been two occasions recently where the State has been put to heavy loss. One in Diwangunj some years ago, where R20,000 were embezzled. Last year, thanks to Syed Burhan-ud-din's promptitude, a loss of R21,000 was with considerable difficulty saved. As a rule, the Tahsildar's pay varies from R30 to R50; it can hardly be expected that men on this small pay should not succumb to temptation, and adopt some of the many means ready to their hands for obtaining money. Kham Tahsil villages are a fertile source of peculation. To sell immunity from pressure to pay up outstanding balances is another very remunerative process. A third ingenious measure is known as the Soweari Ruqua system. A village is shown in the accounts as land revenue all paid up; on enquiry it is found that some money-lender has stood security for the collections, given his note of hand to the effect that he is responsible; the money is not paid, but no pressure is put on the Mustajhir; he pays for his release from pressure both the Tahsildar and the money-lender, who also shares the profits with the Tahsildar, and when the money is called for, the surety after collecting all he can from the village pleads bankruptcy; or that if pressed he will become bankrupt. Eventually perhaps he agrees to pay by instalments. Thus, the money is collected from the ryots and is divided among the Bania, the Mustajhir, and the Tahsil officials. I found R32,000 outstanding in one Tahsil in this way, and was forced to accept an instalment bond of R3,000 per annum.

Postal Department.

20. The Post Office can hardly be quoted as a source of revenue, as shown in last year's report. The Post Offices are worked at a loss. There has been some improvement in efficiency, but there is room for further reduction.

State Railway.

21. From the State Railway, too, Bhopal has obtained no profits. It has no doubt developed trade largely, so that indirectly the State has been a gainer, but, as an investment, Her Highness has received no return whatever for the 53 lacs sunk in its construction.

When once the Indian Midland Railway opens, the line ought to be more profitable, but before the Indian Midland Railway can carry all the through traffic, considerable and costly alterations will have to be made in the State line. This cost Her Highness the Begum is not inclined to incur.

Sayar Customs.

22. In last year's report, para. 2, I pointed out in detail the very great improvement made during 1886-87 in this branch of the administration, and this improvement has been steadily continued throughout the year under report.

Pressure has been taken off in various directions; the number of articles taxed has been further reduced; also the number of officials and posts. In room of four low-paid Inspectors, or Girdawars, two have been appointed on R75 per mensem, with (so far) increased efficiency.

There has been little alteration in the amount of duties levied, and there have been hardly any complaints from the people.

Many posts in the interior have been closed, and the export duty is now taken at Railway Stations or on the borders of the State. Practically the income of the State is derived from export duties, and Her Highness has accepted this principle so far as to authorize the giving up of most of the import duties which used to check internal trade. The state of the Forests has necessitated the raising of the export duty on timber; it has now been purposely fixed at the deterrent rates of R5 and 10 for two and four-bullock carts respectively for common wood, while the cutting of the higher classes of trees has been closed altogether, except under special permit.

Two new slaughter-houses have been built by Mr. Cook on improved principles at a cost of R4,638, one for cattle and one for sheep and goats. The income derived from this source has increased steadily, although the fees have been largely reduced.

A large grain store, 300 feet long, has been erected at the Railway Station at Bhopal; it should be completed before the rains. It is hoped that the Indian Midland Railway will run a siding along the front of the Store for the convenience of merchants; a good road is being made to it from the city.

A new customs building and a well are under construction at the Dip Railway Station.

Similar buildings will be made at Semra and other stations after the line is opened. The cost of these buildings is R3,647.

At all these stations officials on good pay have been appointed to collect the export duty, while the small Chabutras, or collecting posts in the interior, are being dispensed with.

The officer in charge of this department, Syed Altaf Hussen, has worked extremely well, and has given me much valuable assistance. Reduction to the extent of R10,000 per annum has been effected, and with the savings the position of the remaining of officials has been improved. The pay of the lower grades requires to be raised.

The customs income for the last two financial years is as follows:—

Year.	*Total Collection.*	*Expenses.*	*Net Collections.*
1885-86	R5,11,898	R49,458	R4,62,440.
1886-87	„ 5,18,901	„ 49,846	„ 4,69,055.

These collections have been made without either trouble or hardship to the people. In the face of the radical and sweeping changes that have been effected, I am surprised that income has stood so high. The number of prosecutions of officials has been by no means large. On the whole, considering the outcry that was raised against the Bhopal Sayer two years ago, I think Her Highness may fairly be congratulated on the very great improvement she has effected in a short time; for collections are now made with no more difficulty than there is in Bombay.

Jaghir Resumption.

23. There has been only one resumption, *i.e.* that of Bilkis Jehan Begum Sahiba, amounting to R20,168. Exchanges and alterations have been effected in other Jaghirs, but they do not appear to call for special remarks.

24. The expenditure of the State in special branches has been as follows:—

In hospitality R670 were expended. In the Mahakma Manasib (*i.e.* department, or office, where stipends are paid to persons of respectability) expenditure stood at R8,886.

In the Mahakma Masarif (office where monthly payments are made to the receivers of Her Highness' alms or charity) there was a rise from R4,130 to R4,235.

Shirista Tamirat, or Public Works Department.

25. The expenditure under this head has been R2,45,658. This is outside my administration, and has been incurred on a variety of works, comprising among them the Taj Mehal, a new mosque Her Highness is building to the west of the Taj Mehal, new walls erected round this palace; construction and repairs of various mosques in the city for the benefit of the people, hospitals, schools, a new police choki, &c. The large masonry Sarai near the Railway station has been nearly completed, and promises to be of very great service to travellers. It is an imposing looking building, but the style of architecture is not particularly happy.

On improving the Kothi at Jehangirabad, which is kept up by Her Highness for the use of the Political Officers, R2,156 have been expended.

Mahakma Safai, or City Conservancy and Road Department.

26. Mr. Cook, the Engineer of the Water-works, continues to do exceedingly good work. The cost of the Conservancy Department has been larger than usual, for Her Highness has

wisely purchased a steam eight ton roller at a cost of ₹8,130, which has enabled the Engineer to lay down eight miles of road in and around the city so solidly that it should last for some years.

About 50 yards of the Purana Killa wall which protects the jail fell during the rains and had to be entirely rebuilt, together with a new wall to the south-east of the jail. The cost of these amounted to ₹2,992.

Separate buildings have now been prepared in the jail for civil prisoners and lunatics; both used to be accommodated in the under-trial ward.

The road from the Taj Mehal to the Railway Station has been widened to 40 feet from 18. It will be metalled in the coming rains. Within the city walls masonry side drains on correct levels have been built, and arrangements completed for carrying the drainage out of the city under the Itwara, Jumarati, and Budhwara gates. To complete the drainage system is a work of a series of years. Two water carts and two conservancy carts have been purchased at a cost of ₹990 to supplement the existing establishments.

Two hundred and fifty new lanterns have been placed on different roads at a cost of ₹584. On the eight miles of road metalled, only ₹12,000 have been expended from the Treasury; as the depth of metal varies from 6 to 12 inches, and the width from 18 to 30 feet, the cost per mile may be fairly estimated at ₹3,500, or for eight miles ₹28,000. Thus ₹16,000 have been saved to the State on this work alone by the employment of prison labour. On material for the new water-works ₹73,906 have been expended. It is Her Highness' wish that the expenditure on this should be spread over three years. ₹2,886 have been spent on the new grain store. The work is solid and good. Mr. Cook has also repaired the embankment of a large tank at Kaikhera in Duraha Tahsil, the Ashta and Kalikheri Nizamat buildings and various other works; he has also completed the Wazir's house and kacheri. On these two buildings the following sums have been spent up to date:—

In 1886-87	₹	4,660	0 0
In 1887-88	„	62,833	0 0
In 1888	„	3,991	0 0
TOTAL		71,484	0 0

This includes House, Garden, Kacheri, Guard-room, Out-houses, and Stables for Sowars. The house cost ₹30,000; Colonel Thomason, Chief Engineer at Indore, established it alone at ₹60,000. In this way the expenditure on Public Works has been by—

Mr. Cook	₹	1,58,159	0 0
Mohtamim Tamirat	„	2,45,658	0 0
TOTAL		4,03,817	0 0

27. In addition to the above sums there are ₹12,000 allotted to the Department of Public Works for the Sehore and Ashta road, which was made over to that department early in 1887. It is now to be given back. City Conservancy has long been the subject of careful attention in Bhopal; existing arrangements have been improved, new land has been taken up for the burial of sewage, and the cleanliness of the streets and roads has been very carefully looked after by Mr. Cook, to whom I am indebted for much valuable assistance.

Judicial Criminal and Civil.

28. This branch of the administration is conspicuous for very great improvement. Mr. Maksud Ali Khan has, in spite of much bad health, worked thoroughly well, and is fast bringing the Subordinate Courts into really good order. He is careful in supervision, and his own decisions commend themselves to the people with whom he is certainly popular. Perhaps the best proof of this is the fact that litigants now constantly ask me to send their cases to either of the two Naib Wazirs.

There have been several changes in the personnel of the other Courts. Mr. Mahfuzal Bari (formerly Tahsildar of Kurai in Saugor, C.P.) has replaced Syed Ahmed Husen, appointed Vakil, as Suder-ul-Moham (Sessions Judge), and is doing well. He is a gentleman of good family, of considerable judicial experience, and of otherwise good reputation.

Syed Akbar Ali, formerly a Tahsildar in the Central Provinces, and Manager of the Khyragarh Feudatory State, has replaced Yusuff Ali as Sadr-ul-Sadr (Chief Civil Judge).

Large defalcations have been discovered in the Stamp Revenue by Mr. Maksud Ali Khan; and one of the Treasury Officials has been sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for wholesale embezzlement. His case is under appeal, so I will make no further remarks on

it at present. The supervision of this branch of the Revenue is the duty of the Treasurer; however, in this case the offence came to light in a judicial proceeding, and under my instructions a full enquiry was made. I fear there is little chance of complete recovery of the sums taken. There is room for improvement in the stamp administration, and the question of introducing court-fee stamps, together with some other changes, is now under consideration. The enormous number of petitions that are given in, many without cause, may well now be checked by the imposition of a one-anna stamp.

More than 12,000 petitions have been given in to the Wazir during the year under report, and as each of these entails hearing, and an order, obviously they must seriously hamper the Wazir and his office.

The custom of the State entails a final order from the Wazir in every single Revenue case, however small; and this branch alone, comprising as it does settlement and revision of assessments, is in itself sufficient to employ one officer's full time. How heavy the Minister's work in Bhopal is, may be seen from the annexed Statement showing the total amount of business of all descriptions that he has disposed of during the year under report. I fear that it is hardly possible that this mass of work should have been all efficiently done; but it was necessary at first that the Minister should undertake a large share of business for he had to gain the confidence of the people. I trust that this end has been attained. Now the work must be reduced, for it is impossible to go on at this high pressure.

The Minister heard the final appeal in 92 Criminal and 225 Civil cases during 1887-88, all complicated; in which counsel had to be heard on both sides. It has now been decided that in Civil cases under ₹50, and Criminal involving less than one month's imprisonment, the Naib Wazir's order is to be final.

29. I annex herewith three statements A2, B2, and C2, showing in detail the total amount of Criminal work instituted, pending, and disposed of during the year under report.

A reference to Statement A2 shows that the total number of cases for disposal stood at 14,307, as compared with 10,585 in 1886-87. Out of these 13,475 have been disposed of against 9,983 in the previous year, leaving 832 pending on the 1st April in the 44 Courts. Many of these are cases of embezzlement of very old standing in which no arrests have been made, but enquiries have been going on year after year in one court after another, each officer recording an opinion, and the case being referred from one to another until the record has become interminable and the evidence a mass of confusion.

Jail.

30. With the pressure put on the Criminal Courts the jail population has increased considerably. The exact figures for the whole State are not shown, as the Nazims have not given details of the men confined in their jails, but in Bhopal the numbers have risen from 394 on 1st April 1887 to 503 on 31st March 1888. This increase is partially due to all prisoners sentenced to more than two months' imprisonment having been sent to Head Quarters, as the Mofusil jails were not safe: 1,095 prisoners were received during the year here, and 896 have been discharged.

The jail buildings have been greatly improved; the health of the prisoners has been fairly good, except from September to November, when the mortality was heavy. There were 43 deaths from all causes, no epidemic. The clothing is sufficient and good, so is the food, the prisoners do much hard labour, but they are daily examined by the Medical Officer, and each man is told off to such work as best suits his condition. The jail is not overcrowded and its sanitary condition is much improved.

Whenever the Doctor certifies that a prisoner may recover if released, he is at once allowed to leave except in murder and dacoity cases. Great efforts have been made to prevent the detention of prisoners under trial longer than necessary.

Civil.

31. The annexed Statements A3, B3, C3 and D3 show in full detail how the Civil work of the year has been disposed of.

A3 gives the total number of all descriptions of civil business, original, appeal, and execution of decrees.

The institution of original Civil suits, Statement B3, can hardly be safely compared with the figures given in the last year's report, p. 21, for the returns of last year included all descriptions of Civil business.

Last year's figures must therefore be compared with A3, not B3.

This shows that institutions still increase at a rate that is somewhat alarming, *i.e.* 15,144 in 1887-88, as compared with 10,334 in 1886-87.

In that year the total for disposal was 13,442; during the year under report it stands at 17,216. Of these 14,857 have been disposed of as compared with 11,703. There has been no increase in the number of Courts, but this improved outturn is due to Mr. Maksud Ali Khan's careful supervision. The Sadr Amin and the Munsif Dewani have the largest number of cases. The figures speak for themselves. I will not therefore write more on this subject except to note that the very large number of sentences confirmed on appeal in my Court is due to the fact, that, as a rule, only the Naib Wazir's decisions come to me for decision, and I have seldom to interfere with them. When the two Naib Wazirs were both ill, I relieved them of 100 of their cases, and decided them direct without their intervention; in all other cases their enquiries and decisions are usually so complete that there is little necessity for further action on my part.

The title of Wallah Qadar was conferred on Mr. Maksud Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur, by the Government of India in January last, in recognition of his good services. I think he has deserved well of Her Highness the Begum.

Police.

32. In paragraph 14 of last year's report some of the difficulties regarding Police administration were noted; many of these have still to be met, for re-organization over the whole of a large State takes time. The pay of the lower ranks of the Police force has been raised to R5 per month; that of the Thanadars has still to be considered. Where good men are found Her Highness is always prepared to improve their position. It is hardly to be expected that men who had long been used to act as Police Magistrates should give up willingly all the dignity of their position and act as Chief Constables without some demur. This change was made in 1885-86, and I have done my best to make their position as little irksome as possible. There has been a great improvement in the manner in which crime has been met and dealt with. Some flagrant cases of neglect have occurred, but they are the exceptions. For instance, a dacoity occurred in January last in the heart of Silwani, a town of 4,000 inhabitants; two men were killed and property of considerable value removed. There was a Thanadar with 13 fairly armed sepoys, a Tahsildar with 12 more, and a customs post next door to the house plundered. Without either the connivance of the Police or their most gross cowardice this offence could not have been committed.

33. I regret that I cannot give comparative figures for two complete years, but the returns only date from July 1886. Two Statements are annexed, showing the working of the Police for the last six months of 1886-87, and for the complete year 1887-88.

The figures shown under Dacoity are misleading, for at least one-fourth of the offences entered as ordinary cattle thefts are technically dacoities, and should have been shown as such; cattle dacoities have for so long been reported as ordinary thefts that I have allowed the figures to stand.

A review of the work of the past 18 months shows that Mr. Israr Husen Khan has done extremely good service for the State. In every case in which I have sent this officer out to make personal enquiries he has been successful, and by his active energy he has set the Thanadars a good example, and has shown them how much success depends on immediate and intelligent action.

In 10 cattle dacoities committed in the last six months of this year, 776 head were stolen, but of these 550 have been recovered, almost all before they could leave Bhopal, and the cases have fallen from 27, in which 1,842 head were stolen in the last six months of 1886-87, to 10 cases, and 775 head in the corresponding six months of 1887-88.

During the whole year under report there have been 31 of these cattle dacoities in which 1,465 head were stolen. It is hoped that we have caught the worst of the leaders of these bands of dacoities. One Rupgir Gosain has for years been the terror of the west of the State. He was run down by the Bhopal Police, and arrested by them in Narsingarh last January. An attempt was made to arrest him some time ago, but he escaped after killing one of his pursuers, a Bhopal Policeman.

On this occasion he fired at his pursuers, but he was caught and made over to the Narsingarh police. He has now been handed over for trial in some seven dacoities and one murder case. Another leader Rupa, Bhil, of the Rajgarh State, has also been arrested by Mr. Israr Husen Khan, and is now under trial. The capture of these two men, who have both been successful dacoits for years, has had a marked effect on cattle-lifting.

34. The total number of these offences is still very large. Including dacoities, there have been 645 cases, covering 3,600 head of cattle, of which 2,664 have been recovered, and in 353 cases 505 persons have been convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. To an

agricultural population these heavy losses of cattle are a terrible burden. In the last six months of 1886-87, 3,239 head were stolen, and only 994 recovered.

Dacoity in Bhopal still gives trouble. The removal of 30 Vilaiti sepoys under the orders of the Government of India to Peshawar, the sentence of 20 others to transportation for various terms here, and the sentence of one Vilaiti to death, and 9 to long terms of imprisonment in Indore, where they had been transferred by me for trial, has gone far to check what had grown into an organised system of plunder; but much still remains to be done. In January there was an outburst of dacoity in the Southern Nizamat; prompt measures were taken, resulting in the arrest of the leaders, not until one of them, Abdul Aziz, had severely wounded three of the Police.

He made a singular confession before me, implicating among others the Naib Nazim of the Southern Division of Bhopal. This officer's father-in-law has been convicted of being a leader of dacoits. Both he and Abdul Aziz were lessees of State villages; one of their assistants was brother of a Jaghirdar, and a Daffadar of the State Police, and the men they employed mostly came from Bhilsa. None of these latter have been arrested yet. The evidence against the Naib Nazim was contradictory, but, as he and his father-in-law lived together, if he was not cognizant of his action he must have been singularly unobservant. Since the arrest of these leaders in February, we have not been troubled with dacoities. Robbery is not of infrequent occurrence, though the amount stolen in the 24 cases, ₹590, is small.

There were 1,605 cases of theft of ordinary kinds, in which ₹18,986 worth of property was stolen. The amount of property recovered, ₹10,275, stands high as compared with the results of the last six months of 1886-87, when ₹36,353 were stolen in 1,040 cases and only ₹1,283 were recovered. Judged by this comparison the recovery of the year under report is good, although arrests were made in only 785 out of 1,605 cases.

House-breaking is a common offence; in 703 cases ₹7,523 were stolen, and only 2,983 recovered.

Offences against the person are not very numerous, and they have been dealt with fairly efficiently; there were 105 cases of grievous hurt, and in 63 of these, 79 accused were convicted.

In 17 murder cases convictions were obtained in 13, 22 persons being convicted.

In addition to these 17, in four dacoity and one theft case, murders were committed.

35. Punishment for murder, though nominally death, is, as a rule, imprisonment for life or some shorter term. There is no objection on the part of the Ruler to the infliction of the death penalty, but under the Muhammadan Law it is necessary that the complainant should ask for the execution of the murderer. Where a Hindu is concerned, his religious views generally prevent his asking for the death penalty; the Judge has then to give the severest punishment he can. A Muhammadan sometimes prefers blood money. The result is one that cannot be avoided; men who deserve to be executed escape with a lesser penalty. Still, although the punishment is not as deterrent in every case as might be wished, the number of murders is not large, considering the population of the State exceeds 700,000, and comprises many men of turbulent tribes such as Vilaitis, Mewatis, Goojars, Bairagis and Bhadaks, who are all predatory by nature and set but little store on human life.

36. The Bhadak colony is large, and probably the small amount of local crime among them is due to their anxiety to retain their present asylum. To commit the offences by which they live, they travel far a-field, and return to their homes in the Eastern Nizamat of Bhopal to spend their plunder.

Her Highness has now authorised me to appoint a Sikh (Jewan Singh, formerly Inspector of Police in the Central Provinces) to watch this tribe, and he is now engaged in providing each head of a household with land sufficient to support himself and his family in comfort, if he gives up theft as a profession and takes to agricultural pursuits. The work is a large one, as I now find there are 1,100 souls of this Bhadak tribe located in the State. Seventeen men have just been made over to the Bombay Police for dacoities in Bijapur, others to Saugor, and some 70 of them are under trial for offences in Bhopal at a distance from their homes.

It is to be regretted that this colony has been allowed to attain such large proportions, for the men are useless as members of society, and although they keep their predatory instincts under restraint in Bhopal itself, they are quarrelsome, and are generally feared and disliked by the more peaceable country people.

Her Highness the Begum is in no way to blame for this settlement of Bhadaks in her State, for she foresaw that difficulties would arise, and instructed her officials not to allow these people to settle. Her orders were disregarded by the officials for reasons of their own, and now the colony is too large to be got rid of, but requires to be carefully watched and reformed, if possible. The leaders have now promised me to take to cultivation if treated with liberality'

and as Her Highness has accepted my proposals to give them land at low rates and tuccavi where necessary, the experiment may have a fair trial. As regards the adult present generation I am in no way sanguine of success; something may be done with the children.

37. Few special Police measures have been required during the year under report; besides the Vilaiti incident, it has been necessary to remove from Bhopal three persons whose presence was considered unadvisable.

There is one serious accident to record in connection with Police action; a theft occurred in the Western Nizamat and was reported in two Thanas; parties from both started at once to close the passes, in the hope of cutting off the thieves. In the darkness the two parties met, and mistaking each other for the thieves, used their arms, with the unfortunate result that one policeman was killed. No blame attaches to either of the parties, but the incident is to be regretted. It showed that the Police were on the alert and did their best to act up to their instructions.

38. There has been no increase in the number of Police employed; the position of some of the posts has been altered, and the pay of the force has been increased by ₹1,200 per mensem. In other respects there have been reductions, for instead of a Muntazim on ₹400 per mensem and four assistants on ₹75 each = ₹700 per month, there is now one assistant on only ₹125, and one Inspector on ₹110, or a clear saving of ₹465 per month.

This, however, cannot continue long, as it involves too great a strain on myself. My hands are too full to warrant my acting as head of the Police, except as a very temporary measure.

Mr. Israr Husen Khan is fully competent to carry on the work, as, besides being active and energetic, he has considerable detective ability and a strong liking for his profession.

39. Her Highness the Begum, by building a Kacheri close to my house, has much facilitated my work. The people know that they have only to attend there between ten and six to ensure a hearing; the doors are always open, and there is no guard to prevent free access; petitions can be given in at will. The drawback to this is that advantage is taken of this facility of access to pour in many unnecessary petitions.

A.

General Statement of Revenue business pending, instituted, and disposed of, throughout the Bhopal State during the year 1887-88.

Class of Courts.	No. of cases pending on 1st April 1887.	No. of cases instituted during the year.	Total for disposal.	No. of cases disposed of during the year.	No. of cases remaining undisposed at the close of the year.	Remarks.
Minister's Court	161	1,251	1,412	1,357	55	
Naib Wazir Mal	734	1,564	2,298	1,798	500	
Assistant to Wazir Mal	...	618+18	636	503	133	
Settlement Office	1,029	737	1,766	683	1,083	
Sayar Kul Office	214	292	506	402	104	
Mahakma Tehkikat	252	306	558	185	373	
„ Manasib	...	11	11	11	...	
„ Masarif	16	40	56	36	20	
Huzur Tehsil	...	751	751	683	68	
Girdawar Sayir East	414	130	544	212	332	
„ South	446	116	562	331	231	
Nizamat Junub	336	2,455	2,791	2,365	426	
„ Mashrik	234	2,159	2,393	2,082	311	
„ Shimal	157	1,529	1,686	1,206	480	
„ Magrib	201	1,310	1,511	1,347	164	
Total	4,194	13,287	17,481	13,201	4,280	

B.

Statement showing the result of the trial of Revenue suits in the Bhopal State Courts for the year 1887-88.

Class of Courts.	Suits remaining from last year.	Filed in this year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.						Pending.	Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Decreed.	Decided subject to Her Highness' sanction.	Returned for further enquiry.	Total.		
Minister's Court	126	1,190	1,316	233	...	278	559	197	1,267	49	
Naib Wazir Mal	710	1,455	2,165	5	1	...	1,695	...	1,701	464	
Assistant to do.	...	588	588	22	2	6	431	...	461	127	
Settlement Office	1,029	737	1,766	6	...	...	677	...	683	1,083	
Sayar Kul	214	292	506	257	...	...	145	...	402	104	
Mahakma Tehkikat	...	31	31	...	...	...	28	...	28	3	
„ Manasib	...	11	11	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	
„ Masarif	16	40	56	...	...	...	36	...	36	20	
Huzur Tahsil	...	713	713	147	94	69	342	...	652	61	
Girdawar Sayir East	414	130	544	2	...	...	210	...	212	332	
Ditto South	446	116	562	...	...	...	331	...	331	231	
Nizamat Janub	323	2,293	2,616	999	46	653	517	...	2,215	401	
„ Mashrik	187	1,958	2,145	374	28	603	872	...	1,877	268	
„ Shimal	119	1,408	1,527	458	1	189	444	...	1,092	435	
„ Mahrib	191	1,158	1,349	418	67	287	448	..	1,220	129	
Total	3,775	12,120	15,895	2,921	239	2,085	6,746	197	12,188	3,707	

C.

Statement showing the Execution of Decrees in Revenue Courts of the Bhopal State for the year 1887-88.

Class of Courts.	Decrees pending for execution from the previous year.	Application for execution filed during the year.	Total for disposal.	Decrees executed.		No. of execution cases transferred or dismissed.	No. of execution cases pending on 31st March 1888.	Remarks.
				Completely.	Partially.			
Minister's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Naib Wazir Mal	2	2	4	...	..	4	...	
Assistant to Wazir Mal	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	
Mahakma Tehkikat	252	275	527	133	12	12	370	
Huzur Tahsil	...	38	38	17	11	3	7	
Nizamat Janub	10	55	65	41	1	7	16	
„ Maghrib	3	119	122	80	4	3	35	
„ Shimal	35	95	130	45	8	54	23	
„ Mashrik	10	129	139	53	18	36	32	
Total	312	715	1,027	369	54	119	485	

D.

Statement showing the Business of the Revenue Appellate Courts in Bhopal State for the year 1887-88.

Class of Courts.	Appeals remaining from the previous year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.				Pending at the close of the year.	Remarks.
				Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Total.		
Minister's Court	35	61	96	70	19	1	90	6	
Naib Wazir Mal	22	107	129	86	1	6	93	36	
Assistant to „	...	46	46	32	4	6	42	4	
Nizamat Janub	3	107	110	74	3	24	101	9	
„ Maghrib	7	33	40	24	3	13	40	...	
„ Shimal	3	26	29	4	1	2	7	22	
„ Mashrik	37	72	109	62	8	28	98	11	
Total	107	452	559	352	39	80	471	88	

Statement showing the Work done by the Wazir during the year 1887-88.

No. of Revenue Suits and Appeals decided.	No. of Criminal cases and Appeals decided.	No. of Civil Suits and Appeals decided.	No. outstanding Balances decided.	Revision of assessment of villagers.	New settlement assessments.	No. of petitions presented during the year.	Miscellaneous reports disposed of.	Remarks.
1,357	87	225	597 decided, 436 sent to Mohals for enquiry.	434 villagers.	Chipaner Tahsil, 43 villagers.	12,296	14,572	

A 2.

General Statement showing the Total Number of Criminal Cases instituted, decided, and remaining undisposed in the Bhopal State Courts during the year 1887-88.

Class of Courts.	No. of cases pending on 1st April 1887.	No. of cases instituted during the year.	Total for disposal.	No. of cases disposed of during the year.	No. of cases remaining undisposed on 31st March 1888.	Remarks.
Minister's Court	5	87	92	89	3	
Naib Wazir, Foujdari	64	1,253	1,317	1,285	32	
Sessions Judge	67	665	732	656	76	
Assistant Sessions Judge	70	136	206	190	16	
City Magistrate	49	1,218	1,267	1,217	50	
Munsif	38	1,577	1,615	1,564	51	
Magistrate, Railway	21	31	52	52	...	
Tahsil Huzur	...	391	391	369	22	
Zilla Janub	90	1,839	1,929	1,792	137	1 Nizam Magistrate, 1st class. Six Tahsildar Magistrates, 2nd and 3rd class.
„ Mashrik	150	2,374	2,524	2,395	129	1 Ditto eight ditto.
„ Shimal	83	2,043	2,126	1,985	141	1
„ Maghrib	108	1,948	2,056	1,881	175	
Total	745	13,562	14,307	13,475	832	

B 2.

Statement showing the Result of Appeals and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Bhopal State for the year 1887-88.

Class of Courts.	Number of Appeals.			Disposed of.							Pending on 31st March 1888.	Remarks.
	Pending on 31st March 1887.	Preferred during the year.	Total.	Appeals or Applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further enquiry or evidence ordered.	Total.		
Minister's Court .	3	56	59	13	32	7	2	1	3	58	1	
Naib Wazir, Foujdari . .	22	195	217	22	118	38	18	12	3	211	6	
Sessions Judge .	15	307	322	6	130	50	75	1	35	297	25	
Assistant Sessions Judge . .	16	49	65	....	28	13	21	1	2	65	...	
Nizamut Janub .	6	7	13	...	6	1	1	...	...	8	5	
„ Mashrik .	1	7	8	...	2	4	1	...	...	7	1	
„ Shimal .	...	18	18	...	8	2	5	2	...	17	1	
„ Maghrib	...	16	16	...	7	4	4	...	1	15	...	
Total .	63	655	718	41	331	119	127	17	44	679	39	

C 2.

Statement showing the number of Criminal Cases originally instituted, decided, and pending in the Bhopal State Courts during the year 1887-88.

Class of Courts.	Number of pending cases on 1st April 1887.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total for disposal.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1888.	Remarks.
Minister's Court . .	2	31	33	31	2	
Naib Wazir, Foujdari .	42	1,058	1,100	1,074	26	
Sessions Judge . . .	52	358	410	359	51	
Assistant Sessions Judge .	54	87	141	125	16	
City Magistrate . .	49	1,218	1,267	1,217	50	
Munsif	38	1,577	1,615	1,564	51	
Railway Magistrate . .	21	31	52	52	...	This Court is closed.
Huzur Tahsil . . .	...	391	391	369	22	
Zilla or Nizamat Janub .	84	1,832	1,916	1,784	132	
„ „ Mashrik .	149	2,367	2,516	2,388	128	
„ „ Shimal .	83	2,025	2,108	1,968	140	
„ „ Maghrib .	108	1,932	204	1,865	175	
Total .	682	12,907	13,589	12,796	793	

A 3.

General Statement of Civil Suits instituted, decided, and remaining undisposed in the Courts of Bhopal State during the year 1887-88.

Class of Courts.	Remaining from previous year.	Instituted during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending on 31st March 1888.	Remarks.
Minister's Office	12	(170+50) 220 (577−50)	(182+5') 232 (606−50)	225	7	
Naib Wazir, Civil	29	527	556	432	124	
Appeal Court	34	...	34	34	...	
Sadr-ul-Sadr	199	666	865	722	143	
Moeen Sadr-ul-Sadr	77	462	539	405	134	
Sadr Amin	449	2,316	2,765	2,362	403	
Munsif	311	3,045	3,356	2,898	458	
Civil Judge, Railway	32	27	59	59	...	
Nizamat Mashrik	252	2,261	2,513	2,171	342	
„ Maghrib	189	1,855	2,044	1,831	213	
„ Shimal	280	1,194	1,474	1,250	224	
„ Janub	189	2,175	2,364	2,081	283	
Total	2,053	14,748	16,801	14,470	2,331	
Miscellaneous	19	396	415	387	28	

B 3.

Statement showing the Result of Original Civil Suits instituted in the Courts of Bhopal State for the year 1887-88.

Class of Courts.	Remaining on 1st April 1887.	Instituted during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.						Pending on 31st March 1888.	Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Decreed.	Submitted for sanction.	Returned for further enquiry.	Withdrawn.	Total.		
Minister's Office	4	30	34	7	6	16	5	...	34	...	
Naib Wazir, Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Appeal Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sadr-ul-Sadr	46	191	237	109	86	...	...	1	196	41	
Moeen Sadr-ul-Sadr	8	3	11	5	6	...	...	...	11	...	
Sadr Amin	318	1,746	2,064	519	1,164	...	...	107	1,790	274	
Munsif	129	1,781	1,910	360	1,463	...	...	44	1,814	96	
Civil Judge, Railway	24	27	51	20	31	...	...	...	51	...	
Nizamat Mashrik	172	1,890	2,062	663	1,073	...	...	87	1,823	239	
„ Maghrib	82	1,371	1,453	510	761	...	...	54	1,325	128	
„ Janub	112	1,641	1,753	613	866	...	...	116	1,595	158	
„ Shimal	112	874	986	305	583	...	...	...	888	98	
Total	1060	9,763	10,823	3,209	6,126	16	5	421	9,724	1,099	

C 3.

Statement showing the Business of the Civil Appellate Courts of the Bhopal State for the year 1887-88.

Class of Courts.	No. of appeals pending on 1st April 1887.	No. of appeals instituted during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.						Pending on 31st March 1888.	Remarks.
				Confirmed.	Modified.	Revised.	Returned for further enquiry.	Submitted for H. H. sanction.	Total.		
Minister's Office	8	190	198	147	8	8	27	1	191	7	
Naib Wazir, Civil	29	527	556	225	100	77	...	...	432	124	
Appeal Court	34	...	34	28	6	...	...	...	34	...	
Sadr-ul-Sadr	73	406	479	30	40	90	...	...	438	41	
Moeen Sadr-ul-Sadr	15	127	142	63	19	36	...	...	118	24	
Sadr Amin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Munsif	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Civil Judge, Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nizamat Mashrik	10	85	95	48	13	12	...	...	73	22	
„ Maghrib	11	40	51	14	25	11	...	...	50	1	
„ Janub	2	76	78	53	6	18	...	...	77	1	
„ Shimal	9	25	34	17	2	11	...	...	30	4	
Total	191	1,476	1,667	933	219	263	27	1	1,443	224	

D 3.

Statement showing the Execution of Decrees in the Civil Courts of Bhopal State for the year 1887-88.

Class of Courts.	Applications for execution of Decrees.			Disposed of.			Pending.	Remarks.
	Pending from previous year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Decrees completely executed.	Decrees partially executed.	Total.		
Sadr-ul-Sadr	80	69	149	53	35	88	61	
Moeen Sadr-ul-Sadr, I	1	5	6	5	1	6	...	
„ „ II	...	118	118	29	44	73	45	
Sadr Amin	131	570	701	148	424	572	129	
Munsif	182	1,264	1,446	162	922	1,084	362	
Magistrate, Railway	8	...	8	7	1	8	...	
Nizamat Mashrik	70	286	356	193	82	275	81	
„ Maghrib	96	444	540	286	170	456	84	
„ Shimal	159	295	454	133	199	332	122	
„ Janub	75	458	533	218	191	409	124	
Total	802	3,509	4,311	1,224	2,069	3,303	1,008	

Statement of Crimes with results of Police operations for the year 1887-88, i. e. from 1st of April 1887 to 14th March 1888.

No.	Description.	Total of cases.	No. of cases in which arrests were made.		No. of cases in which no accused were arrested.		No. of cases in which accused were convicted.		No. of cases in which accused were released after trial.		Amount of property lost.	Amount of property recovered.	Remarks.
			No. of cases.	No. of persons.	No. of cases.	No. of accused.	No. of cases.	No. of accused.	No. of cases.	No. of accused.			
											₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
1	Dacoity	10*	9	88	1	15	9	75	...	13	8,521 4 0	4,621 0 9	In four cases murders were committed.
2	Robbery	24	15	39	9	9	13	34	2	5	590 9 6	282 7 9	
3	Cattle-theft	645†	386	643	259	259	353	505	33	138	3,600 cattle.	2,664 cattle.	In one case murder was committed.
4	Theft	1,605‡	785	1,282	820	820	627	1,109	158	173	18,985 9 3	10,275 4 6	
5	Grievous hurt	105	84	106	21	21	68	79	16	27	.....	.....	
6	House-breaking	703	304	445	399	399	273	348	31	97	7,532 13 0	2,982 12 6	
7	Murder	17	14	24	3	3	13	22	1	2	.....	.....	
8	Minor cases	408	235	371	173	173	207	286	28	85	.....	.....	

* Korana, Agurria, Bhojpur, Imalia, Babri, Ataikhera, Etwar, Daudpura, Digwar, Silwani.

† ‡ In four cases out of these, dacoities were committed, in which 531 head of cattle were carried off, *viz.* in Damkhera, P. Bairsia 125. Ahiyapura, P. Juwar 50. Aoli Kheri, P. Bilkisganj 250. Buswaya, P. Ashta 10

Statement of Crimes with results of Police operations from 1st October 1886 to 31st March 1887.

No.	Description of Crime.	Total No. of cases.	No. of cases in which arrests were made.		No. of cases in which no accused were arrested.		No. of cases in which accused were convicted.		No. of cases in which accused were released after trial.		Amount of property lost.	Amount of property recovered.	Remarks.
			Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.			
											₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
1	Dacoity	3*	3	109	...	...	3	61	...	38	1,727 11 0	240 12 0	
2	Robbery	5	4	26	1	1	2	21	2	5	460 3 0	179 14 0	
3	Cattle-theft	533	185	190	348	348	118	125	67	75	3,229 cattle.	994 cattle.	
4	Theft	1,040	404	511	636	636	363	406	41	105	36,353 0 0	1,283 0 3	
5	House-breaking	365	116	138	249	249	103	104	13	34	5,566 11 9	1,757 12 9	
6	Grievous hurt	56	40	41	16	16	23	24	17	17	.....	.....	
7	Murder	9	9	12	...	...	8	11	1	1	.....	.....	
8	Minor offences	168	87	203	81	81	56	114	31	89	.....	.....	

* These dacoities were committed at Khundaria, Purgunnah Pipalthone, Pangri, Purgunnah Chipaner and Haraspur, P. Ashta.

10 Dacoits of Katagaon were arrested and made over to Indore for trial.

ENCLOSURE 4.

Translation of the Annual Administration Report of the Narsingarh State for the year 1887-88.

The Treasury papers exhibit the following results:—

Annual income, together with the arrears recovered, is	R	4,75,277	4 0
Expenditure	„	4,64,853	5 0
Saving	„	10,423.15	0

This expenditure includes R86,278 paid to creditors to liquidate the State debts.

2. The Rabi crops sustained much injury owing to a heavy fall of hail. The outturn of opium was far below the average. This will have a great effect on the Revenue.

3. The price of food-grains continued to be very high throughout the year. Dysentery and fever were as prevalent as usual, but no cholera epidemic visited the country.

4. The new Jail building for the safe custody and accommodation of the convicts has been completed.

To remove the inconvenience hitherto felt for want of water by the inhabitants of the fort, a pump was set up at the foot of the hill on which the palace of His Highness the Raja stands. This pump will draw up water from the tank to a height of 350 feet, and it will be a great boon to the people residing on the hill. The construction of 41 wells was commenced during the year under report.

5. Proper arrangements have been made to keep the Treasury Accounts, and now there is no chance, as formerly, that State money will be embezzled.

His Highness the Raja is pleased with this arrangement, but those that once derived illegal profits from this source do not wish the continuance of the present system of keeping accounts.

6. The survey of the district has been completed. Any reforms that may be found needful will be effected during the ensuing tour through the district next cold season.

7. Lieutenant-Colonel H. Wylie, C.S.I., the Political Agent of Bhopal, on the occasion of his last tour through the Ageney, inspected the Treasury, the Record Office, &c., and expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which business was conducted. This encouraged the officials to work with more zeal and honesty, and warned the seditious people to abstain from doing further mischief in future.

8. During the year under review a fair for the sale of cattle was established at Pachaur, free of duty, for the coming three years.

9. Seven hundred and sixty-four criminal cases, in which 1,175 persons were concerned, were enquired into and disposed of as under:—

Acquitted	190
Escaped	1
Imprisoned	88
Fined	530
Whipped	48
Imprisoned and fined	63
Imprisoned, fined, and whipped	17
Bound over to keep the peace and security taken for good conduct	57

Two of the above mentioned cases, with five men concerned, were transmitted to the Political Agents' Court for disposal, and 43 cases, with 76 men concerned, remained for disposal at the end of the year under review.

One hundred and eighty-six Civil suits were instituted during the year. Among these 166 suits, of the value of R10,543, were disposed of.

Two hundred and forty Revenue cases were settled, and 667 other miscellaneous cases were disposed of.

NARSINGARH:
The 14th July 1888.

(Sd.) MIAN HARI SINGH,
Dewan of Narsingarh.

ENCLOSURE 5.

Translation of the Administration Report of the Maksudangarh State under the Bhopal Agency for the year 1887-88.

The papers relating to the income and the expenditure of the State exhibit the subjoined results :—

	R	a.	p.
Income inclusive of the last year's arrears	30,960	7	10
Expenditure	29,788	7	1
Balance	1,172	0	9.

This expenditure includes the sum of R6,369-13-3, which was paid to State creditors. The balance of debts now remaining to be paid is R3,783-12.

To meet the wishes of the Raja Sahib an elephant was purchased for him for R2,000.

2. The issues and receipts during the year under review show the following numbers:

Receipts	4,688
Reports	125
Parwanas	291
Orders	75
Letters	163
Cheques issued on the Treasury from January 1888 to the close of March 1888	242

3. Fifty-eight criminal cases, including cattle theft, were registered during the year.

The number of persons arrested were 108. Out of these, 2 cases and 21 persons were transferred to the Political Agent's Court at Sehore for final disposal; 2 accused persons were made over to the Rajgarh authorities at Biaora, one to Suthalia, and one to Seronj. The remaining accused persons were disposed of by the State as under—

Imprisoned	9
Fined	16
Imprisoned and fined	4
Whipped	1
Escaped	1
Acquitted	52

One Kale Khan, convicted of murder, committed by him at Maksudangarh, was hanged there with the sanction of Government.

4. The following table will show the state of Civil Justice :—

Number of suits instituted during the year	57
Last year's balance	2
Total	59
Disposed of	57
Balance on hand	2

The value of the newly-instituted suits was R1,809-6-6.

Besides this, 294 miscellaneous cases were disposed of during the year under review.

5. Untimely rain injured the Kharif crops, while a heavy fall of hail destroyed the Rabi crops and the opium. The consequence was dearness of food-grains. The prices were as under :—

Wheat per Bhopal rupee	18 seers.
Gram " "	18 "
Jwar " "	27 "
Macca " "	26 "

Eighty-six manis and 2 sae of food-grain were imported into the State from Foreign Territories during the year, while 266 manis and 5 saes were exported to Foreign Territories during the same period.

6. Five new wells were sunk during the year in the district, and a village under the name of "Raghunathpura" was founded, bordering the village of Kherar of Maksudangarh.

7. People suffered much from ague. The second Rani, Bhatiani Sahiba, died of fever.

APPENDIX D.

No. 1039, dated Bundelkhand Agency, Nowgong, the 10th August 1888.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Wilson, Political Agent, Bundelkhand,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Bundelkhand Agency for the year 1887-88.

Officers.

There have been no changes during the year. Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Wilson held charge of the Agency throughout the year. The office of Cantonment Magistrate was held by Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple, and that of Boundary Settlement Officer and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent by Captain Dressner, also for the whole year under report.

The Political Agent's Tour.

2. * * * * * * * *

My tour commenced in the middle of November with a visit to Gaurihar, for the installation of the present Jaghirdar on succession. Thence I proceeded to the leading State of the Hasht Bhaya Group, Tori-Fatehpore, where, besides the Chief of that Jaghir, I saw also the Chief of Byna, the Hissadars of Bijna, and the Puttidars of Dhurwai. Continuing my march I visited Sampther, Khanyadhana, and Datia, and from the latter place made a flying visit to Gwalior in order to lay before the Agent to the Governor General matters requiring his consideration. During January I was able, by rapid marches, to visit the capital of the Orchha State, as also Bijawar, Punna, Ajaigarh and Charkhari. It was then necessary for me to return to head-quarters for the reception of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

* * * * * * * *

Charkhari next required my presence, the occasion being the marriage early in February of the youthful Chief. * * * A second visit to the limits of the Agency where Datia borders on the Jhansi District and Gwalior, in connection with special measures to repress dacoity, occupied the remainder of the regular camp season.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall for the year amounted to 53·17 inches, being somewhat in excess of the normal rate and higher than that of either of the two preceding years by 7 and 8 inches. There was a good deal of irregularity in its distribution as regards localities; and complaints of an excess or deficiency at critical times, in some places; the Kharif suffered accordingly, and a deficient crop was reported in some States. The generally abundant total rainfall, however, filled the noble tanks, which are a feature in parts of the country, very satisfactorily. Hail-storms, as usual, caused some damage, but the only part in which this occurred to any noteworthy extent was in the Gawrihar Jaghir, where a storm of unusual violence was reported at the time of the wheat harvest. The injury caused extended over the greater part of this small State, and in some villages was said to have involved the loss of almost the entire crop. The loss would have been still more severe but for the fortunate circumstance that part of the harvest had been gathered in.

Public Health.

Cholera was of general prevalence throughout Bundelkhand, almost all parts suffering from the visitation at different times, and in some cases severely. At the capital of Sampther, the outbreak, though short in duration, was exceedingly violent, the work in the public offices and the State administration being, it was reported, for a brief period almost paralysed in consequence. The Satwara Pargunnah of Charkhari suffered long and severely, and special measures of relief became necessary; the disease was also rife in the capital. A heavy mortality was reported from the Orchha State. In Nowgong itself a sharp attack occurred among the British troops; the cases, though not numerous, were all fatal. In the Bazar 19 deaths occurred out of 31 persons affected. The town of Chatarpur was fortunate in enjoying a complete immunity for which I am unable to account.

The remains of the small-pox noticed in last year's report lingered in some States over the first few months of the present year, and a re-appearance of the disease manifested itself in the neighbourhood of Nowgong towards its close.

As usual, large numbers of vaccinated children were brought up for inspection at the principal places on my tour, and notwithstanding apathy in certain quarters, there were on the whole indications that the benefits of the operation are not unappreciated.

Political Pensioners.

5. There were 3 deaths among Political Pensioners—

1. Kuar Durga Gir died on the 23rd May 1887. He was in receipt of an hereditary pension of ₹121-11-5 per mensem, which was divided at his death between Mussamat Luchman Kuar, his widow, and Kuar Bed Gir and Kuar Ghan Shiyam Gir, his brother and nephew.
2. Kuar Mahadeopuri died on 21st September 1887, being in receipt of an hereditary pension of ₹6-10-2 per mensem, which is to be continued to the mother of the deceased for her life.
3. Mussamat Dharam Kuar, a widow of Raja Gajraj Gir, died on 14th January 1888, her pension of ₹75 lapsing to the Government.

Deaths of Chiefs.

6. Dewan Banka Pyare Ju, the Jaghirdar of Banka Pahari, died on the 23rd November 1887. He had been for some time in ill health having suffered much from fever. The Jaghirdar dying without male issue, his next brother, Dewan Sukh Sahib, has been recommended for the succession to the Jaghir.

Local Manufactures.

7. Of Local manufactures which make no progress in Bundelkhand, little is to be said beyond a repetition of what has been stated in former reports. In Orchha the national weapons continue to be manufactured, especially matchlocks of superior workmanship and fair artistic merit. In Bijawar and Datia also arms are made; good brass-work is produced in Orchha, and of late, small daris of some excellence have been woven. Daris in Datia, paper in Chatarpur, and cotton cloths in Tori-Fatehpore, complete the list of the industrial productions.

Irrigation.

8. The desire of the Sampthar State for canal water has not been sufficiently keen to induce the State hitherto to take active measures to obtain a supply. The Durbar's movements in this direction have been exceedingly deliberate, but quite recently there has appeared a disposition to really do something. The Maharaja's brother at Sami has expressed a wish for water, but there is, as usual, a reluctance to accept the terms and conditions of the Canal Department.

A draft agreement between Government and the States concerned in respect of jurisdiction and other matters connected with the canal having been drawn up in consultation with the Canal Authorities, was submitted to Government, whose approval to its provisions having been accorded, the States, *viz.* Datia, Sampthar, and Baoni were addressed and their assent obtained.

Boundary Settlement.

9. Work in this department was carried on with energy and success during the year by Captain Dressner. The number of cases settled was not so great as last year, but in view of the fact that the Boundary Settlement Officer was for a considerable time in January engaged in local investigation in a case connected with dacoity near the borders of the Agency, and also at the request of the Resident, Gwalior, in another case beyond the border, the progress made was very satisfactory. Much time was occupied in marching from the Eastern to the Western limits of the Agency, a distance of some two hundred miles.

Including 4 cases noted in the last report as settled after the close of the year, there were 33 cases on the register at the beginning of the year. To these were added 23 new disputes, bringing up the total for disposal to 56. During the season 1887-88 Captain Dressner decided 25 cases, which, with 1 dispute settled amicably through the Agency, gives a total of 26, and leaves a balance of 30 disputes pending at the close of the year. Two of the settled cases were disputes with the Jhansi District and three with Gwalior. In addition to the above work, a line including 13 village boundaries between Myher and Nagod in the Baghelkhand Agency was decided after the 31st March 1888.

The unpaid arrears due by Bijawar on account of boundary charges again prevented the disputes in which that State is concerned being taken up; there are now 15, or half the total number on the file.

Payments to the extent of R3,165-9-5 having been made during the year, the liabilities of the Durbar at its close amounted to R716-6, and it is hoped that the discharge of the remaining debt may soon permit of the resumption of proceedings in its cases.

Punna has an even larger number of cases on the file, being a party to no less than 20 pending disputes.

II.—Condition of the Native States.

10. The following States were under management during the year:—

Charkhari.
Chatarpur to the end of August 1887.
Sarila.
Gerowli.
Bhaisonda.

Tori-Fatehpore has continued under the administration of the widow of the late Jaghirdar.

Charkhari.

11. The administration of this State under the supervision of the Agency, through the medium of the Muntazim Rao Bahadur Jujhar Sing Ju Deo, the father of the minor Chief, has continued to be satisfactory.

The year's ordinary net Revenue from all sources amounted to R5,82,000, and the Expenditure, which included a larger amount than the formal provision for Public Works, and an increase in the State charges in connection with the Chief's marriage, to R6,64,000, the result, after inclusion of the opening balance, R68,500, being a deficit of R13,500. In the above figures, the greater part of the extraordinary expenditure on the young Chief's marriage has not been brought to account, large outstanding advances awaiting adjustment in due course. To meet these expenses and the Public Works charges a lakh of Government paper had to be realized from the invested funds of the State, and R90,000 borrowed.

The invested funds of the State at the close of the year amounted to R5,00,000.

The fine Durbar Hall has been nearly completed on the original design, the work remaining to be done being chiefly interior decoration. An upper storey, which it was considered necessary to add for the protection of the handsome ceiling, has been pushed on with fair energy. In view of certain unfavourable conditions, the progress made with the substantial *gird* of the palace has been good, but the artistic gateway of carved stone will, owing to the nature of the work being rather beyond the powers of the local contractors, take a longer time than was expected. A commodious kothee, or commissariat godown, and other minor works have been completed.

The Maharaja's education under Mr. Morison made fair progress for the first half of the year, when interruptions were caused first by the tutor's illness and then by the preparations for the Chief's marriage. Mr. Morison resigned his post at the end of January and arrangements for the carrying on of His Highness' education will require consideration.

Towards the close of the year the young Maharaja's marriage was celebrated with much general rejoicings and festivities on a large scale. The family occupies a high position in the general estimation of Bundelkhand, and the gathering of Chiefs and Thakurs on the occasion was imposing.

On the whole, the seasons, from an agricultural point of view, were favourable, and the rainfall plentiful, tanks receiving a full supply. As regards the public health, however, the year was an unfortunate one. Cholera prevailed in the capital and district, and was severe in the Satwara Pargunnah in which special measures of relief were adopted: the total number of deaths registered was nearly 800. It was followed by ague and small-pox, the total mortality from all causes reaching over 3,000, or not far from double that of the previous year.

Good work was done in the State dispensary under Assistant Surgeon Mado Sudan Maitra, who has continued efficiently to supervise the Jail and Slaughter-house, and has been energetic in his efforts towards improved sanitation, to which the natural conditions existing at Charkhari are very unfavourable.

Charkhari maintains its position as standing highest among the Bundelkhand States in respect of education. The school has again been very successful in the Central India Schools Examination, passing 13 candidates and winning the Indore Residency College silver medal and many scholarships. One student also passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination.

The girls' school continues to be a credit to the State, and, favoured by the personal interest of the Muntazim, has made good progress.

Chatarpur.

12. This State has remained for less than half the year under the direct supervision of the Agency, the Chief, Vishwanath Sing, having been invested at his attainment of majority on the 29th August 1887 with ruling powers under the sanction of the Government of India. The investiture of His Highness was made in a Durbar held for the occasion and attended by the Officer Commanding at Nowgong and a large number of the officers of the garrison, and by a great assemblage of the principal Thakurs and officials of the State. The event was celebrated with every mark of general rejoicing, and the display of good-will evoked in all quarters gave a happy augury for the future of the rule then inaugurated.

Deputy-Collector Munshi Chatarbhuj Sahai, who having been appointed more than a year earlier to the management of the State, under the control of the Agency as Dewan, had devoted his efforts with success to the improvement of the administration, was retained in his office under the new *regimé*. His character and ability have been appreciated by the Raja, who wisely desires to have the benefit of his services extended for a further period.

One of the measures introduced after assumption of the administration by the Raja was the appointment of a Bench of Honorary Magistrates to deal with minor offences in the town of Chatarpur, from which substantial relief to the Nazamat Court is hoped for.

The results of the financial administration of the year have been very satisfactory. The Revenue collections exceeded the estimates considerably, and a saving was effected on the ordinary expenditure. Notwithstanding heavy extraordinary charges, mainly on account of the Chief's cold weather tour, the estimated surplus of the year improved by ₹18,000. The income, including a balance carried forward from the previous year of ₹1,78,000, amounted in round numbers to ₹5,33,000, and the expenditure, including a charge on account of Public Works of ₹1,41,000 to ₹4,74,500, leaving a closing balance of ₹58,500 nearly.

The invested funds of the State at the close of the year amounted to seven lakhs.

The distribution of the rainfall as regards both locality and season was not altogether favourable, and the Kharif crops suffered, but was on the whole fair. The outturn of the Rabi harvest, notwithstanding local injury from frost and hail, was generally exceptionally good.

The Raja made a tour to Jagannath in January and February, visiting Calcutta and the places of note *en route*. He was accompanied for part of his travels by Mr. Morison, his late tutor, the benefit of association with whom he continued to enjoy for some months after his investiture, when his tutelage virtually ceased.

In the prosecution of public works delay and difficulty have been encountered owing to the failure of contractors on whom, as available at Chatarpur, it has been proved no reliance can be placed. Progress has nevertheless been made with the new Durbar Hall and public offices, and a commodious Jail was at the point of completion when the year closed. The road opening up the Kishengarh Pargannah was also nearly finished, and repairs to several tank bunds have been executed.

The State school has maintained its position of the next best after that of Charkhari, in Bundelkhand, having passed one student for the Calcutta University Entrance and four for the Central India Schools examinations. The schools for girls have also continued to prosper.

The returns of the working of the charitable dispensary show a large increase in the number of cases treated, which has been attributed by the Assistant Surgeon in charge and the Dewan to a higher appreciation on the part of the people of the benefits of our system of treatment rather than to any greater prevalence of sickness.

Sarila.

13. The course of events in this little State during the year calls for no special remarks. Rao Sambhar Sing, the father of the young Chief, has carried on the administration under the control of this Office.

The young Raja has continued his studies at the Rajkumar College. Though showing no special taste for book learning, he is a bright intelligent boy, for whom, with proper care and training, a good future may be anticipated.

The State has a lakh permanently invested in Government paper, and a further balance available for such investment at present otherwise profitably employed.

Gerowli.

14. Pandit Damodar Dass has continued to manage this small jaghir satisfactorily. The Revenue was again adversely affected, owing to injury to the Kharif crop from excess of rain. Reduction of debt to the extent of ₹883 was effected, and the balance now stands at Rs. 33,737.

Under the authority of the Agent to the Governor General, certain villages which had improperly remained in possession of Kuar Bankaju after the death of the late Jaghirdar, and with respect to which his management was far from satisfactory, were resumed, a cash allowance for life being assigned in lieu.

Bhaisonda.

15. Constant complaints have been made in the name of the widow of the late Jaghirdar against the management by the Kamdar, Gaya Pershad. The lady is undoubtedly unreasonable and under the influence of interested relatives and advisers, but it seems certain that the Kamdar, if gifted with more firmness and tact, might have prevented much of the constant trouble which the affairs of this very petty jaghir have caused to the Agency. Bhaisonda is unfortunately one of the most remote of the charges of this Office, and a visit to it during the year was impossible, and owing to the want of intelligence and perversity of the parties to the mutual complaints, the dealing effectually with them through the medium of correspondence is hopeless.

States administered by their own Chiefs.

Orchha.

16. This the leading State of Bundelkhand continues to deserve the favourable notices of its administration recorded in former reports. The co-operation of the Durbar was called for in the special measures against dacoity in adjacent territories, and was freely and effectively accorded. Some outlying tracts lying in quarters where the crime was rife during last cold season, caused much anxiety to the Durbar and received its special attention. An exchange of certain of such villages, which by reason of isolation from the main area of the State are with difficulty reached by the administration, if found practicable, would conduce to the effective dealing with violent crime.

Datia.

17. Dacoity and the measures for its suppression demanded serious attention here, the prevalence of the crime on or near its borders being a menace to the peace of the neighbourhood. Notwithstanding all that has passed on this subject, it is difficult to believe that the Durbar has exerted itself in earnest against the evil, or that it has acted with sufficient vigour against the apathy or possible connivance of officials or other influential persons in the matter. The Durbar has, however, under the pressure exerted, moved with more energy of late in concert with the active measures adopted in the neighbouring Gwalior districts, and it may be hoped with good result.

Sampthar.

18. Matters between the Chief and his eldest son, referred to in last year's report, have not yet reached a satisfactory solution. Advances towards a practical arrangement have been made but with little or no approach, it is to be feared, towards the establishment of cordial relations. The young man has appeared indisposed to a life of privacy and retirement, aiming rather, at the instigation probably of interested persons about him, at a status and influence which would under the circumstances be inappropriate.

Of the insane *ex*-Chief little is heard. He continues to live at Sami under the care of the Maharaja's younger brother, in the nominal enjoyment of an allowance which is probably beyond his requirements.

Enquiries into several complaints against the Durbar of oppression tended to the conclusion, that while there is much in the methods of the administration to which exception might be taken, the specific complaints were groundless or exaggerated, being the result of intrigue or instigation.

Panna.

19. There is little to notice in the ordinary administration which has worked satisfactorily. It is to be regretted, however, that the relations between the Durbar and the principal jaghirdars have undergone no improvement. In the case of the Maharaja's next brother, the claims advanced to certain villages necessitated the intervention of the Agency. These, after a full enquiry, were found to be unsustainable, but Dewan Lokepal Sing showed no disposition to accept this result, or to make any advance towards a reconciliation. His references to, or complaints against, the Durbar are always couched in bitter, and sometimes in offensive terms, and his attitude is consistently uncompromising and contumacious.

Special measures for the preservation of order became necessary on the Panna Sohawal boundary at Birsingpur, which is a most inconvenient one, running as it does between the habitations of the opposite sides. A violent death, which, though not directly connected with the boundary, yet seemed in a measure the result of the embittered feelings which had grown up between people of the two States, led to an enquiry by the Political Agent of Baghelkhand and the posting of a few Agency police to maintain peace.

Bijawar.

20. Of affairs in this State it is impossible to write with satisfaction or confidence.

At my visit to Bijawar in January I found much of the infirm and uncertain dealing in matters needing decision which has long characterised the administration. Something appeared to have been achieved in the direction of improved method and efficiency in departments by the new officials above referred to, but their power is very limited, and without more stability at its head, the conduct of State affairs can hardly become satisfactory.

The relations of the Chief with some of the more important Thakurs are very unfortunate.

Ajaigarh.

21. A brief visit to this State during my tour in January elicited nothing calling for special remark, and there has been little to disturb the even course of the administration save the differences between the Durbar and the Thakur of Chaparwara.

The claims originally advanced by the latter were years ago found quite unsustainable, and the understanding subsequently arrived at, and embodied in a document, has been repudiated by him. While there is on the part of the Durbar perhaps a want of sympathy and indulgence, the Thakur has certainly shown himself unreasonable and refractory.

Baoni.

22. A somewhat unfavourable season caused some embarrassment in the financial administration. In other respects the management of affairs appears satisfactory. The debt due to Government has been nearly paid and should be extinguished before the close of next year. There are, however, other burdens to be cleared off, and the present balance of revenue and expenditure has not permitted the increase to the allowance of the ex-Nawab, which he has urgently pressed for.

The Durbar has evinced the utmost willingness to avail itself of the advantages of the Betwa Canal, and it is hoped that a supply of water may be secured for next season which will prove of great value to agriculture.

Beronda.

23. The condition of this little State continues decidedly backward, and little capacity has been shown by the new Raja for dealing with the troubles caused by a rather intractable and arrogant brotherhood, and the utter absence of strength or system in the administration. My anticipation that the late Dewan would fail to render useful service to the State has been realized. He did not enjoy the confidence or support of his master, had not the tact or strength to cope with the difficultes of the position, and was constantly absent till his connection with the State was finally severed.

An Ameen of the Agency, whose services were lent in connection with assessment work, was subsequently appointed Kamdar, but it is to be feared that a considerable leaven of the very unsatisfactory official body of the previous *régime* remains.

Khaniadhana.

24. It was again in connection with dacoity that this State continued chiefly to demand attention. The conduct of the Kamdar Mangal Sing had been so constantly the object of sinister reports and depositions in this connection that a special enquiry into the matter became necessary, and Munshi Chandi Pershad was deputed for the duty. The difficultes in the way of obtaining good evidence were great, and no direct proof on which criminal proceedings in respect of complicity with dacoits could be taken was forthcoming.

But the state of things found to exist at Khaniadhana, coupled with the very numerous evil reports received against the Kamdar, and the evidence of his mal-practice in a case under the notice of the Agency, rendered it necessary to insist on his removal from his post.

In February the State was transferred from the charge of this Agency to that of the Resident at Gwalior, whence its supervision can, in view of its entanglement with Scindia's territories, be more simply and conveniently carried on.

Jijni.

25. The results of the enquiry into the revision of the settlement referred to in last year's report were duly received and considered, and the results arrived at generally approved. It is hoped that the care and efforts devoted to this matter may result in a permanently satisfactory solution of the issues between the Rao and his people.

26. The other petty States under the Agency call for no special notice.

III.—Judicial.

Civil Justice.

27. The civil jurisdiction of the Political Agent is confined to appeals from the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong, there being no original jurisdiction. No appeals were instituted during the year.

Criminal Justice.

28. Details are presented in the tabular Statement B appended to this report. Four cases on the capital charge were tried during the year, conviction, with sentence of death, following in two, and the accused being acquitted in the other two. There were two cases of culpable homicide, one of which was disposed of, and the other remained pending, at the close of the year.

A case of death of a widow on the funeral pyre of her deceased husband occurred in Gaurihar in October. A full investigation failed to establish any case against the members of the family or others of complicity in the act, which must be regarded as one of suicide. A gross failure on the part of the petty local official to take reasonable precautions was proved, and he was punished accordingly. The apathy and absence of active effort on the part of the family and villagers generally was clear, and demanded serious notice, and a fine was inflicted on the village. No blame in respect of the act was found to rest on the administration.

Dacoity.

29. Fourteen cases of dacoity were reported, four occurring in Orchha, three in Datia, four in Panna, and three in different petty States. The aggregate value of the plundered property was about ₹13,336, of which nearly ₹10,000 worth was carried off in the Datia dacoities. Of these, the most serious was committed in the village of Padri, and accompanies with violence when property to the value of nearly ₹7,000 was plundered.

Apart from the abnormally large number of crimes of the class above given, dacoity was of unusual prevalence in tracts of Gwalior Territory bordering on Orchha, Datia, and Khaniadhana, and became the subject of special repressive measures, in which the States above-named were called upon to lend their co-operation. The Khaniadhana State was at the same time transferred to the charge of the Gwalior Residency.

A flagrant case of dacoity in which death resulted occurred on the Jhansi-Gwalior road in October last. Certain of the perpetrators, who were traced to a neighbouring Datia village, were brought to trial at Jhansi. Some time after an informer in the case was murdered in the Gwalior village of Karahar by a gang, under circumstances raising a strong presumption that the act was one of revenge. It having been asserted that certain of the people of the Datia village referred to were the prime movers in the last outrage, and even that men in the Durbar employ were implicated, my special enquiries were directed to it. Nothing however could be established in support of the latter charge, and, with regard to the Datia villagers, the results of the action of the Gwalior Authority, with whom their trial rests, must be awaited.

Certain outlying villages of Orchha, the neighbourhood of which was reported to be a favourite refuge for dacoits, caused a good deal of inconvenience to that Durbar, which, in response to the call made upon it, took prompt measures against the evil. It would be of decided advantage however if, as the Durbar desires, an exchange could be effected in the case of these and other detached tracts in which effective control is difficult.

In Khaniadhana, a noticeable ocurrence in this connection was the occupation of the village of Dharampur by a body of Gwalior Military, upon information of its being largely implicated in dacoity: most of the property found in the village was brought under attachment, and the male inhabitants having made their escape almost to a man, it became necessary that Captain Dressner, Boundary Settlement Officer, then engaged in the neighbourhood, should enquire into

and temporarily arrange the matter. In pursuance of the transfer of the State to the Gwalior Residency, the case went subsequently for disposal to that office.

Thagi, &c.

30. No cases of Jalparwa, Samadh, Thagi, or kidnapping for immoral purposes, were reported during the year.

Robbery of Government Mails.

31. There were no robberies of Government mails or cash in transit within the Agency limits during the year. A dacoity was reported as having been committed upon a trader travelling by the mail cart between Nowgong and Banda. The scene of the robbery, however, being beyond this jurisdiction, the investigation of the case devolved upon the Hamirpur authorities.

Female Infanticide.

32. Neither among the Parihar Thakurs of Jigni nor the Kachwaha Thakurs of Chatarpur has an instance of this crime been reported. The following are the numbers of registered births and deaths among the former:—

	Males.	Females.
Total births	203	164
Total deaths	96	85
	107	79

The number of the Kachwaha Thakurs is returned at the same figure as last year, 1889.

Professional Criminals.

33. The statistics of the only two classes registered under this head in the Agency are noted below, the returns being received from Orchha and Datia:—

Tribes.	Returned at the close of 1886-87.	Rejoined during 1887-88.	Total.	Absconded during 1887-88.	Died during 1887-88.	Total.	Remaining at the close of 1887-88.	Remarks.
Sanorias	46	...	46	...	...	...	46	
Chandrabedis	94	...	94	6	11	17	77	
	140	...	140	6	11	17	123	

IV.—Revenue.

34. The realizations on account of tribute due to Government during the year amounted to R27,389-7-6, and included R195-2 on account of arrears from Paldeo, and R27,194-5-6 for the year under review—the details being as under—

	R	a.	p.
Panna	9,955	0	0
Charkhari	8,583	9	6
Ajaigarh	7,013	12	0
Bihat	1,400	0	0
Paldeo	437	2	0
Total	27,389	7	6

Succession Nuzzerana.

35. Was recovered from Gerowli and Beronda as follows:—

	R	a.	p.
Gerowli	2,279	0	0
Beronda	9,287	10	8
Total	11,566	10	8

Tabular Statements appended to this report give the Revenue and Expenditure of the Nowgong Cantonment Fund, the Agency Local Fund, and the Rajkumar College Fund.

V.—Education.

Rajkumar College at Nowgong.

36. At the commencement of the year there were 15 boys on the roll, and at its close 14. Mr. Mather conducted the duties of Principal throughout the year, and continued, as before, to give his constant care and efforts to the welfare and advancement of the boys, joining and encouraging them in their games, as well as urging and helping them in their studies.

The Annual Examination was held before the Dussera vacation, and was conducted in English subjects by Captain Barr, 3rd Bengal Infantry, and Captain Dressner, Boundary Settlement Officer, for whose kindly afforded aid in this work my acknowledgments are due. In the Vernacular Department the College had the advantage of a very efficient and careful examination in the Agency Mir Munshi. The results reported were very fairly satisfactory. A distribution of prizes followed the examination; these were awarded, not only for proficiency in studies, but also in riding and gymnastics, and for regularity of attendance.

Instruction in riding and gymnastics has been steadily carried on, and in these healthful exercises and also in lawn tennis, an excellent standard has been reached, to the decided advantage of the health and physique of the boys.

The valuable library of the institution has received some useful additions.

Mr. Mather's cold weather tour included an inspection of the schools in Orchha, Datia, Sampthar, and Charkhari. The following extracts from his report give the salient points noticed by him:—

Orchha State School.

"The school is poorly attended and the results were very bad. It sadly wants being reorganized."

Datia State School.

"The school remains in a very backward state. For such an important State as Datia there ought to be an excellent school at the capital, instead of its ranking fifth in merit among the schools in Bundelkhand. The Rajkumar class was very largely attended. None of the boys, however, were very far advanced. They seemed to be fonder of their gymnastic exercises, which they did very well."

Sampthar State School.

"The Hindi Department of this school was very largely attended. The teacher appeared to have done his best, considering he is the only man to teach so many boys. The boys of the first two classes acquitted themselves very well."

Charkhari Boys' School.

"Under Pundit Jugal Kishore this school still maintains its position as being the best school in Bundelkhand. The boys are well grounded in the lower classes and consequently do well in the higher. I was very much pleased with my examination."

Charkhari Girls' Schools.

"This school is most largely attended, and excellent instruction is imparted. The Maharajah's father, the Muntazim of the State, takes a very warm interest in it. The building is a most suitable one, large and well ventilated."

VI.—Public Works.

Imperial Military.

37. No new work was inaugurated, the completion of the quarter guard and cells for the Royal Artillery and of the Commissariat conductors' quarters being the most important business in this Department. The total expenditure for the year amounted to R34,058.

Imperial Civil.

38. The causeway over the Ken river on the Nowgong-Sutna road noticed in last year's report has been completed, and this important work should prove of much value during the ensuing monsoon. Progress has been made with the Banda-Saugor road, and upon the

section of 27 miles remaining at the commencement of the year nearly the whole of the metal has been collected, and half consolidated. The total expenditure on communications has been ₹36,630.

VII.—Railway.

39. The Indian Midland Railway has been pushed on during the year. The section from Cawnpur to Jhansi having been completed, was opened for traffic on 1st February.

On the main line from Bhopal northwards to Jhansi one important bridge has been finished, and the remaining bridges are nearly ready for their girders. The earthwork has been nearly completed and about 70 miles of rails laid.

On the Jhansi-Manikpur section progress has been less rapid.

Betwa Canal.

40. The success of this work has been more firmly established during the year, and the revenue largely increased. The total irrigated area was 24,100 acres, yielding a revenue of ₹63,800; the resulting deficit upon the expenditure being ₹10,000, as against ₹45,000 in the previous year.

The points of special interest in connection with this Agency are contained in the following extracts from the report of the Executive Engineer; and it is gratifying to learn that the relations of the Canal Staff with the authorities in Native Territory have been so satisfactory:—

"The monsoon rains were good, hence the small Kharif area obtained. The supply of water was ample and at the worst season of the year there was over 20 ft. in depth of water in the reservoir which had not been drawn off.

"It is a sign of advancement that the Native Chiefs are now coming forward to ask for their share of water. The fact that they are ready to invest capital in the construction of water-courses shows their faith in the project. It is hoped that they will avail themselves fully of their opportunities.

"The relations of the Canal Staff with Native Chiefs have been uniformly harmonious, and the thanks of all are due to the courtesy and help of the Political Agent and his staff.

"The success of irrigation on the Kuthaund Branch is assured, and it is hoped that the prospects of the Hamirpur Branch will improve next Rabi."

Native States, Public Works.

41. An aggregate expenditure of nearly 5½ lakhs is noted in the returns received from the Native States upon works of public improvement and utility, but must be accepted with the usual reservation.

Local Fund Public Works.

42. Upon original works and repairs the expenditure was as follows:—

	₹
Agency Local Fund	1,041
Nowgong Cantonment Fund	8,500

VIII.—Miscellaneous.

Post Office.

43. The Post Offices open during the year were the same as in the last report, *viz.*, 15:—

Nowgong. Ajaigarh. Alipura. Bejawar. Chatarpur. Gulganj. Panna. Rajnagar.	Sutna Division.	Datia. Samthar. Tori-Fatehpur. Tikamgarh. Kadoura. Charkhari.	Jhansi Division.
Kamta.		Cawnpore Division.	

A statistical return of the work done in the Post Offices is given in the Tabular Statement J.

Military.

44. The strength of the force of all arms in garrison at Nowgong during the year was as follows:—

European Troops.

Royal Artillery, P Battery, 4th Brigade	147
2nd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, Wing	429

Native Troops.

11th (P. W. O.) Bengal Lancers	623
3rd Bengal Infantry	445
10th Bengal Infantry Depôt	143

Health of Troops at Nowgong for 1887-88.

Troops.	Average strength.	Total admission to Hospital.	Percentage of admission to strength.	Average of period in Hospital of each admission.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to strength.	Cause of death.	Remarks.
P-4 Battery, R. A.	135	206	152·52	13·08	10	7·40	Drowning 1 Dysentery 1 Cholera 5 Enteric Fever 2 Abscess, Liver 1	
Wing, 2nd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment	358	461	128·83	19·34	6	1·67	S. C. Fever 1 Enteric Fever 2 Cholera 2 Alcoholic poison 1	
11th Bengal Lancers (P. W. O.)	620·33	264	42·58	9·3	1	·16	Tetanus.	
Detachment, 3rd Regiment, N. I.	198·5	282	142·0	8·7	...	...	*Nil.*	
	1,311·83	1,213	92·46	12·60	17	1·29		

The health of the British troops was decidedly not so good as during the preceding year. A short but sharp attack of cholera raised the total number of deaths to 16, half being due to that cause. Only one death occurred among the Native troops.

Dispensaries.

45. Charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Nowgong was held by Surgeon-Major MacDonald during April 1887, by Surgeon G. Cree during May and June, and by Surgeon J. J. Pratt during the remainder of the year.

Good work is shown in the dispensary returns, the admissions having numbered 5,230 out of which there were 32 deaths. There were 33 major operations performed, of which 15 were for lithotomy without death resulting in any case. Of minor operations there were 207. The diseases most prevailing were ague, conjunctivitis, bronchitis, ulcer, and rheumatism.

A high tribute to the character, skill, and efficiency of the subordinate staff is paid in Surgeon Pratt's report, in which Hospital Assistant Munir-uddin is referred to as a "Medical Subordinate of deservedly high character, and I cannot speak too highly of his care, attention, and ability." Of the compounder, Munir Khan, it is recorded that he "is a most deserving servant, and possesses knowledge and ability not expected in his class." The care and intelligence of the subordinate staff has, there can be no doubt, effectively aided the endeavours of the Medical Officer towards the usefulness of this institution.

Charkhari Dispensary.

Assistant Surgeon Modhu Sudan Moitra has been in charge throughout the year, and has conducted the duties in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. The dispensary was visited during the year by four British Medical Officers, whose reports on its condition were most favourable. The admissions numbered 11,942, among which there were 15 deaths; 12 major and 521 minor operations were performed. The large attendance at the dispensary shows that the institution has, under its efficient management, inspired general confidence.

Chatarpur Dispensary.

An Assistant Surgeon has here also been in charge throughout the year, Babu Kirpa Shankar. He reports that the people are becoming daily more familiar with the European system of medicine; and the increased confidence in its efficiency, and the Assistant Surgeon's treatment is evidenced by the large number of admissions, *viz.* 8,177, being nearly double the figure for last year. The numbers of major and minor operations performed were 20 and 341 respectively.

In each of the above States vaccination is under the superintendence of the Assistant Surgeon.

Native State Dispensaries.

Dispensaries are reported as having been maintained in 14 States besides the two last-named. Some of these, however, are under Native Hakims or Baids. None of the Dispensaries had the advantage of any professional inspection, and in some at least the work done is probably of the poorest kind. They return the total number of their admissions at 25,810.

Vaccination.

Deputy Superintendent Rujjub Ali Khan has been at the head of this Department. His efforts have been praiseworthy, but it is much to be regretted that they have been but poorly seconded by the administration in several States. In some indeed difficulties and opposition have been encountered, and an appeal to the good-feeling and liberality of many of the Chiefs in the interests of this voluntary system, so highly conducive to the welfare of their people, seems again necessary. The Agency Surgeon is unfortunately precluded by the nature of his position from making any personal inspection of the operations, and Dr. Pratt had only one opportunity of doing so. In his opinion, however, the work appears to have been on the whole well carried out. The staff under the Deputy Superintendent consisted of 9 Assistants and 51 vaccinators; the total number of vaccination, including the figures for Charkhari and Chatarpur, is returned at 26,807, of which 22,446 were successful, the expenditure incurred was R8,505-9 and was defrayed by the States. Statement showing the number of days the Political Agent was on tour in 1887-88—

Name of Officer.	Number of days the Political Agent was on tour in the month of												Total.
	April 1887.	May 1887.	June 1887.	July 1887.	August 1887.	September 1887.	October 1887.	November 1887.	December 1887.	January 1888.	February 1888.	March 1888.	
Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Wilson	...	11	...	...	14	5	3	18	31	31	29	9	151

APPENDIX E.

Annual Report of the Baghelkhand Agency and administration of the Rewah State for the year 1887-88, by Major D. W. K. Barr, Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah.

BAGHELKHAND POLITICAL AGENCY.

General Remarks.

Captain Meade held charge of the Agency from 9th May to 7th November 1887, during which time I was officiating as Resident at Gwalior.

2. **Season and Crops.**—The rainfall gauged at Sutna during the year was 45 inches and 67 cents, as compared with 45 inches and 74 cents in 1886-87. Both the Kharif and Rabi harvests were good.

3. **Public Health.**—Generally fair.

4. **Public order and Tranquillity.**—There was but little crime in any of the States of the Agency. No cases of dacoity, or highway robbery, were reported.

5. **Political Agent's tour.**—I visited the States of Nagode, Maihar and Sohawal during the camping season, spending 18 days in camp in the States of the Agency.

Native States.

6. **Nagode.**—The Rajah has made no attempt to improve his administration. Complaints are made by the Obaridars of the neglect and apathy of the Chief, and his tendency to reckless expenditure on unnecessary ceremonies. The State officials and servants are in arrears of pay, and debts are increasing. No reports are made to this office, and little is known of what is being done by the Rajah.

The revenue is given at ₹82,832.

7. **Maihar.**—The administration is well conducted, and there is nothing special to report regarding this State.

The revenue is given at ₹70,964.

8. **Sohawal.**—The Rajah has made frequent complaints regarding disobedience of the Thakur of Raigaon to the orders of the Durbar, but for the most part the disputes between the Chief and the Thakur have been of a trivial nature, and have been adjusted on reference. In his own State the Rajah has managed fairly well.

The revenue of the Sohawal State is given at ₹34,000.

9. **Kothi.**—Bhugwut Bahadur Singh, the eldest son of the late Rajah Bahadur Run Bahadur Singh, was installed as Rajah of Kothi on the 26th October 1887 by Captain Meade, Officiating Political Agent, Baghelkhand. A succession nuzzerana of ₹9,712-2-4, less value of khillut ₹2,428-0-7 was paid by the Rajah to the Government of India.

The State has been quietly and satisfactorily governed by the Rajah, who is ably assisted by the Dewan Ram Krishen Pathak.

The revenue of the State is given at ₹42,823.

10. **Sitpura.**—Thakur Trivikram Singh, Obaridar of Sitpura, died (of cholera) on 12th July 1887, and on failure of heirs, the obari holding lapsed to the Nagode State, provision being made for the maintenance of the late Obaridar's widow, mother, and other female relatives.

Vide this office No. 969, dated, 4th November 1887.

Judicial.

11. **Criminal Justice.**—The marginal statement shows the number and nature of criminal cases disposed of: 3 cases were tried involving 3 persons, as against 15 involving 24 persons in the preceding year. All the 3 persons brought to trial were convicted. The average duration of cases was 1·6 days as against 4·2 days in the previous year. The punishment of whipping was not inflicted during the year. There were no cases of Sati or Samadh.

Nature of offences.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.
1. Culpable homicide	2	2
2. Theft	1	1
Total	3	3

12. **Police.**—The Agency Railway Police was properly maintained, the health and conduct of the men being good.

13. **Education.**—The schools at Rewah, Nagode, Maihar, Sohawal, Kothi, and Sutna were fairly attended.

Public Works.

14. **Military.**—Minor original works at a cost of ₹29, annual repairs to the Military buildings at Sutna at a cost of ₹310, and petty repairs to the extent of ₹326, were executed during the year.

15. **Civil.**—Annual repairs to Civil buildings at Sutna at a cost of ₹602 and petty repairs to the extent of ₹79 were executed during the year.

16. **Communications.**—Sections IV and V of the Nowgong-Sutna road and Sections I and II of the Great Deccan road were maintained. The first five miles of the Nagode and Kalinjar road were banked, and furlong stones were fixed on each side of it. Annual repairs were done to the staging and inspection bungalows on the above-mentioned roads, and petty works were carried out on the first two of them.

17. **Post Office.**—There was no mail robbery during the year.

18. **Military.**—The strength of the detachment of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry at Sutna is 48 sabres.

19. **Dispensaries.**—The following statement shows the working of dispensaries in the Native States of the Agency :—

Name.	Remaining on 1st April 1887.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated during the year.	Result.				
				Cured.	Relieved.	Absented or discharged.	Died.	Remaining on 31st March 1888.
Nagode	75	5,258	5,333	4,798	29	82	279	145
Sohawal	27	2,301	2,328	2,276	...	10	11	31
Total	102	7,559	7,661	7,074	29	92	290	176

Note.—No returns are received from Maihar.

20. **Vaccination.**—The following statement shows the work done by the vaccination establishment in the States of Nagode, Sohawal, and Kothi :—

Season.	Primary Vaccination.				Re-vaccination.				Percentage of successful cases in Primary Vaccination, excluding unknown.
	Successful.	Unsuccessful, or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	
1887-88	1,819	136	194	2,149	4	...	...	4	92·96

The number of vaccinations was 2,153, as compared with 2,089 in 1886-87. The actual expenditure was ₹390, giving annas 2-10 as the cost of each successful case.

21. **Boundaries.**—

Disputes on file at close of 1886-87	5
New cases in 1887-88	1
Total	6
Settled	*Nil.*
Made over to the Boundary Settlement Officer	1
Disputes left at end of the year	5

22. The usual annual returns are enclosed.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE REWAH STATE.

General Observations.

23. **Rainfall and Crops.**—The rainfall measured at Rewah was 53 inches 0·3 cents. as compared with 49 inches 79 cents. in the previous year. The outturn of the Kharif crop was below the average owing to excessive rain in July and August, but the Rabi harvest was good throughout the State, and the revenue was duly collected without any difficulty : the prices of food-grains remained easy during the year, except for a short time during January, when, owing to delay in the winter rains, they rose considerably.

24. **Health.**—The public health was good, with the exception of a few cases of cholera during the rains, there was no epidemic.

25. **His Highness the Maharajah.**—During the past year the Maharajah has been entirely under the direct control of Dr. Goldsmith, His Highness' Tutor, and entirely removed from those influences connected with his life in the zenana, which were found to interfere so much with his education and training; the result has been most satisfactory in every way. The Maharajah has made good progress in his studies, and the improvement in his health, manners, and intelligence is most remarkable. I attach Dr. Goldsmith's report, which enters into full details, and I will only add that the Sirdars and all who are brought into association with the Maharajah, willingly testify to the progress made during the year and to the complete success that has attended Dr. Goldsmith's management.

26. **The Maharanis.**—With the exception of the Maharani Chandelin, the mother of His Highness the Maharajah, all the Maharanis have maintained the most friendly relations with the Administration, and have been amenable to advice; they have strictly observed the rules laid down for the management of the Maharajah, and have not attempted in any way to interfere with the control exercised by Dr. Goldsmith. On the contrary, they have signified in many ways their approval of the measures now adopted for the Maharajah's training. In accordance with the promise made when the Maharanis were requested to live in their own houses, the Maharajah has been permitted to pay frequent visits to each of the Maharanis, and it is with pleasure I note that the relations between the boy and the Maharanis so far from being weakened, have, under the wholsome control now exercised, grown stronger and better, as the element of jealousy which before existed to a certain extent has been removed.

The Chandelin Maharani has remained absent from her son throughout the year, to the great regret of the Maharajah, the other Maharanis, and the Sirdars of the State; and has taken up her abode at Naigaon in the Punnah State. The Maharani is well aware that her absence is self-imposed. She has been frequently advised, invited, and urged to return to her residence with her son, where every suitable arrangement for her dignity, comfort, and happiness has been made, but she has steadfastly refused to accept the advice offered to her, and acting under the influence of two or three very foolish persons, she has elected to remain apart with great discomfort to herself, and to the regret of all who have an interest in her welfare and dignity.

27. **Council of Sirdars.**—No changes have taken place in the Consultative Council of Sirdars during the year. The Sirdars have been punctual in their attendance, and have performed their duties satisfactorily.

The following is a return of cases disposed of by the Council :—

Pending on 1st April 1887.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining on 31st March 1888.
69	67	136	105	31

28. **Visit of His Excellency the Viceroy.**—His Excellency the Viceroy honoured Rewah with a visit, arriving on 31st March. Except in 1862, when Lord Canning passed through the State, and received and returned the visit of His Highness the late Maharajah Rughuraj Singh, G.C.S.I., no Governor General of India has ever been to Rewah; it was therefore a matter of pride and gratification to the Maharajah, the Maharanis, and all the Sirdars and people of the State to receive His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin at the capital. The Viceroy received the Maharajah in private Durbar on 1st April, and returned the visit the same day. Two days were spent at Govindgarh on a shooting excursion. On 3rd April His Excellency returned to Rewah, and left for Lucknow the following day. During his stay His Excellency had several interviews with the Maharajah, and expressed himself pleased with his appearance, manners, and address. A large number of the principal Sirdars of the State had the honour of being presented to the Viceroy. His Excellency also received the Dewan Pundit Het Ram, C.I.E., at a private interview.

29. **Visits of the Agent to the Governor General.**—Sir Lepel Griffin visited Rewah on 3rd April 1887, and again on 30th December. On both occasions the Agent to the Governor General spent several days in the State, and enquired into many matters connected with the administration, and more particularly into the manner in which the rules drawn up for the Maharajah's management had been observed.

30. **Administration.**—The general administration of the State has been satisfactorily carried on in all its branches. The Dewan Pundit Het Ram, C.I.E., has submitted a detailed report, from which the following abstract is made.

31. **Financial.**—The following statement shows, in an abstract form, the actual receipts and expenditure of the State for the year 1887-88 as compared with the estimate :—

Revenue.	Estimate, for 1887-88.	Actual for 1887-88.	Expenditure.	Estimate, for 1887-88.	Actual for 1887-88.
	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance on 1st April 1887	1,23,204 0 0	3,46,341 13 6*	Revenue Department	1,16,460 0 0	1,23,300 15 1
Land Revenue	7,25,000 0 0	7,38,226 7 6	Forest	60,000 0 0	50,375 0 9
Customs	1,86,700 0 0	1,77,563 0 0	Customs	44,424 0 0	40,808 1 1
Abkari	80,000 0 0	71,162 13 0	Army	2,80,188 0 0	2,67,176 14 8
Forests	1,03,000 0 0	98,922 14 5	Public Works Department	1,24,848 0 0	1,64,990 2 6
Law and Justice	30,000 0 0	32,312 0 5	Law and Justice	14,784 0 0	17,605 3 10
Royalty on coal	25,000 0 0	6,480 15 1	Police	41,760 0 0	39,800 14 5
Cesses or Funds	15,000 0 0	23,112 8 5	Jail	13,3[illegible]6 0 0	17,758 9 10
Interest	2,240 0 0	15,364 4 1	Educational Department	14,220 0 0	19,655 0 6
Miscellaneous	4,000 0 0	5,180 6 3	Agency Charges	38,914 0 0	47,813 15 10
			Religious and Charitable Grants	72,648 0 0	71,404 0 0
			Medical Charges	29,590 0 0	27,758 9 6
			Palace Expenses	1,67,544 0 0	2,39,235 3 9
			Miscellaneous	8,920 0 0	14,931 3 2
			Old Debts	20,000 0 0	3,879 0 7
			Total Expenditure	10,47,656 0 0	11,46,492 15 6
Total Receipts	11,70,940 0 0	11,68,325 5 2	Closing Balance	2,46,488 0 0	3,68,174 3 2†
Grand Total	12,94,144 0 0	15,14,667 2 8	Grand Total	12,94,144 0 0	15,14,667 2 8

* Detail of Balance.

	R a. p.
Cash	1,76,571 9 2
Advances	84,314 13 1
Loans	85,455 7 3
Total	3,46,341 13 6

† Detail of Balance.

	R a. p.
Cash	2,46,689 4 2
Advances	30,469 0 11
Loans	91,015 14 1
Total	3,68,174 3 2

The difference between Estimate and Actuals is accounted for as follows :—

Receipts.

Land Revenue.—The increase of R13,226-7-6 is due to increased revenue caused by settlements in Mowgunj and Huzur Tahsils.

Customs.—Decrease of R9,137 is on account of remission of dues on articles of import and export.

Abkari.—The decrease of R8,837-3 is due to the fact that surplus opium, which in previous years had been purchased by the Benares Opium Agency, was not bought during the year under report.

Fortes.—Decrease of R1,077-1-7 is due to low prices obtained for the lac sold.

Royalty on Coal.—The estimate of R25,000 was made at the instance of the Manager, Umaria Colliery, but the actual amount received during the year was only R6,480-15-1.

Cesses or Funds.—Increase of R8,112-8-5 due to collection of Putwari Fund.

Interest.—Increase of R13,124-4-1 due to receipt during the year 1887-88 of interest due on account for several previous years.

Expenditure.

Revenue Department.—Increase of R6,840-15-1 due to allowances under Settlement operations.

Forest.—Decrease of R9,624-15-3 due to reduction of Establishment.

Customs.—Decrease of Rs. 3,615-14-11 due to reduction of Establishment.

Army.—Decrease of R13,011-1-4 on account of reduction of Establishment.

Public Works Department.—Increase of R40,142-2-6 on account of necessary Sanitary works at Rewah.

Educational Department.—Increase of R5,435-0-6 on account of allowances to students, sons of Thakurs.

Agency Charges.—Increase of R8,899-15-10 due to inclusion of charges for supplying indents of different Departments of the State for miscellaneous articles required.

Palace Expenses.—Increase of Rs. 71,691-3-9, due to "Purascharun" expenses connected with the offering of prayers for the Maharaja's health.

Old Debts.—Decrease of R16,120-15-5 on account of production of less number of claims than that estimated for.

32. **Public Works.**—Babu Gunga Pershad, Supervisor, held charge of the Public Works during the year under report. The principal original works carried on were additional works to the *Chuttry* of His Highness the late Maharaja, the Serai at Rewah, a bridge over the Nagariadrain at Rewah, two wards to the new Dispensary at Rewah (the Dispensary building itself and a ward for eye patients being in progress), and the causeway over the Bichia river on the road from Rewah to Govindgarh.

Besides these, there have been petty original works and repairs to the Ragho Mahul at Rewah, the palaces at Rewah, Govindgarh and Sutna, Agency buildings at Rewah, Sutna, and Govindgarh; Jail, Military lines, and Kutchery, and other public buildings at Rewah, Regimental lines at Sutna, house at Allahabad, and Police lines for Thana Gird. The Sutna-Bela road, the Great Deccan road, the Rewah-Allahabad road, the Gursari Ghat and Popra Ghat roads, and several village roads were kept up in good order. The sanitation of Rewah City was improved, and the metalled roads in and about the town were repaired. The expenditure on Public Works during 1887-88 was ₹1,06,507-14-6, while the cost of establishment was ₹8,589-8-7, or 8 per cent. of expenditure. The Department was ably supervised by Gunga Pershad, Supervisor, who has proved himself a capable and energetic engineer.

33. **Forests.**—Syed Israr Hussain, Superintendent of Forests, held charge throughout the year and steadily observed the rules framed by Mr. McKee. The income was ₹13,288-9-9 more than that of the last year. Several small pieces of land, covered with teak forest, have been discovered in the Madhogarh Pargannah, within a distance of about a mile from Durjunpore on the Sutna-Bela road. The teak trees have hitherto been cut by the villagers for their personal use, and the timber is not at present of much importance. These areas have been surveyed and mapped, and arrangements have been made for their protection, so that in the course of a few years they will become profitable to the State. Rundaman Singh and Jugbundun Singh of Chowhaddi, who were trained in the Forest School at Dehra Dun and have passed the Ranger's examination, were placed in charge of forest circles, one in the Ram Naggar Pargannah and the other in Madhogarh, Huzur Tahsil and Són reserve under the supervision of Syed Israr Hussain, Forest Superintendent.

34. **Revenue Settlement and Survey.**—The following statement shows the working of the Settlement Department in the Huzur Tahsil as compared with that of last year :—

Year.	Number of villages surveyed.	Number of villages assessed.	Old Jumma.	Assessed Jumma.	Difference.
			₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
1886-87	426	44	6,354 10 0	13,815 13 0	7,461 3 0
1887-88	205	161	17,613 13 9	27,675 8 3	10,061 10 6
Total	631	205	23,968 7 9	41,491 5 3	17,522 13 6

The work of measuring and assessing villages has been carried on in a satisfactory manner during the year by Pundit Mokund Rao, Assistant to the Dewan.

Criminal.

35. **Judicial.**—The following statement shows the number and nature of cases disposed of in the different courts of the State during the year 1887-88 :—

Number.	Nature of Offence.	Superintendent.		Dewan.		Magistrate of Rewah.		Deputy Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates.		Total.	
		Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.
1	Murder	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	6	6
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	...	2	3	2	3	1	1	5	7
3	Criminal breach of trust	...	...	...	...	5	7	12	21	17	28
4	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	...	....	1	1	12	17	514	792	527	810
5	Robbery	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2
6	Rape	...	...	9	13	6	6	2	4	17	23
7	Assault or criminal force	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	117	81	117
8	Wrongful restraint	...	...	...	...	3	8	90	133	93	141
9	Theft	...	...	1	2	34	56	249	461	284	519
10	Forgery	...	...	4	6	4	6	3	4	11	16
11	Cheating	...	...	...	...	4	5	15	20	19	25
12	Miscellaneous	...	...	12	19	214	429	770	1,179	996	1,627
	Total	3	3	32	47	285	538	1,738	2,733	2,058	3,321

Of 3,321 persons brought to trial, 1,785 were convicted, 1,418 acquitted, and 118 remained under trial.

The average duration of cases was 8 days. There were 61 appeals from the sentences passed by the Deputy Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates. In 30 cases the decisions were upheld, in 12 reversed, in 11 modified, 3 cases remanded for revision, and 5 were pending.

There were 24 appeals from the Magistrates' decision to the Dewan's Court. In 11 cases the sentence was upheld, in one reversed, in 11 modified, and 1 case was pending.

There were 9 appeals to the Superintendent from the sentences passed by the Dewan's Court. In 3 cases the decisions of the lower Court were upheld, in 5 reversed, and 1 case was pending at the close of the year.

36. **Civil Justice.**—The following return shows the work done by the Civil Courts during the year under report:—

Name of Court.	Cases pending on 1st April 1887.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining on 31st March 1888.
1. Dewan	34	176	210	195	15
2. Civil Judge	6	154	160	133	27
3. Deputy Magistrates	284	4,299	4,583	3,679	904
4. Honorary Magistrates	255	1,404	1,659	1,337	322
Total	579	6,033	6,612	5,344	1,268

The work disposed of comprised 3,127 regular suits, 1,432 applications for execution of decree, and 785 miscellaneous cases.

There were 307 appeals to the Civil Judge at Rewah from the awards of the Deputy Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates, 115 decisions were upheld, 41 upset, 30 remanded for revision, 3 settled by compromise, 12 modified, and 101 were pending. One hundred and thirty-two appeals were made from the Civil Judge's decision to the Dewan of Rewah, 61 decisions were upheld, 26 upset, 24 remanded for revision, 3 settled by compromise, 3 modified, 1 transferred, and 14 were pending. Of 43 appeals from the Dewan's Court to the Superintendent, the decisions in 27 were upheld, in 3 reversed, 1 case remanded for re-trial, 1 settled by arbitration, and 11 were pending at the close of the year.

The following figures show the total value of suits disposed of in the different Civil Courts:—

	Total value. R	a.	p.
Dewan	58,589	5	6
Civil Judge	10,608	14	3
Deputy Magistrates	78,729	4	3
Honorary Magistrates	26,733	0	0
Total	1,74,660	8	0

37. **Revenue Department.**—In all 6,262 revenue cases were taken up during the year, of which 5,861 were decided, leaving 401 pending at its close.

There were 103 appeals from the Deputy Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates to the Civil Judge.

The judgment was upheld in 33, reversed in 10, modified in 13, 15 cases remanded for re-trial, 1 settled by compromise, 1 transferred, and 30 cases were pending; 55 appeals were made from the Civil Judge to Dewan: in 21 cases the decisions were upheld, in 2 upset, in 10 modified, 11 cases were remanded for revision, and 11 were pending.

There were 54 appeals from the Dewan to the Superintendent.

In 44 cases the decisions were upheld, in 4 reversed, and 6 cases were pending at the close of the year.

38. **Jail.**—The following statement shows the number of prisoners in the Rewah Jail during the year under report:—

	In Jail on 1st April 1887.			Admitted during the year.			Total.			Disposed of.									Remaining on 31st March 1888.		
										Transferred.			Died.			Discharged.			Total.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prisoners undergoing sentence	155	6	161	328	24	352	483	30	513	19	1	20	7	...	7	271	13	284	297	14	311	186	16	202
Prisoners under trial	4	1	5	24	1	25	28	2	30	6	...	6	1	...	1	18	2	20	25	2	27	3	...	3

There were 205 prisoners in the Jail on 31st March 1888, as compared with 166 in the previous year.

There was no disturbance in the Jail.

One prisoner who attempted to escape by getting over the wall was caught, and another, who escaped while employed on out-door work, was re-captured.

There has been marked improvement in the Jail manufactures.

39. **Education.**—The following table shows the average attendance of boys as compared with the return for the previous year :—

Name of School.	Description of class.	Average daily attendance.	
		1886-87.	1887-88.
Rewah High School	English, Urdu, Sanskrit, and Hindi	201·26	235·07
Tahsil Schools (11)	Urdu, Persian, and Hindi	391·94	404·15
	Grand Total	593·20	639·22

There has been an increase in attendance at the High School at Rewah, in the Rajkumar class, in the Village schools, and in the 6 girls' schools at Rewah, which have all been satisfactorily managed.

The Rajkumar class of the Rewah High School now numbers 72 boys, the sons of Thakurs of the State. Boarding Houses for these boys are provided in the school grounds.

40. **Dispensaries.**—The following statement shows the working of the 12 dispensaries maintained by the Rewah State during the year under report :—

Name.	Remaining on 1st April 1887.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated during the year.	Result.				Remaining on 31st March 1888.
				Cured.	Relieved.	Absented or discharged.	Died.	
Agency Hospital, Sutna	25	2,188	2,213	2,098	22	41	9	43
Sutna Bazaar Dispensary	260	9,192	9,452	8,488	58	573	49	284
Rewah In-patient Dispensary	369	13,248	13,617	11,670	230	1,245	50	422
Rewah Out-patient Dispensary	265	8,244	8,509	6,736	213	1,287	...	273
Rewah Jail Hospital	23	1,418	1,441	1,405	...	3	8	25
Rewah Military Hospital	23	758	781	748	...	2	4	27
Mungowan Dispensary	54	9,966	10,020	8,107	220	989	11	693
Sitlaha Dispensary	49	4,530	4,579	4,031	184	283	7	74
Burdi Dispensary	143	7,166	7,309	6,945	...	3	200	161
Chundia Dispensary	124	4,764	4,888	4,549	...	176	14	149
Ramnagar Dispensary	70	4,903	4,973	4,681	38	121	28	105
Sohagpur Dispensary	45	2,027	2,072	2,008	...	22	2	40
Total	1,450	68,404	69,854	61,466	965	4,745	382	2,296

The total number of patients treated was 69,854, as compared with 52,026 in the previous year. The total number of deaths is given as 382, as compared with 131 in the previous year.

Two young men, **Hazari Lall** and **Surjoo Pershad**, of the Rewah State, having gone through a course of instruction at the Indore Medical School and passed a qualifying examination, have been appointed Hospital Assistants at Mungowan and Sitlaha respectively. Dr. Goldsmith reports favourably of the work done by Surjoo Purshad.

41. **Vaccination.**—The following statement shows the work done by the Vaccination Establishment in the Rewah State :—

Season.	Primary Vaccination.				Re-vaccination.				Percentage of successful cases in primary vaccination, excluding unknown.
	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	
1887-88	31,514	1,788	1,936	35,238	99	15	19	133	93·75

Vaccination was carried on satisfactorily on the plan adopted by Dr. Goldsmith of confining the operations chiefly to the more populous districts of the State.

D. W. K. BARR, *Major*,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand and
Superintendent of Rewah.

ENCLOSURE I.

Annual report of Surgeon Major S. J. Goldsmith, Tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah for the year ending 31st March 1888.

General Remarks.—In my last Annual Report I mentioned that the Agent to the Governor General being convinced that it was desirable owing to His Highness' advancing years to introduce some radical changes in the management of the Maharaja and his affairs, drew up a series of rules for the guidance of those who were responsible for the young Chief's welfare. It is now my duty to relate the manner in which these rules have been put into practice, and the improvement, both physical and mental, which they have been the means of effecting in my young pupil.

I will first of all, for convenience of reference, recapitulate the substance of the new regulations.

1st.—That the Maharaja should be separated as much as possible, both day and night, from the Zenana, and should be kept under constant supervision in the apartments allotted for the occupation of men.

2nd.—That only one Maharani, with a limited number of followers, should live with His Highness, and that the other Maharanis should return to their quarters in the Palace at Rewah, where they might, at stated times and regular hours, receive short visits from the Maharaja.

3rd.—That the Maharaja should eat and sleep outside the zenana in the company of some of the Sirdars of the State.

4th.—That the general control of the household expenditure should be placed in the hands of the Tutor.

At first the four Maharanis living at the kothi resented the introduction of the rules, but after a short time they were persuaded to acquiesce, and withdrew themselves and their attendants from the Maharaja's dwelling-place; they have now become reconciled to the altered state of affairs.

The Maharaja visits them regularly twice a week; and I have specially asked them to continue to conduct all such religious ceremonies as are usually performed by a mother for her son, paying for the same out of the Maharaja's personal allowance; at the same time care is taken that the Maharaja offers to each of them all the customary presents on birthdays and other occasions of family rejoicing.

In short, now that the main object of excluding the Maharaja from life in the zenana has been attained, the actual fact of his separation from the Maharanis is softened as much as possible; while the ladies on their part have voluntarily acknowledged that they never knew their son to be better than he has been during the last year, and I think that our relationships are once more as friendly and cordial as ever.

The Chandelin Maharani, the mother of the young chief, has, in marked contrast to the conduct of the other Maharanis, steadfastly refused to accept the rules laid down for the management of the young Maharaja; and, although frequently invited to return to the palace, she has of her own accord separated herself from her son and remained in seclusion at Naigaon in Punnah Territory, a place about 25 miles from Rewah.

Effect of the new Rules upon the Maharaja.—There is no doubt whatever that the new arrangements have acted most beneficially upon His Highness in every particular. It would be impossible for any one to have better health than he has enjoyed during the last year, for he has not been ill for one single hour; all who know him acknowledge that he is stouter and stronger, that he looks brighter and is more cheerful than formerly. One can now ensure that he has plenty of wholesome food at regular hours, that he sleeps in a large and well ventilated room, instead of in an almost hermetically sealed corner of the zenana, that he is not injured by undue exposure to heat or cold, and, lastly, that he does not waste his time in lolling about and gossiping with objectionable companions.

Arrangements for feeding.—The management of the food department was, on the recommendation of the Maharanis, entrusted to Lall Arjun Singh, nephew and successor in the State Council of the late Lall Kalian Singh. Detailed rules were drawn up regarding the preparation of the food under supervision from beginning to end; grain, and not flour, is bought in the bazar, it is ground on the premises, and the water with which it is prepared is kept under lock and key; the whole process of preparation being watched, not only by trustworthy relatives of Lall Arjun Singh, but also by a Sirdar who has been specially appointed as taster, and who partakes of all food that is likely to be set before the Maharaja, half an hour before His Highness takes his meals. There are about 50 persons who eat daily with the Maharaja.

These include members of each of the leading families in the State, a representative sent by each Maharani and a few of the leading sirdars who are invited in rotation in the Maharaja's name and are thus restored to the valued honour of eating with their Chief, a privilege of which, since the death of the late Maharaja, they had been deprived until now. I have myself by invitation been present as a spectator at one of these meals; the feast was eminently a social one and the Maharaja seemed to enjoy it amazingly. His Highness has been accustomed since infancy to drink the water of the River Youse which flows by the village in which he was born: no objection has been made to this, but the precaution is taken of having the water boiled and filtered; it is then kept under lock and key until required for use.

Supervision over the Maharaja.—My Assistant Pandit Poorun Mull is now with the Maharaja almost uninterruptedly throughout the day and night: should he be called away for any business, Poorun Mull, before leaving, sends word to Arjun Singh or one of the other Sirdars staying at the Kothi and formally makes over the young Chief to the other's care and keeping: it was found necessary to do this in order to break the Maharaja of the habit of gossiping with his servants and making companions of them.

Servants at the Kothi.—The number of servants has been greatly reduced, and only those who are absolutely required for the service of the Chief, his class-fellows and Sirdars are allowed to enter the premises: each man has received a numbered ticket of admission to the Kothi, and a register showing the names of persons authorised to enter and the respective numbers of their tickets has been placed in the hands of the officer of the guard, who is responsible that no person finds his way inside the gates without a pass.

Visits of Sirdars.—The visits of Sirdars have to a certain extent been brought under control in order to prevent the Kothi from becoming a regular lounge for them and their followers; very few of these gentlemen have any idea of the value of regular hours and discipline, and they would, if unchecked, wander in to pay their respects at all hours of the day to the utter destruction of school discipline and study. It has therefore been arranged that every evening, as soon as the Maharaja comes outside to play, a limited number of Sirdars be admitted to his presence to see him in an informal manner, and that twice a week His Highness should hold a private Durbar, to which all who have previously intimated their desire to be present are admitted. The leading Sirdars, including the Members of Council, the parents of the school-boys, and a few others are admitted into the Kothi whenever and as often as they wish, but it is understood that they are to remain outside the school-room while lessons are going on.

Management of Personal Allowance by the Tutor.—The management of the personal allowance entailed a good deal of trouble when I first took it over; as the Chandalin Maharani refused to allow her clerks to give me any information concerning the payments that it had hitherto been customary to make from this fund, my office was consequently inundated with hundreds of petitions from Brahmins and others, each of whom claimed a certain monthly payment in money or kind, either for themselves or for some shrine or deity, which practically amounted to the same thing. Many of the claimants were hereditary recipients of the charity of the late Maharaja, and many others were dependents of the Chandalin Maharani and the late Lall Kalian Singh: in weighing the merits of each case, I was not guided by the abstract justice of the claim preferred, but acted on the principle of continuing all payments that had been regularly made, up to the time of my taking over charge of the personal allowance; as, under the circumstances, it would, I think, have been extremely unwise to interfere with religious and charitable grants which had for several years past received the sanction of the young Chief's mother.

Subjoined is a table showing the average monthly disbursements under their respective headings—

Receipts.				Payments.				
Particulars.	Amount.			Particulars.	Amount.			Average per month.
	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.	R
Personal allowance of His Highness the Maharaja from April 1887 to March 1888	40,800	0	0	Salaries of Servants, &c.	6,818	3	3	568
				Table allowance to Sirdars, &c.	2,939	5	6	245
				Religious and charitable grants	10,791	11	6	899
				Food expenses	4,938	14	3	412
Miscellaneous presents from Maharanis and Trichawar, &c., &c.	1,338	3	9	(1) Miscellaneous and Trichawar, &c., &c.	4,483	14	9	374
				Total	29,972	1	3	2,498
				(2) Savings	12,166	2	6	1,013
Total	42,138	3	9	Total	42,138	3	9	

Note.—(1) Including Durbar expenses, Maharaja's dress and furniture, &c., &c.

„ (2) Includes R500 a month, set apart for the Chandalin Maharani, which she has hitherto refused to accept.

The above represents only those charges which fall on the Maharaja's personal allowance: the expenses connected with the Khasgee Establishment. The stables, school, and gardens, &c., &c., are defrayed from the general funds of the State.

Maharaja's progress in his Studies.—The benefit accruing to the Maharaja from his emancipation from zenana life is in no particular more apparent than in the ready and kindly manner in which he now takes to his lessons. In a former report I mentioned that I had found it necessary to have him coached up separately in his lessons in order to keep him from falling behind his class fellows: this I am glad to say is no longer requisite, as His Highness now sits down quietly in the library to prepare his lessons with the other boys; his great ambition being that no distinction should be made between him and his school-fellows. Among the eleven boys of the school, His Highness, though the youngest but one, is generally about third in nearly every subject but Arithmetic: he learns quickly but also forgets quickly, being somewhat careless and inexact; he certainly, however, shows ability above the average of boys in their twelfth year, while his faults are just those which are incidental to his age and can be remedied by careful training, rather than those which are due to inherent defects of character.

The following is a summary of the progress made by the Maharaja up to date.

In English, he can read, construe, and parse fairly well any of the first four books of Lawrie's Oriental Reader: his pronunciation is good, but in writing from dictation his spelling is defective (owing chiefly to carelessness): he often writes down wrongly words that he can spell perfectly well. In English conversation he is the second boy in the school, but in composition he is generally third or fourth.

In Arithmetic he has during the year gone through decimal fractions and rule of three, and has learned something of extraction of square roots: but in this subject he has, I think, been pushed on too fast for a boy of his age, and will have to be taken carefully over the same ground again. He has a very fair acquaintance with the maps of India, Asia, and Europe, and knows most of the events of Indian History; he is also becoming a good Hindi scholar and has begun to learn Sanskrit Grammar.

The Daily Routine.—I will now give a sketch showing the manner in which the Maharaja and his school-fellows are ordinarily occupied throughout the day.

They rise a little before the sun, and after a short interval assemble in the school-room, where they work for at least two hours. It is expected that each boy will come neatly dressed and with clean face and hands. When morning school is over, they are drilled for half an hour on alternate days; at 9 or 9-30 they are allowed to go to their quarters in the boarding house, where they shortly afterwards perform their ceremonial bathing and get ready for the chief meal of the day, of which they all partake in company with the Maharaja and some of the Sirdars. This meal begins at about 11 and lasts for about an hour and a half, it being customary to observe the wholesome rule of sitting and talking for a while after eating, a habit that is rendered particularly necessary by the bulk of the vegetable food consumed. Immediately on leaving the dining-room the boys are engaged in learning Sanskrit for half an hour, and it is found by experience that this is quite a sufficient time for them to devote with profit to this abstruse and difficult subject. They then have leave for 2 hours, during which they do as they like, some of them, especially the smaller boys, sleep, some play, or read in the library.

It is then time for afternoon school, when they are engaged for two hours with Hindi, Geography, History, and Arithmetic; after which they amuse themselves until dark in the play-ground or riding-school; those who wish it having had some light refreshment before going out. It is customary for the Maharaja, as soon as it is dark, to receive informally those of his Sirdars who may wish to pay their respects; and then all the boys assemble in the library and prepare their lessons for the next day under the eye of one of the Masters; at about 9 or 9-30 they have their supper and go to bed.

Each boy has a separate room to sleep in, in which a lamp is kept burning all night, and the Masters go round occasionally during the night to see that all are present.

I think that the boys of the school are being as carefully looked after as is possible, without overdoing it; they have comfortable quarters, good food, abundance of employment for mind and limbs, and the constant supervision and companionship of educated gentlemen, who are worthy of their esteem and imitation. None of the boys have given any trouble during the year; the only fault I have had to complain of being the (to a native) comparatively trivial one of overstaying leave: it is true that several of them are but poor scholars, but this is due to their having commenced their education rather late in life.

Riding School.—In addition to the other methods for promoting physical development, such as various out-door games, drill, gymnastics, &c., &c., which have been fully detailed in

former reports, a riding school has been made during the last year, in which the boys are put through a regular course of instruction by a man who was formerly rough rider in one of the Bengal cavalry regiments. Some of the bigger boys can already go over the jumps and take out a tent peg very fairly, but the Maharaja is still too small to do more than go along the flat: he has plenty of nerve, but his grip on the saddle is as yet, owing to the shortness of his legs, none of the firmest.

Assistant Master Pundit Dabi Dass.—In consequence of Pundit Poorun Mul's being almost constantly on duty with the Maharaja both by day and night, I procured sanction for the appointment of an assistant master, who might take the teaching of the second class off Poorun Mul's shoulders, and look after all the other boys when in their quarters in the boarding house. Pundit Davi Dass, who was formerly in the Government Revenue Department in the Mainpuri District, was appointed to the post on the 1st July last, since when he has worked very steadily and well.

Pundit Poorun Mul.—I gladly take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of the manner in which Pundit Poorun Mul has performed his duties, which have been largely increased during the past year; he is practically always on duty with the Maharaja; he is during my absence responsible for the Maharaja's safety and for nearly all that goes on at the Kothi; he superintends the vernacular clerks attached to the household establishment, and under my control manages the complicated details of His Highness' religious charities. These various duties have necessarily placed Poorun Mul in a position of considerable authority at the Kothi, in which it would have been very easy for him to wound the susceptibilities of some of the Sirdars of the State with whom he has to come in daily contact; but he has acted throughout with so much discretion that to the best of my belief he has, while enforcing strict adherence to rules and regulations, earned the respect and good-will of all.

S. J. GOLDSMITH, *Surgeon Major,*
Tutor to His Highness the Maharaja.

APPENDIX F.

Annual Report on the Western Malwa Agency for the year 1887-88 by Colonel H. M. Buller, Political Agent.

I received charge from Colonel C. Martin, C.B., at the end of May 1887 on that officer's proceeding on furlough to England. The year has been a remarkably healthy one and free from epidemics, with the exception of a short outbreak of cholera at Ratlam.

2. The rainfall was unusually heavy, being 52 inches at Agar and higher in other parts of the district, owing to which the Kharif crops suffered much, and were in many places almost entirely destroyed. The winter corps, which originally gave promise of a rich outturn, were also unfortunately much damaged by a heavy fall of hail at the end of February. Green grass was abundant in the autumn, by which the cattle in the district were much benefited, but the hay suffered from rain, which fell after it had been cut previous to stacking.

3. Prices have been high throughout the year and are now fast approaching famine rates; wheat being very dear, and jowari and makha, the usual staple food of the poorer classes in Western Malwa, almost unprocurable—cultivators generally throughout the district have suffered, and distress to a certain extent prevails. The attention of the Chiefs of the different States has been drawn to the necessity of taking early measures for the relief of their destitute subjects, and remissions of rent and supplies of grain have in some districts already been granted.

4. Notwithstanding the high prices, crime has not been as much on the increase as might have been expected. Cattle-lifting and robbery of grain have, no doubt, prevailed to a considerable extent, and these under the new inter-jurisdictional rules it is extremely difficult to check. Few serious cases of dacoity have been brought to my notice, but doubtless more have occurred, especially in the States of Gwalior and Indore, than have actually been reported.

5. Under the system prevailing in Western Malwa till the beginning of the present year regarding jurisdiction in international cases, the Political Agent, when he deemed it advisable, directed the arrest of accused persons and investigated criminal charges against them. In this way numerous cases were annually settled, and stolen property recovered and returned, or compensation obtained for plaintiffs. Owing, however, to the States of Gwalior and Indore being considered to have a more organized system for the administration of justice, it was deemed expedient in January last to grant them extended powers, and permission was accorded for their officials to try in their courts all offenders, whether of their own or other States, who had committed offences within the limits of their district. Under this ruling international cases are no longer enquired into by the Political Officer, though he still retains the right to demand justice for the inhabitant of a foreign State in the event of his having clearly been deprived of it. Only a short poriod having elapsed since the introduction of the new system, it is perhaps premature to express a decided opinion as to its merits; but, judging from the numerous complaints of the miscarriage of justice which have reached me during the last four months, I am much inclined to doubt the advantage of the change. On a previous occasion, as shown in the annual report of 1885, negotiations were opened between Gwalior and Indore for the mutual surrender of criminals, which failed, and ended in recrimination owing to want of confidence in each other.

6. **Annual Tour.**—During the winter I visited in succession all the States in the Agency, *viz.* Jaora, Ratlam, Sitamu, Sailana, Piploda, and marched throughout the greater portion of the district.

In January and part of February I was present with the Central India Horse at the Cavalry Camp of Exercise held at Rupaheli in Rajputana, where, in addition to my military duties, those of Political Officer to the camp were entrusted to me.

In February I met the Assistant Political Agent of Banswara at Bajna on the borders of the Ratlam and Banswara States, and, together with him, held a Border Court, when a large number of international cases between the Bhils of Western Malwa and Rajputana were disposed of.

7. **Gwalior Territory.**—There are five pargannahs of this district within the Western Malwa limits, *viz.* Agar, Ujjain, Nimach, Shahjapore, and Mundeswar. Affairs in these have on the whole gone on satisfactorily, and my business relations with the different officials have been of a pleasant nature. Many changes have taken place amongst the Subahs and Magistrates consequent on the re-organization of the civil and criminal departments. Balbant Rao, the Subah of Agar, and Bapu Sakharam of Ujjain have respectively changed places. Inayatullah

Khan Bahadur, who for many years had been Subah at Nimach, has been transferred to the Jhansi district. This officer has invariably conducted his duties with much tact and discretion, and I trust, ere long, he may obtain from his Durbar some substantial recognition of his services.

8. A serious affray took place at Ujjain during the Mohurram Festival between the Hindoos and Muhammadans, in which two lives were lost, and which was only put a stop to by the personal exertions of the Sir Subah Sir Michael Filose. The matter caused considerable excitement at the time, and a good deal of ill-feeling unfortunately sprang up. Active measures, it is hoped, will be taken at the next festival to prevent any revival of these faction disputes.

9. **Indore.**—Of this State there are sixteen pargannahs in this Agency, the most important of which are Mehidpore, Rampura and Naraingarh. Much difficulty has been experienced in obtaining compliance with orders, the officials invariably waiting for instructions from their Durbar, even in the most trivial cases.

10. **Pirawa.**—Great improvement has taken place in the affairs of this district, chiefly owing to the removal of the late Nazim, who was most unpopular with the zemindars. The present Nazim, Abdul Samad Khan, is reported to be an efficient officer, who performs his duties in a satisfactory manner.

The survey of the pargannah has been carried out this year by Captain Pears, Settlement Officer, with a trained staff of surveyors. The field measurements of 131 villages have been completed, but some months must elapse before the data can be tabulated on which a permanent settlement can be drawn up. Meanwhile it is proposed by the Tonk Durbar to grant a summary settlement for 3 years.

The Rabi harvest in this district, unlike that of other places in Malwa, has been a remarkably good one, almost full crops of opium and wheat having been obtained.

11. **Dewas.**—There is little to notice with regard to the three pargannahs of this State. My business with them is merely in connection with criminal cases. Work has gone on smoothly, and no complaints of any serious nature have been brought to my notice.

12. **Jaora.**—The management of this State has much improved under the careful supervision of the Minister, Yar Mahomed Khan. The judicial administration has received more attention, and official business has been conducted on a more satisfactory system.

Financial affairs are also on a better footing. Upwards of 3 lakhs was paid to different creditors on account of debts due since 1884, leaving a sum of nearly 10 lakhs still to be liquidated.

With a view to effect further savings, His Highness the Nawab, acting on my advice, reduced the number of his military followers by 154, pensioning 124 sowars and sepoys and 30 of his irregular troops, most of whom from age or ill health were useless for work, and in consequence a burden to the State.

The total number remaining under the head of Military is 287; these troops are employed as guards at Jaora and for police duty in different parts of the district.

The amount allowed for personal expenses of His Highness has, I regret to say, been again exceeded to the extent of ₹18,000, and this it will be necessary to recover from the allowance for the present year.

The accounts are regularly submitted to me every month, showing expenditure and receipts under some fifty different heads, and a careful check is kept on them by the Minister and Treasurer.

Owing to a partial failure of crops I anticipate only a surplus of 1 lakh this year towards payment of the State debt, and in drawing up the budget for the coming year it will be necessary to limit the expenditure on several heads.

Jaora contains much good land and the district is a rich one in many parts. There is no lack of cultivators, and with care a higher income will, it is hoped, be realizable.

Some of the discontented Thakurs of the Mulhargarh district, who threw up their villages in 1883-84, have again taken leases and begun cultivating, but, as the remainder unwisely declined the liberal offer made them by the Durbar, their villages had necessarily to be leased to other farmers.

13. **Ratlam.**—The chief event of importance concerning this State during the year was the investitute of His Highness the Rajah with the insignia of the Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire at a Durbar held at Ratlam by the Agent to the Governor General for Central India on 2nd March last.

As a graceful acknowledgment of the honour so conferred on him, His Highness was pleased to grant a remission of revenue to the extent of ₹50,000. Owing to depression of trade and

agricultural failures, the finances of the State have not been as satisfactory as in previous years, but the Minister reports that, in spite of reduced income, it has not been found necessary to incur any debt.

His Highness Sir Runjit Singh has enjoyed good health during the year, and continues to take an active part in the administration of his State, regularly allotting a certain portion of each day for the transaction of public business and hearing petitions from his subjects.

Six boundary disputes of long standing between this and the adjoining State of Sailana were satisfactorily settled by Lieutenant Melvill, Boundary Officer; 22 still remain to be adjusted: 911 Civil and Revenue cases were disposed of in the State Courts, and 861 Criminal and petty miscellaneous cases. No case of dacoity occurred, and only one of highway robbery necessitating investigation on my part. The accused were arrested and being found guilty, were sentenced by me to imprisonment in the Ratlam Jail.

14. **Sailana.**—Affairs in this State have been carefully looked after by the Kamdar, Khushal Singh, who works steadily in the interests of his Chief and continues to retain his confidence.

Raja Dule Singh has suffered less from illness during the past year, and now interests himself much in State affairs, frequently holding Durbars and discussing freely with his Minister and other officials all matters of business concerning his Chiefship.

When visiting this place in the winter I was glad to be able to effect a reconciliation between the Chief and his adopted heir, Jeswant Singh of Semlia. The latter, who, for some months previous, had been residing at Indore, now lives at Sailana on good terms with the Chief. Since his adoption he has received an allowance of R6,000 annually from the Sailana State, to which hereafter he will have to look for maintenance, as his younger brother Chatter Singh, being of age, will shortly have to be put in possession of his hereditary village Semlia.

Sailana has this year for the first time had the right of collection of custom dues, owing to the arrangement made with the Ratlam Durbar last year. The income from same has not been as large as was originally hoped, but doubtless it will in time improve, and the chief seems satisfied with the arrangement. Some complaints were received early in the year regarding heavy taxation, but on enquiry it was found that the cesses were not higher than those in Ratlam and were not excessive. Under the present new system of each State levying its own customs, instead of sharing, as they formerly did, the local merchants trading between Sailana and Ratlam are unavoidably subjected to double taxes, and this unfortunately for them cannot well be remedied.

The accounts for the past year have been submitted and show a small surplus. The State is still in debt to the extent of R1,34,000, but endeavours are being made to reduce expenditure and to liquidate the debt as soon as practicable.

A durbar room and rest-house have recently been built here, the want of which have long been felt.

15. **Sitamau.**—Affairs here have gone on quietly. The Rajah, who succeeded to the gadi three years ago, is well disposed, and interested in the management of his State. His Kamdar, Bhawani Buksh, is a trustworthy official who has held that post for several years. The State is backward however, having no roads, school, dispensary, or jail. Prisoners are confined in a small lock-up, where more accommodation is much needed. When at Sitamau I drew the Chief's attention to the necessity of building a dispensary and jail, but, being hampered with debt, it is always a matter of great difficulty for him to obtain the necessary funds for any new buildings.

16. **Piploda.**—There is not much to mention regarding this small State. The dispute between this Thakur and Surwan regarding levy of Phala still continues. The latter, however, assured me he was willing to pay any reasonable demand, so I trust now some amicable arrangement will shortly be effected.

17. **Guaranteed Thakurs.**—There are 19 of these, who hold villages chiefly from Scindia and Holkar under British guarantee. No changes amongst them have taken place during the year, and nothing has occurred worthy of notice, beyond an attempt by the Indore officials to assert their right to arrest persons from the guaranteed village of Lalgarh, which was directly at variance with the custom hitherto in force. This, on being brought to notice, was stopped by orders from the Agent to the Governor-General.

18. **Nimach Cantonment.**—The appointment of Cantonment Magistrate has been held throughout the year by Captain Alexander, of the Bombay Staff Corps. The usual report will be submitted separately. There have been no cases of murder or dacoity, but two cases of highway robbery took place on the road between the railway station and cantonment, in both of

which the offenders were captured and brought to justice. There were only three appeals in civil suits, in two of which the decision of the District Judge was upheld, and in the other the order was modified. In criminal cases there were 7 appeals, 5 sentences of which were confirmed, 1 was reversed, and 1 altered.

The strength of the Military force maintained at this station was less than it usually is owing to the absence of the Native Infantry Regiment in Burmah, a depôt company only being quartered here. Changes were made in the Batteries of Artillery, and the 3rd Bombay Cavalry was replaced by the 2nd Bombay Lancers in February last.

19. Communications and Public Works.—Metalled roads from Agar to Susnair, 19 miles, and from Agar to Kanarh, 10 miles, on the Sarangpore road are progressing under the supervision of Mr. A. Macdonald, District Engineer. It is hoped that the Susnair road will be completed next cold season, but the construction of that to Sarangpore will necessarily take some time and prove a costly piece of work, bridging the Lukhunder river alone necessitating an expenditure of some lakhs of rupees. Skilled labour, such as masons, &c., is difficult to obtain, which much delays the construction of bridges and stone work.

A jail for 150 prisoners is being constructed at Mandesur, and a similar one is to be shortly put in hand at Agar, where it is most urgently needed, the prisoners of the Gwalior State being hitherto confined in a small cramped building inside the city quite unworthy of the name of a jail.

The city of Ujjain has been much improved; the streets being metalled, and where the houses allow of it, roads widened. These alterations were much wanted, and will prove a great boon to the inhabitants of that place.

20. Postal.—The mails and parcels have been carried in safety; no robberies having been reported during the year. The practice, however, of sending cash and valuables by the runners through uninhabited parts of the district is attended with much risk, it being difficult to ensure the mails being sufficiently escorted by the district road police.

21. Moghias.—This criminal tribe is gradually settling down and taking to agriculture, where land fit for cultivation has been assigned to them by the States. There are a large number in the Turana district of Indore, and it is satisfactory to learn that His Highness the Maharajah Holkar has lately sanctioned a sum of R10,000 to enable them to purchase plough cattle, farming implements, &c., and to ensure the colony being fairly started.

22. Pathans.—Much attention has been paid during the year to the deportation of this class from Western Malwa. In January and February 158 men, who had no ostensible means of livelihood, were sent under escort by rail to Peshawar and thence forwarded to their homes on the frontier. There are upwards of 580 still living in the different States, not including those who reside in the Indore pargannahs, from which no lists have yet been received.

23. Irrigation.—No new works of this nature have been made, though the construction of bunds and tanks in different parts of the country would doubtless prove of great advantage to the cultivators. There are few tanks in Malwa, and irrigation is chiefly from wells.

24. Native Handicrafts.—There is nothing to add to the former list of manufactures, dyed cloths and copper utensils being the articles chiefly made in this part of the country.

25. Dispensaries.—The following are situated within the limits of this Agency :—

1. Agar	Maintained by the Gwalior Durbar.	8. Sarangpore	Dewas.
2. Shahjapore		9. Jaora	
3. Barnagar		10. Ratlam	
4. Khachrode		11. Sailana	
5. Mandesur			
6. Ujjain			
7. Nimach			

Those at Agar, Shahjapore, and Sarangpore are under the supervision of the Medical Officer at Agar. The work during the past year has been efficiently looked after by Surgeon Major Caldecott, of the Central India Horse, who reports that much good work has been done by the Native Doctors at all three dispensaries, especially at Shahjapore, where the attendance has much increased, and the Native Doctor Davidin appears to have gained the confidence of all classes. Already at that place, as well as at Sarangpore, a fair eye practice has been started, and these institutions are proving a great boon to the inhabitants of the neighbouring districts Owing to the proximity of Agar to Indore and the want of suitable accommodation for in-patients at the dispensary here a very large practice cannot be expected. The necessity of providing more rooms has been brought to the notice of the Durbar, and it is hoped that a suitable building will shortly be constructed.

The other dispensaries are under the supervision of Dr. Keegan, Residency Surgeon at Indore, who doubtless in his report will give all particulars regarding their working.

The Dispensary at Khachrode is small and inconveniently situated: arrangements are being made for the erection of another building in a more suitable position.

A site has been selected for a dispensary at Sitamau which is much needed, and it is hoped that it will be completed this year.

25*a*. **Education.**—With the exception of the Ratlam College, very little attention is paid to this important Department throughout the Western Malwa States. In the large towns of Gwalior and Indore small schools exist, but hitherto they have not received much State help, and far more with advantage might be done in this matter; it is hoped that the attention of the Durbars will ere long be given to this subject.

At Ratlam a good college exists which till the beginning of this year was ably superintended by Mr. Sherring, now Head Master of the Ajmere Mayo College. His departure was a matter of regret, but was arranged by the Chief for financial reasons. His place has now been filled by the Second Master, and the attendance at the college is reported to be good.

At Jaora an efficient School Master is retained, but the attendance of scholars is very limited and irregular. Improvement in this matter will, it is hoped, take place during the present year.

At Sitamau and Sailana small schools exist, and at the latter place more attention has recently been paid to the subject. When I visited that town in the winter, I found some 50 boys attending, most of whom only studied Hindi, a few being taught English and Persian.

In the Agar Cantonment a school is maintained, at which the regimental boys and the sons of the inhabitants of the bazar regularly attend. This school was at my request inspected in October last by Mr. Johnstone, Principal of the Indore Residency College, who expressed himself much satisfied with the general efficiency and knowledge displayed by the boys. Much praise, he considered, was due to the Head Master, Mr. Jaduram Joshi, for his hard work and efficient teaching, and I am glad to be able to add my testimony to the same effect. The usual daily attendance is 29 in the English and 106 in the Vernacular Department. Three students were sent to Indore in March last, two of whom successfully passed the Central India Schools examination annually held there.

25*b*. **Boundaries.**—Only 6 cases have been settled during the past winter and upwards of 100 still remain for adjustment. The services of a special officer for settlement of boundaries in Western Malwa are most urgently needed, and it is hoped that such may be granted during the ensuing cold season.

An attempt was made to get some cases settled by Panchayat under the supervision of a Risaldar of the Central India Horse, but, owing to the feeling between the States, great difficulty was found in making contending parties come to terms, and only one case was so adjusted.

26. **Studs.**—There are five stallions maintained at Agar, *viz.* 3 horses and 2 Arab ponies. Of the former two are Arabs and the other a country-bred. Their services are much in demand by the zemindars of the district, but as the mares brought to them are usually half starved and neglected, the result is not very satisfactory.

At the annual fair held at Agar in March last about 100 horses, mares, and young stock were brought before the Committee. Prizes to a limited extent were given to the best colts and fillies, but the show of live stock was poor on the whole and not equal to that of former years.

AGAR;
The 31st May 1888.

H. M. BULLER, *Colonel,*
Political Agent, Western Malwa.

APPENDIX G.

No. 779, dated Sirdarpore, the 18th September 1888.

From—Lieut.-Colonel W. J. W. Muir, Political Agent, Bhopawar,

To—F. Henvey, Esq., C.S., Agent to the Governor General for Central India, Indore.

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1887-88, and to express my regret at the delay in its transmission.

2. Major J. H. Newill held charge of the Agency till the 1st November, when on return from furlough I was directed to relieve him. I was much indebted to him for the very full notes which he kindly furnished me with, and which in an Agency broken up into so many States, Chiefships, and mingled jurisdictions were specially valuable.

3. Owing to the state of disrepair of the Agency House at Sirdarpore, the head-quarters were at Dhar till July, when, in consequence of there being no office accommodation, they were moved to Mhow. On my taking over charge they were re-transferred to Dhar, which I was asked by the Agent to the Governor General to consider the head-quarters till the erection of the new Agency sanctioned at Sirdarpore.

4. Major Newill paid flying visits to Jhabua, Sirdarpore, and (twice) Manpur in June, July, and September 1887. In the middle of December I started on tour, and after visiting Manpur, where I was detained for some length of time owing to the report called for by Government on the new settlement and other work, proceeded to Mahesar and Mandlesar, and after inspecting the Police arrangements along the Agra and Bombay road to the Khandesh border, struck westwards marching through Barwani, Chikalda, Kuksi, Ali Rajpur, Jobat and Jhabua. A stay was made at the capitals of the three larger Bhil States to take up matters pending, and to allow of visits to the Bhil tracts around and the reception of several of the smaller Chiefs, Sirdarpore being reached on the 21st April 1888.

CHAPTER I.

General Remarks.

5. No events that call for special remark occurred during the year. The Bhil population was quiet and contented, and the year one of peace. During the last three months there was a considerable increase of dacoity, attributable to the failure of the rain crop. The crime, however, whether in regard to loss of life, wounding, or plunder, was not of a serious type.

6. **Season and crops.**—The rainfall, as registered at the several stations in the Agency, was as follows:—

	Inches.	Cents.		Inches.	Cents.
Ali Rajpur	30	75	Jobat	38	36
Barwâni	26	29	Manpur	51	15
Dhâr	38	09	Sirdarpore	34	13
Jhâbua	34	16			

Owing to excessive and continued rain in the middle of the season the rain crops, on which the bulk of the population and the Bhils principally depend for their year's support, were largely damaged suffering in parts as much as 50 per cent. Abnormal heavy rain early in November helped the rabi crop, the produce of which was a good one; though wheat and opium suffered somewhat in parts from blight and hail,—the latter in February of a very large size.

7. **Health.**—The general health throughout was good, with the exception of the usual malarious fever below the ghats from October till far into January. Cholera hung about parts of Indore, Dhar, Bagod, Jhabua, Ali Rajpur and Barwani from July till October, but nowhere assumed an aggravated form, the reported cases being 412, of which 224 were fatal.

8. **Roads and Communications.**—The metalled lines of road throughout the Agency are—

	Miles.
1. Agra and Bombay-Mhow to Khandesh border	88
2. Mhow towards Khandwa	36
3. Mhow towards Nimach	60
4. Branch from Ghata Bilod on No. 3 to Dhar and Sirdarpore	40
5. Dhar to Dudhi on No. 1	30

These, with the trestle bridge over the Narbada at Khalghat, were in good order, and the States and people are indebted to the officers of the Public Works Department for the care and supervision exercised over the first four.

9. The traffic, as registered at the Narbada on No. 1, was as follows:—

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	₹	Mds.	₹	Mds.	₹
Opium	300	1,20,000	...	...	300	1,20,000
English manufactures	150	15,000	105	10,500	255	25,500
Country do.	1,005	50,250	975	48,750	1,980	99,000
Raw cotton	480	7,880	3,900	62,400	4,380	70,280
Coir	60	1,92,000	...	...	60	1,92,000
Fireworks	1,875	26,100	...	...	1,875	26,100
Grocery	17,505	1,21,952	13,700	70,686	31,205	1,92,638
Timber	7,245	7,245	2,880	2,880	10,125	10,125
Brass and copper vessels	135	5,400	300	12,000	435	17,400
Grain	38,270	1,01,167	4,710	9,120	42,980	1,10,287
Total	67,025	6,46,994	26,570	2,16,336	93,595	8,63,330
TOTAL FOR 1886-87	48,562	4,34,883	15,762	1,82,772	64,324	6,17,655

A comparison with the returns for the preceding year shows that under Imports, goods moving northwards towards Mhow, opium and fireworks were nearly double, and grain and country manufactures three times what they were; raw cotton being 480 against 15 maunds; while there was a marked decrease in groceries and timber. Under Exports, goods passing southwards, there was a large increase in groceries and a decrease in grain.

10. A made road runs eastwards from Mandelsar to Barwai, 36 miles, through Indore Territory.

11. The principal cross country lines of communication are—

1. The old Malwa and Guzerat road from the Guzerat border through Ali Rajpur, Para of Jhabua, Tirla and Rajgarh of Gwalior to Sirdarpore.
2. A branch of the preceding from Ali Rajpur to Kuksi, whence it bifurcates to Barwani and to Dharampûri and Khalghat (Dhar), Barwani maintaining two trestle bridges over the Narbada.
3. Jhabua, Thandla (Jhabua), Pitlawad (Indore), to Ratlam.
4. Dhar north to Badnawar (Dhar).

As mentioned in last report the Agency management of Nos. 1 and 3 was withdrawn in February 1887, owing to transit dues having been abolished. They have relapsed into the same state as the others,—cross country tracks left to themselves and quite neglected, save on the passage of some official.

12. **Sanitation.**—Advantage was taken of the tour to press this subject—the observance of ordinary simple cleanliness in every-day life and its surroundings, and in regard to water for drinking,—on the attention of the local authorities, headmen, and people. In connection with this the Agency is indebted to Surgeon Major Duke, the Medical Officer, for reports furnished by him on the condition of some of the principal places.

13. **Dispensaries.**—There are 26 dispensaries which may be classed as those maintained by—

1. *Government.*—Manpur and Khalghat 2
2. *Local Funds.*—Sirdarpore and Khalghat 2
3. *Native States* and *supervised by Agency Surgeon.*—Jhabua 3, Ali Rajpur 1, Barwani 3, Jobat 1, Bakhtgarh 1, Bagod 1, Gwalior 1 11
4. *Native States and not supervised.*—Dhar 8, Indore 3 11

Whether the two separate dispensaries at Khalghat could not be advantageously united is a matter which will be considered.

The Agency hospital and dispensary at Sirdarpore is said to be doing well.

14. Many of the other dispensaries are referred to locally. Much might unquestionably be done to render those maintained by Native States and under Agency supervision more popular with States and people were the Native Doctors to consider themselves less as Government officials and more what they are, servants of the States by which they are paid, and were they to lay themselves out more to look after the sick and local surroundings. State dispensaries not supervised are too often ones merely in name and require the stimulus and support of a medical officer, but this is not likely to be accepted while supervised Native Doctors take up an independent position.

15. **Post Offices.**—The extension of the Money Order system to the Post Offices at Bag, Kuksi, Ali Rajpur, and Barwani is much desired locally. The line to Ali Rajpur runs through portions of Gwalior, Indore, Dhar and Ali Rajpur, which were addressed on the Postal Department enquiring whether ₹200 could be safely transmitted along it. Ali Rajpur considers they might, Indore and Dhar are unwilling to accept the responsibility, while no reply has been received from Gwalior notwithstanding repeated reminders.

16. No mail robbery occurred during the year.

17. **Telegraphs.**—The only telegraph line is from Mhow through Dhar, 33 miles; to Sirdarpore, 25 miles. The former portion was opened in February 1882—the latter in August 1884. The number of messages received and despatched was respectively—

Dhar—1,779 and 1,643.
Sirdarpore—649 and 637.

The latter office is a very great official convenience.

CHAPTER II.

Manpur District (British).

18. **Area.**—The area of the district, according to the Revenue Survey lately carried out, is 60·8 sqr. miles, of which three-quarters may be said to be hilly.

The population by the census of February 1881 was 5,239, of whom 2,825 were Bhils, occupying 956 houses and 31 villages. The rough enumeration taken in March 1888 gave the population as 4,692, a difference explained by the absence annually in that month of a large number of the labouring class assisting in the harvest in Nimae.

19. **Settlement.**—The new assessment came into force on 1st April 1887. Under the previous 20 years' settlement of 1867, some villages were assessed under the Malguzari system, and the Bhil Paras under the ryotwari at a fixed charge per plough, the rates under both being very light. The whole district has now been brought under the ryotwari system, and the aggregate land revenue raised to ₹12,425.* Although this is almost double the former income, the present rates are nearly half those levied in the adjoining territories of Gwalior and Indore. The Bhils have been assessed at a lighter rate than the other classes, and it is hoped that the recognised position now granted to each individual cultivator, and the large extent of good culturable land assigned round every village will tend gradually to wean them from their migratory habits and bind them to a settled life. A report on the history and settlement of the district was furnished in the supplementary note called for, and submitted with the letter marginally cited.

* Excluding "Siwai jama."

To First Assistant Agent, Governor-General, No. 101, dated 4th February 1888.

20. **Forest.**—The Forest conservancy arrangements introduced in 1884 have in no way realised the estimate formed, the net profit having varied from ₹336 to a deficit; and it has been a matter of much regret that it has not been possible to depute an experienced officer of the Forest Department, as applied for. The whole question in Manpur as a Financial undertaking requires further and more accurate professional investigation.

21. The Commissariat Department was supplied with 1,169,287lb of grass, and the profit, ₹1,754, shown as usual in the accounts of the current year.

22. **Income and Expenditure.**—The income and expenditure of the year were as follows:—

Receipts.	Actuals.		Expenditure.	Actuals.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.		1886-87.	1887-88.
Land Revenue	5,910	7,644	Land Revenue	1,190	1,334
Sayer and Miscellaneous	3,985	4,848	Public Works	1,762	2,650
Abkari	3,691	3,673	Law and Justice	1,242	1,248
Stamps	744	641	Education	986	978
Law and Justice	48	129	Forest Establishment	1,391	1,392
Miscellaneous	47	...	Miscellaneous	8	...
Total Receipts	14,425	16,935	Total Expenditure	6,589	7,602
Opening balance	3,692	3,805	Remitted to Indore Treasury	6,134	6,000
			Grass supplied to Commissariat Department, Mhow.	1,599	2,009
			Closing balance	3,805	5,129
Grand Total	18,117	20,740	Grand Total	18,117	20,740

23. The receipts exhibited an increase of ₹2,510 over those of the previous year, which was due to the larger income realised under the two heads of 'Land Revenue' and of Sayer and Miscellaneous, the former owing to the introduction of the new settlement, the latter to the greater sale and export of jungle produce.

24. The expenditure showed an increase of ₹1,015, due mainly to the sinking of new wells.

25. **Judicial.**—Of a total of 110 civil suits, 12 of which were pending, 80 of the value of ₹6,243 were disposed of at an average cost of ₹3-9-9 each, leaving 30 unsettled.

Offences.	Cases.	Implicated.
Receiving stolen property	...	...
Cattle and ordinary theft	2	2
Miscellaneous offences	39	49
TOTAL	41	51

The criminal statistics are given on the margin. Of the offenders convicted, 29 were fined and 7 were imprisoned.

26. **Public Works.**—The following works were executed:—

	₹
Repairs to buildings	550
Do. roads	600
Do. wells	30
New wells	1,470
TOTAL	2,650

Three new wells were constructed, and one was purchased from a cultivator, 32 "kacha" wells belonging to ryots having fallen in. There were in the pargannah 189 wells, of which 61 belonged to Government.

27. **Schools.**—The three schools in the district had an average attendance of 102 against 104 in the year preceding, and cost ₹1,204. The school-house at Manpur is well situated, but presented a most discreditable appearance, the ceiling cloth torn and hanging down, no "daris" or mats, and the maps few and the worse for wear. I trust to note a marked improvement in both building and tuition on my next visit.

28. **Dispensary.**—Three thousand three hundred and forty-one patients are given as having been treated in the local dispensary, which cost ₹794: 81 persons were vaccinated; 76 successfully.

29. The village of Manpur on my visit to it was filthy in the extreme, and no parts were worse than the narrow gorge in which the small stream flows through the village immediately under the dispensary where refuse, filth, and sweepings had been flung. The Hospital Assistant Liakat Husein was conducting his duties in a most unsatisfactory manner, and was little more than a mere name in the place. His transfer was strongly urged.

30. **Post Office.**—The number of issues from the post office increased 50 per cent.

31. **Season.**—The rainfall registered 51·15 inches against 39·85 the preceding year. The kharif crops suffered to a small extent owing to excessive rainfall. The rabi outturn was almost equal to the average, but opium, owing to rain in February, was somewhat damaged.

The general health was good.

32. **The Kamasdar.**—The Kamasdar, Asad Khan, has worked well, but I would repeat the opinion expressed in the report already alluded to, that with the increase in revenue a more experienced and better paid officer should be appointed.

CHAPTER III.

Native States.

DHAR.

33. The year was marked in most of the pargannahs by excessive rainfall, both in the regular monsoon and in November. The former damaged the kharif crops in parts seriously, but with the latter gave every promise of an extra good rabi. This was not altogether fulfilled owing to hail and blight in February. In Kuksi, however, a small outlying piece of territory on the north of the Narbada, the fall was only 21·9 inches. Prices of food-grains were higher than the year previous. The general health was good.

Dhar	38·9
Nimanpur	40·6
Badnawar	30·6
Dharampuri	35·3

34. **The Chief.**—The Maharajah's half-brother, Sambhaji Rao, Puar of Malthan, in the Dekkan, and the latter's mother, Tai Sahiba, to both of whom His Highness is much attached and most liberal, continued to reside with him.

The Rajah of Dewas, Junior Branch, spent four months at Dhar with the Maharajah, leaving in June 1887.

In March 1888 Sir Lepel Griffin paid private visits to Dhar and Mandu.

35. **Administration.**—In December the Dewan Pundit Damodar Raghunath was relieved of office, which he had held for three years, and the former Dewan Pundit, Gopal Wishwas Rao, was re-appointed. I have not had the pleasure of meeting the latter, but can endorse the testimony borne by my predecessors to the ability and loyalty with which the former served his master.

36. In November considerable complaint was excited owing to a system of Police inspection and examination, to which travellers passing along the high road, when entering or leaving Dhar for Mhow, were subjected in connection with certain libellous placards issued against the Chief, but on representation being made it was withdrawn.

37. A considerable increase of dacoity occurred during the later months of the year, largely due, as already mentioned, to the failure of the rain crops.

38. It was again hoped that the Maharajah would make a tour in his districts, several of which have not been visited for a lengthened period of years and require attention. It was hoped, too, personal intercourse would have tended to improve relations with the eight guaranteed Thakurs and Bhumias over whom the Durbar has been accorded civil and criminal jurisdiction.

39. **Revenue.**—For facility of work, the Naib Kamasdar of Thikri and Balkhet under the Kamasdar of Dharampuri was appointed a separate Kamasdar. Outstanding revenue arrears were recovered to the extent of ₹17,000 in the Dhar, and ₹6,000 in the Badnawar Pargannahs.

40. **Judicial.**—The Nazim Adalat, the lowest Civil Court, was accorded the powers of a Small Cause Court up to ₹25. Of the 3,151 Original Civil Suits shown on the margin, 739 were decided, leaving 2,412 pending. Of 627 ordinary and 106 Special Appeals, 438 and 49 were respectively decided.

Cases.	Number.	Value.
Pending	1,086	Not given.
Filed	2,065	1,45,745
Total	3,151	Not given.
Decided	739	Ditto.
Remaining	2,412	Not given.

41. The Criminal work is thus given—

Cases.	Murder.	Attempt to murder.	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Theft.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Sentenced	3	2	...	6	5	49	152	438	655
Acquitted or otherwise disposed of	...	...	3	...	1	30	41	825	900
Total	3	2	3	6	6	79	193	1,263	1,555

Of 26 appeals 25 were decided.

42. **Jail.**—There were 91 prisoners at the commencement, and 107 at the close of the year. Of the latter, 9 were females. Their health was generally good—3 died.

43. **Dacoities.**—The following is a return of the dacoities reported:—

	Value of property.			Persons.		Dacoits.				
	Number.	Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Not arrested.
Cases	27	2,452	54	2	14	197	4	1	2	193

44. **Police.**—There is considerable room for improvement in the Police, as this return and the failure to trace the offenders show.

The extra force of 17 sowars and 30 foot was maintained throughout the year in the Nimaupur district with a view to assist in the operations against Tantia Bhil.

Twelve vagrant Wallayatis were apprehended and forwarded by the State to the Agency for deportation.

45. **Moghias.**—Sixty-seven registered Moghias were residing in Khalsa and non-guaranteed Thakur's villages, and were provided with 1,137 bighas of land, 335 of which had been granted during the year.

46. **Guaranteed Thakurates and Bhumiats.**—Ramchandra Chintaman Dike, a Judicial Officer, was appointed Superintendent for affairs connected with the eight guaranteed Thakurates and Bhumiats over which the Durbar's jurisdiction has been recognised.

47. **Finances**—The accounts of income and expendidure forwarded are for the Fasli year 1294, which at Dhar ended on the 5th June 1887. They are given in Appendix I, and may be summarised as :—

	Hali	₹
Income		8,01,402
Expenditure		6,91,634
Balance		1,09,768

This does not include the Khasgi or private personal account.

On 1st March 1888 the balance was ₹5,82,599, of which ₹4,95,000 were in Government Paper.

48. **Copper Currency.**—To provide greater facility of exchange, ₹22,756-2 in copper currency were obtained from the Government of India in January 1888. The coins are of the same weight and device as those of Government, save that on the reverse "Dhar State" has been substituted for "India." They will thus be legal tender in British India.

49. **Public Works.**—Now information is given on this head. Seven new wells were sunk and twenty repaired at a cost of ₹4,342. One tank was dug for ₹563, and four were deepened for ₹525.

50. **Education.**—The State maintained one high school and one girls' school at Dhar, and 16 ordinary shools in the districts at a cost of ₹8,702. The average daily attendance was —boys 749 and girls 23. Thirteen private institutions are also said to have existed with 325 pupils. The Dhar High School is accommodated in an excellent building and teaches Sanskrit, English, Urdu, Hindi and Marathi. The attendance was 88. Four students who went up for the Calcutta Entrance Examination passed successfully, as did also 13 out of 15, who competed for the Central India Schools Examination. Three of the latter were awarded scholarships, aggregating ₹19, for one year.

1 Medicine—Bombay.
1 Engineering—Poona.
6 Arts—Poona and Indore.

The State also supported 8 students qualifying for different professions.

51. **Dispensaries.**—Eight dispensaries were supported at cost of ₹6,857; ₹29,676 persons are entered as having been treated, of whom 24,298 were relieved, 72 died, 4,880 absented themselves and 426 remained. Some of these institutions are little more than ones in name.

Two hundred and thirty-five children are stated to have been vaccinated, 145 successfully,—a very inadequate number for the population.

JHABUA.

52. This State continued to be the cause of anxiety and trouble. The Rajah, counselled by three or four disreputable hangers-on, is reckless in his acts and extravagant in his personal expenses, neither caring whence funds come nor what fresh debt is incurred, nor what arrears or charges remain unpaid. Throughout the year his efforts have been directed to getting rid of the Dewan, and intrigues with this view have been persistently carried on with Guzerattis and Chiefs across the border. In May His Highness was personally addressed as to the state of things, the complaints, the parties about him, and his expenditure. In June he wrote he had dismissed the Dewan and appointed a Guzeratti Vakil of Dohad. On coming into Sirdarpore he was informed that the Agent to the Governor-General could not permit the dismissal, and was seriously counselled. He was reconciled to the Dewan and promised to dismiss the Guzeratti. On return home, however, he recommenced and continued to plot actively against the Dewan. Shortly after my receiving charge, a time probably considered opportune, a Guzeratti by name Pran Jiwan appeared at Indore with a kharita to the Agent to the Governor-General, intimating that the Chief had dismissed the Dewan and appointed the bearer in his room.

53. In September 1887 Balwant Rao Goray, a person of respectable family, was with the Chief's consent and the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General selected by the Agency for the Naib Dewanship, which had been vacant since the death, in the year previous, of the late incumbent, Munshi Nasiruddin Khan. In October a State Treasurer was established by the

opening at Jhabua of a branch of the Firm of Seths Ganeshdas Kishnaji. Under the terms agreed on between the Firm and the Chief, and approved by the Agent to the Governor-General, a copy of the Budget for the year, signed by the Chief and Dewan, and countersigned by the Political Agent, is to be given to the Firm, in accordance with which payments are to be regulated. The year under review, however, expired without this being done: and it was not till May last after my visit to Jhabua that the Budget for 1888-89 was settled and finished. It is hoped that the arrangement will tend to check undue expenditure, and to ensure the regular payment of State establishments and servants.

54. **The Dewan.**—I concur in my predecessors' estimate of the Dewan, Rao Bahadur Narain Rao Bhikaji. He is able, energetic, and loyal, with much influence among the Bhils, whose crimes, disputes, and grievances he personally enquires into on the spot. His position is a very difficult one.

55. Relations with the Jaghirdars were satisfactory, save with the Thakur Kuber Singh of Bori, whose refractory attitude continued to be complained of.

56. **Finances.**—An abstract of the year's receipts and disbursements is given in enclosure II. It may be summarised as follows:—

	R	R
Ordinary receipts		1,34,993
Borrowed		2,939
TOTAL RECEIPTS		1,37,932
Ordinary disbursements		1,09,323
Arrears of pay.		
Establishments—		
Chiefs' personal	3,064	
State	10,991	
		14,055
Debts liquidated.		
Arrears of Khowassa tribute to Indore	2,550	
Sahukars	11,808	
		14,358
In hand		196
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		1,37,932

This shows an actual deficit of R2,743. But State establishments and charges for the year, amounting to R16,925, were not paid, thus raising the deficit to R19,668.

57. The Chief's personal allowance, fixed at R35,000, was again exceeded by R5,512, drawn from the Treasury, while servants' pay and personal charges amounting to R7,135, were left undischarged making the total fresh liabilities at the close of the year R26,999.

	R
Borrowed	2,939
State	16,925
Chief	7,135

58. Under current expenditure a sum of R5,894 of the R7,172 payable annually to the Indore State was not met. This however was due to a claim on the part of Jhabua for its remission, as representing compensation for transit dues now everywhere abolished, in a former exchange of territory:—the question is under reference.

59. **Debts.**—As stated in paragraph 50 of last year's report, the debts at the close of the year, including R30,311 fresh liabilities, were R1,15,051. Of these, as shown above, R28,413 were liquidated during the year, and R26,999 fresh ones incurred; thus leaving R1,13,637 due at the close of the year.

60. **Judicial.**—Two hundred and forty-nine Civil cases were pending at the commencement of the year, and 527 filed during it, making a total of 776. Of these, 682 were decided, leaving a balance of 94. The Criminal statistics are given on the margin. No murder cases were filed. Homicides and dacoity show an increase respectively of 2 and 4 over the previous year. The new Naib Dewan has not had much experience of judicial work, but is favourably reported on by the Dewan.

OFFENCES.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Balance.
Culpable homicide	4	8	12	8	4
Dacoity	2	5	7	3	4
Robbery	2	10	12	11	1
Arson and mischief	1	...	1	...	1
Attempt at suicide	2	9	11	11	...
Miscellaneous	180	486	666	608	58
TOTAL	191	518	709	641	68

61. **Jail.**—The average daily number of prisoners in the Jail was 25·16, the average cost per head being R54. A new building is under construction as a jail, and will be finished during the year.

62. **Dispensaries.**—The State supports three dispensaries, at Jhabua, Thandla, and Ranapur, at a cost of R4,050. They are shown to have afforded relief to 12,833 persons, of whom 11,754 were cured, 719 left, 77 died, and 283 remained under treatment: 19 and 691 major and minor operations were performed; 579 persons were vaccinated.

63. **Sanitation.**—A report on the sanitary condition of the town of Jhabua, a very filthy one, was prepared by the Agency Surgeon; and during my stay the question with that of the water-supply for drinking was gone into, the Dewan entering actively into it. He reports that a small conservancy establishment, with carts, has been started.

64. **Schools.**—Education is at a low ebb. The State maintains four schools, with an average daily attendance entered as 198 pupils, and costing R964. Tuition consists of elementary Hindi in those of Ranapur and Rambhapur. Simple Arithmetic and Geography are added at Thandla, and Arithmetic, Geography, and History at Jhabua. The last had further a Sanskrit class, with 26 pupils. At the Jhabua School, which I examined, the teachers complained much of the early age at which the pupils were withdrawn. A class by themselves of 7 Bhil boys was interesting,—some being fairly advanced. All, however, were the sons of the Chief's servants, chiefly syces, none being from the ordinary outside classes or the large detachment of the Bhil corps quartered there.

65. **Seasons and Crops.**—The rainfall at Jhabua was 34·16 against 22·43 inches the year previous, and owing to its heaviness in the middle of the season, half the jowar and makka and small food-grains was lost. Wheat was up to the average, opium suffering from cold. The Jhabua Bhils are better cultivators than their brethren in Ali Rajpur and Barwani, and owing to the rabi yield the loss in the Kharif crop and rise in the price of jowar and makka did not affect them as it did those elsewhere.

66. **Health.**—Fever was prevalent during the last three months of 1887. Sixty-four cases of cholera occurred at Jhabua and Ranapur in August, of which 29 were fatal; otherwise the general health was good.

The rough enumeration of the year gave the population as 97,185, of whom 65,229 were Bhils and 12,096 Bhilalas. According to the census of 1881, the population was 93,406, of whom 48,531 wers Bhils. The Bhilalas were not given separately.

Ali Rajpur.

67. Affairs in this State progressed quietly under the kindly rule of the Superintendent, Thakur Jowan Sing, of Jhaknaoda.

The Bhil and Bhilala population were contented, though in accordance with their roving nature and superstitious spirit, there was the usual individual migration to and from other territory. The Thakur continued his efforts, mentioned last year, to induce them to avail themselves of the fertility of the soil by improved cultivation and the use of irrigation, not merely as a benefit to themselves and the revenue, but to try and bind them to one spot. Their natural indolence of character, however, encouraged by the yield of the Mhowa and Chironji trees which grow in abundance, and by the system of "pagras," or liberal remissions for a term of years to new settlers, universally in force through the States and Chiefships, makes the endeavour a difficult one.

68. **Population.**—The census of 1881 exhibited the population as 56,827, of whom 18,951 were Bhils, Bhilalas being included among the 'miscellaneous Hindu castes.' The annual computation for the year gave the population as 56,827, and Bhils and Bhilalas as 51,827, of whom Bhilalas were estimated at five-eighths.

69. **Forest.**—The continued indiscriminate clearance of wood and jungle is making itself felt, and the Superintendent is considering what steps are possible as a commencement to gradually introducing some system of preserved areas. He is thoroughly alive to the care and judicious handling the subject will require.

70. **Finances.**—An abstract of the income and expenditure of the year is attached in enclosure III and may be thus shown —

	R	R
Ordinary receipts	86,727	
In hand	12,683	99,410
Ordinary disbursements	74,910	
Debts liquidated	8,000	82,910
Balance		16,500

The small increase; R3,729 under Receipts, as compared with the previous year, was due to larger amount of marriage cess collected, the decrease of R34,736 in ordinary expenditure to there having been no marriages in the family of the Chief.

71. **Land Revenue.**—Land revenue showed a slight decrease, R986, caused partly by remissions, partly by a decrease in ploughs on which the rates are levied. In the 6,883 ploughs at the commencement of the year, there was a decrease of 797 owing to remissions and emigration, compensated in part by 630 new ones, chiefly those of fresh settlers.

333 remitted.
464 emigrated.

72. **Abkari.**—The Abkari system, introduced after the Bhil rising, of either giving leases to Kalals and Patels when applied for, or levying a house-tax, continued to give satisfaction. Owing to little competition there was a slight decrease under this head.

73. **Customs.**—The fall of R2,859, under Customs receipts, was due to the abolition of transit dues; this abolition has raised certain questions as to the definition of exports and imports, and the local haks or rights of Tarvis, which are being taken up.

74. The increase R4,358 in expenditure, under 'Law and Justice,' was caused by a payment for prisoners in the Andamans.

75. **Debts.**—The debts at the beginning of the year were R79,435, of which R57,000 were due to Government on account of nazzarana on the present Chief's succession by adoption. Of the latter, R8,000 were paid, leaving the total R71,435. The impending marriage of the late Chief's remaining daughter was the reason why, with a considerable sum to the good, more was not paid in this respect.

76. **Judicial.**—Of 72 Civil suits of a value of R31,711 pending and instituted, 60 of a value of R7,317 were decided, leaving 12 of a value of R24,394. The large value is due to a suit filed for R22,057.

Offences.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Pending at close.
Culpable homicide	2	7	9	7	2
Dacoity	1	1	2	2	...
Receiving stolen property	...	8	8	8	...
Highway robbery	...	1	1	1	...
Cattle and other theft	1	71	72	71	1
Miscellaneous	...	80	80	80	...
Total	4	168	172	169	3

The Criminal statistics are given on the margin. In the 169 cases, 242 persons were convicted, of whom 63 were imprisoned, 177 fined and 2 whipped.

77. **Jail.**—The average daily number of prisoners was 31, whose average annual cost per head was R55-2-1.

78. **Education.**—Four schools were maintained, at Ali Rajpur, Nagpur, Bhabra, and Sorwa, at a cost of R981. The average daily attendance was 125. Of these 17 were Bhils and Bhilalas, to encourage whom R101 were given in small scholarships. As in Jhabua, education is very backward. The school-house at Ali Rajpur is a good one, and there was a fair attendance on my visits, but the two teachers were quite unequal to the number.

79. **Dispensary.**—Three thousand two hundred and thirteen persons are given as having availed themselves of the dispensary, of whom 3,140 were relieved, 69 absented themselves and 4 died: 103 children were successfully vaccinated in Ali Rajpur itself, but no returns were received of the work done in the districts. The total cost was R1,792.

80. **Post Office.**—The extension of the Money Order system to Ali Rajpur would be a great boon.

81. **Season.**—The rainfall was 30·75 against 39·75 inches in the year preceding. As elsewhere, owing to excessive rain in the middle of the season, makka, bajra and the small grains suffered severely. The abundant produce of the Mhowa and Chironji, however, made this less felt. The wheat crop was good, though damaged by hail in February.

82. **Prices.**—Prices were considerably higher than the year before, though lower again than the two preceding that.

83. **Health.**—Fever was prevalent in the last three months of 1887. Otherwise, the general health was good.

84. **The Chief.**—Rana Wajey Sing continued his studies during the year at the Indore College, but returned home shortly after its close.

Barwani.

85. This State, owing to its long and careful management by the late Khan Bahadur Mahomed Najjaf Khan, is in many ways considerably in advance of the two preceding ones. The state of things mentioned in last year's report* continued. The Chief Rana, Indarjit Sing, who is weak, concerned prin-

* Paras. 6 and 72.

cipally with the increase of his private funds, and swayed by any one at the moment about him, became more and more antagonistic to the Dewan Pundit Sham Narain. Matters came to such a pass that the Political Agent was compelled in May to invite His Highness to visit him with the Dewan at Dhar and to counsel him seriously. As reported† at the time, measures for the better regulation of the administration and finances were adopted, and the powers of the Dewan defined. On return, however, to Barwani no improvement occurred in the Chief's relations with the Dewan, and in August the latter resigned, being relieved in October by Moonshi Chandipershad, late Dewan of Chatarpur, who was selected by the Agent to the Governor-General for the post. In December the Chief proceeded to Guzerat, partly in connection with a vow and partly on a visit to his nephew, the Chief of Baria, entrusting the administration during his absence to the new Dewan. On my arrival at Barwani in the end of February he returned home. He was on the best of terms with the Dewan, who was doing his utmost to gain the Chief's confidence, and had been, and was, working hard to bring matters right and clear off arrears. Party feeling, though quiescent, had been very high. Upwards of three weeks were spent by me at Barwani with a view to assisting a settlement of matters and in making flying visits about. At Pati in the Satpuras, I met a large number of the Naiks and Bhil headmen, who were contented. Several brought up the difficulty beginning to be experienced by them, depending, as they do so much, on jungle produce, from the increasing denudation of the country side of wood. Attention was invited to this question. On leaving there appeared every reason to hope that things would go well, but the Dewan was not sanguine. Shortly after my departure His Highness proceeded to Bombay, where he was still absent at the close of the year.

† To first Assistant Agent, Governor-General, No. 564, dated 17th June 1887.

86. **Population.**—The census of 1881 gave the population of the State as 56,445, of whom 8,605 were Bhils; Bhilalas being shown under "Miscellaneous Hindu Caste." The rough annual computation of the year gave the numbers respectively as 61,436 and 7,523.

87. **Finances.**—An abstract of the Income and Expenditure is given in enclosure IV. It may be summarised as:—

	R	R
Opening balance		50,244
Ordinary receipts	1,55,405	
Interest on Government Paper	3,798	
		1,59,203
		2,09,447
Ordinary expenditure		1,44,174
Closing balance		65,273

As compared with last year the Receipts show a slight increase—the Expenditure a small decrease.

The State is fortunate, owing to the careful management alluded to, in possessing two and a half lacs of rupees in Government Paper.

88. **Land Revenue.**—There was an increase of ₹9,059 in the land revenue due to the realization of full rental for lands in the Jalgon pargannah and the reclamation of land in Silawad and Pati.

89. **Customs.**—The decrease under Customs receipts (₹8,729) was owing to the abolition of transit dues and to forest conservancy as last year.

90. **Forest.**—The ruthless clearing of the hillsides and country of wood and jungle had again, early in 1887, been earnestly pressed on attention, and a simple set of rules had been drawn up by the late Dewan, approved of by the Chief, and issued at the commencement of the year. No action, however, was taken on them.

91. **Judicial.**—Including cases pending, 938 Civil suits, of a value of ₹1,69,794, were filed, of which 810, representing ₹99,124, were disposed of. Of 34 appeals, 4 were up-held and 1 was reversed, leaving 29 pending. ₹18,553 were recovered in execution of decrees.

The 243 Criminal cases which came up, involving 464 offenders, were decided, leaving none pending. Four hundred and forty-two persons were convicted, of whom 345 were fined, 94 sentenced to imprisonment, and 3 whipped. No serious crime was reported. The population is said to be less prone than in Jhabua and Ali Rajpur to drink, the chief cause of crime.

92. **Jail.**—The jail, built in 1885, at a cost of ₹18,261, is an excellent one. The average number of prisoners was 31, of whom 26 remained at the close of the year. Their average cost was ₹40-9-1.

93. **Public Works.**—The expenditure is thus classed :—

	₹
Chief's Palace and gateway	14,123
Dharamsalas, thanas, &c.	2,308
Wells and tanks	1,682
Repairs to roads	4,611
Repairs to buildings	5,013
2 trestle bridges across Narbada	1,636
Contingencies	1,748
The aggregate rupees	31,121

represented one fifth of the income. Of this, however, nearly one-half was spent on the Chief's residence, the work being far from satisfactory and requiring proper supervision.

94. **Irrigation.**—The new Dewan, Munshi Chandipershad, has shown considerable interest in irrigation, and works estimated at ₹7,400 were projected and taken in hand.

95. **Schools.**—Seven schools, with a staff of 20 teachers and 464 pupils as per margin, were maintained at a cost of ₹3,908. At Barwani, English up to the 2nd class of Central India Schools, Sanskrit, Urdu, and Hindi, are taught; at Rajpur, English up to the 4th class, Urdu and Hindu; and in the District Schools, elementary Hindi. The schools at Barwani, Rajpur, and Anjar were examined by me. There were schools for girls at the two first places, attended by 15 children. The Barwani School-house is a capital building, and the teaching was the best of any of the schools I visited out of a large centre. The Head Master had been mixed up in the late intrigues and was under suspension, but the English and Persian Masters seemed specially to have their work at heart, and the more intelligent answers of the children throughout showed evident pains-taking.

	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.
1	Barwani	9	212
1	Rajpur	6	148
5	District	5	104
7	Schools	20	464

96. **Dispensaries.**—The State supports dispensaries at Barwani, Rajpur, and Pansemal. Seventeen thousand six hundred and sixty-five persons are stated to have been admitted, of whom 17,598 were relieved and 67 died. Nine hundred and seventy-eight children were successfully vaccinated. The cost was ₹3,758.

97. **Post Office.**—As elsewhere, the extension of the Money Order system is a desideratum.

98. **Season.**—The rainfall during the year was 26·29, against 18·80, inches in the previous one. For the same reason as elsewhere, though in a less degree, the rain crops suffered to some extent, but the spring crops yielded well.

99. **Prices.**—Prices were considerably lower than in the year previous, and grain was largely purchased in, and exported from the State.

100. **Health.**—One hundred and thirty-two cases of cholera, of which 88 proved fatal, were reported in the Rajpur Pargannah in September and October. Fever was prevalent in the three months succeeding the rains; otherwise the public health was good.

JOBAT.

101. The receipts and disbursements of the year were :—

	₹	₹
In hand	4,773	
Ordinary receipts	18,647	
		23,420
Ordinary expenditure	16,518	
Debts paid	1,976	
		18,494
Balance		4,926

The receipts showed a decrease of ₹1,973, due partly to the abolition of transit duties, and partly to a sum of ₹1,166, remitted by a creditor having been shown last year on the credit side.

102. **Debts.**—The debts which bear no interest have been reduced to ₹13,671.

103. **Population.**—The population, as roughly enumerated, was 10,929, an increase of 1,542 over the census of 1881. Their health, with the exception of the usual fever in the months after the monsoon, was good.

104. **Dispensary.**—During the year 1,416 persons were admitted, of whom 1,377 were cured, 3 died, and 19 left, 17 remaining under treatment. Two hundred and fifty-four children were vaccinated.

105. **The Chief.**—The young Rana Sarup Sing is intelligent and fond of out-of-door sports. The Kamdar, Wamon Rao, who continued to manage the Chiefship satisfactorily, associated him as much as possible in the current work.

MATHWAR.

106. This is a small wild Chiefship on the northern bank of the Nerbada. The Thakur Ranjit Sing came into Ali Rajpur to see me in April last. He gave his gross income as ₹2,130 and expenditure as ₹1,389. When entrusted with the charge of his estate in 1883, they were respectively ₹3,571 and ₹3,122. The decrease he ascribed to emigration of Bhils.

The population he computed at ₹1,200 families, Bhils and Bhilalas, with a few Rajputs. There was not, he mentioned, a single Banya or well on the estate. Water is obtained from holes dug in the beds of nalas.

KATHIWARA.

107. The Thakur Bahadur Sing also met me at Ali Rajpur, from which his estate lies 16 miles to the north-west. He gave his receipts as ₹3,861 and expenditure as about the same. I find he gave the former in 1881 as ₹7,000.

RATANMAL.

108. This petty estate continues to be managed by the Dowager Thakurani in the interests of her only son, Dhirup Sing, now 10 years old. The income is given as ₹1,090, the expenditure as ₹1,014.

109. A cruel dacoity attended by a double murder was perpetrated near the village of Kanjeta, where she resides, on the 16th March, by some 16 Bhils belonging to Baria and other places across the border in the Rewa Kantha, several of whom have been arrested.

BAGOD—DEWAS.

110. This pargannah lies to the east of, but is separated from, Manpur by a ridge of hills. The returns show a population of 4,945 souls, with 367 tiled and 595 thatched houses, 951 ploughs and 418 wells. The area by the Topographical Survey Map is 74 square miles. The present 20 years' settlement will expire in 1890. Some villages are already falling in and adding to the revenue.

111. **Receipts and Expenditure.**—The receipts for the year amounted to ₹9,400, and the expenditure to ₹3,969. The surplus of ₹5,431 was, as usual, paid to the Dewas State.

112. **Road.**—A road has been projected to join Padlia, the head-quarters of the pargannah, with the Balwara station on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, 14 miles north-east. Three miles have been constructed.

113. **Schools.**—The schools at Padlia and Bagod in which Hindi is taught were attended by 36 pupils.

114. **Dispensary.**—In the dispensary at the former place 2,084 persons were treated, of whom 22 died.

115. **Season.**—The rainfall was somewhat above the average. The Kharif crop suffered much from there being no break in the middle of the rains. The rabi was an average one.

116. **Health.**—Forty-three cases of cholera, of which 13 were fatal, occurred in August and September. Otherwise the health was good.

117. **Kamasdar.**—The Kamasdar, Kishenlal, is hard-working and pains-taking.

GUARANTEED THAKURS.

118. Multhan, Bakhtgarh, and Dotria do not call for special remark. Complaints continued to be received as to the non-settlement of his debts by the first. The health of the second, Mandloi Partab Sing, was indifferent. He was unable personally to attend to work, which he entrusted to his uncle Chen Sing.

At the close of the year there were in Multhan 56 registered Moghias, holding 1,059½ bighas of land, and in Bakhtgarh 76, holding 1,020 bighas.

KACHI BARODA.

119. The ill-feeling between the Thakur Dallel Sing and his eldest son Zalim Sing continued through the year, and towards the end of the year became very bitter. They were both sent for to head-quarters on my return from tour, and a reconciliation was, it is hoped, effected.

There were 42 registered Moghias at the close of the year, holding 177 bighas of land.

GUARANTEED BHUMIAS.

120. The Bhumias of Mota and Chota Barkhera, Jamnia, Garhi, and Rajgarh appear to have managed their estates satisfactorily.

Complaints continued to be received of Daryao Sing Bhumia of Nimkhera. The Kamdar, Damodar Martand, retired towards the close of the year, and the Bhumia has promised to select a respectable person as his successor.

BHUMIAS UNDER MANAGEMENT.

121. **Kali Baori—**

	R
Balance in hand	1,511
Receipts	5,489
TOTAL	7,000
Ordinary expenditure	4,547
Tuccavi advances	517
TOTAL	5,064
Balance	1,936

The estate is now free from debt, and the question of entrusting the management to the Bhumia Sher Sing, 29 years of age, will be considered in the cold weather.

122. **Bharudpura—**

	R	R.
Balance on 1st April 1887	156	
Ordinary receipts	3,345	
		3,501
Ordinary expenditure		3,475
Balance on 1st April 1888		26

Nothing was paid towards the liquidation of debts, R340 Land revenue not having been realised owing to a bad season. The liabilities are now R759, to which have to be added R200, being tribute due to Indore, but withheld owing to that Durbar's refusal to pay Bhet Ghugri dues. The management was undertaken at the request of the Bhumia in December 1875 The debts were then R4,297, and would have been cleared off ere this had it not been for the frequent marriages and deaths in the family. The Bhumia has asked to be re-invested with authority.

His brother, Dowlat Sing, who was charged with dacoity and escaped from confinement in December 1884, is still at large.

123. **Kotideh—**

	R	R
Balance in hand	260	
Receipts	1,142	
		1,402
Expenditure.		
Ordinary	1,158	
Liquidation of debts	133	
		1,291
Balance in hand		111

The debts on the same date amounted to R217, plus R16 due to Dhar Durbar.

124. **Chiktiabar—**

	R	R
Balance in hand	1	
Receipts	726	
		727

Expenditure.

	R
Ordinary	693
Payment of debt	25
	718
Balance in hand	9

The debt on the same date being R76.

CHAPTER IV.

The Agency.

125. **Military.**—No changes were made in the strength of the detachments of the Malwa-Bhil Corps stationed in the Bhil country, which were as per margin. They were visited by Lieutenant-Colonel Ransford in January, and by myself when on tour, and due arrangements made for the proper housing of the men.

Outposts.	Native Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Privates	Total.
Jhabua	2	7	36	45
Ali Rajpur	2	10	48	60
Barwani	...	3	12	15
Pati (Barwani)	1	5	24	30
Silawad (do.)	1	2	12	15
Jobat	...	3	12	15
Total	6	30	144	180

With reference to paragraph 21 of last year's report, arrangements have been made with the Officer Commanding for the furnishment by the Native Officers in Command of weekly reports of the general state of things.

126. **Judicial.**—The following tables summarise the Civil and Criminal work disposed of in the Political Agent's Court, detailed returns of which are attached:—

Civil.	Number.	Value.
		R
Pending	12	612
Filed	98	7,789
Total	110	8,401
Settled	80	3,452
Remaining	30	4,949

Criminal.

Nature of offences.	Case including pending.	Persons implicated.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Transported.	Imprisoned.	Fined.	Total.
Murder and attempted murder	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	5	7	3	4	...	3	...	...
Dacoity	2	4	4	...	...	4	...	...
Highway robbery	1	2	2	...	...	2	...	...
Cattle and ordinary theft	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...
Miscellaneous	3	3	2	...	...	2	...	1
Total	14	19	13	5	1	12	...	1

Thirty-eight criminal cases were decided by the Officer Commanding the Malwa-Bhil Corps, who is invested with the powers of a 3rd class Magistrate at Sirdarpore. No appeals were received.

127. **Jail.**—The average number of prisoners in the jail at Sirdarpore was 15.

128. **Chikli Police.**—No suitable person has yet been found to fill the post of Superintendent of the Agency Police.

129. **Bombay and Agra Road Police.**—The Police Force for the protection of the 88 miles of the Bombay and Agra road in the Agency consisted of 3 officers and 29 men, whose pay amounted to R5,098 per annum.

Deputy Road Superintendent	1
Head Constables	2
Naiks	6
Constables	20

They were assisted by 3 sowars and 19 constables of the Bhumia Police. The head-quarters are at Khalghat on the Nerbada, with 19 chowkis or police posts, and 12 dharamsalas or resting-places along the road.

The Deputy Road Superintendent, Lala Bansilal, was dismissed in March for having used improper means to try and elicit a confession; this is the more to be regretted, as he was an active and intelligent officer. Jemadar Mohamed Nawaz Khan, of the Central India Horse, was appointed to the vacancy on six months' probation.

The force worked well. The chowkis require repair and renewal, and will be undertaken systematically.

130. The judicial work performed by the Deputy Road Superintendent was—

Civil Suits.	No.	Value.
		R
Pending	2	180
Filed	22	505
TOTAL	24	685
Decided	20	331
Remaining	4	354

Criminal.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Pending.	Filed.	TOTAL.	Decided.
Cattle theft	2	...	2	2
Miscellaneous	3	5	8	8
	5	5	10	10

131. The receipts and expenditure are summarised in paragraph , under the head of "Indore Agency Road Fund," and will be found in detail in the Appendices. The receipts are formed of Dharamsala fees on laden carts, cattle-pound fees, fines, opium dues, &c.

132. **Boundary disputes.**—The number of these is 91, and the length of time many have been pending make them a serious source of strife and disorder. To assist a settlement they were distributed into groups according to situation and degree of importance. Lieutenant L. Impey, appointed Settlement Officer, entered on his duties on the 1st January 1888, working on uninterruptedly till the 11th May. Twenty-four cases were decided. The number hardly gives an idea of the work performed, many being difficult. One group, known as the Dudhi, in which Gwalior, Indore, and Jhabua were concerned, had been long pending and were particularly complicated and troublesome; and the Agency is indebted to Lieutenant Impey for the tact, ability, and patience shown by him, and the way in which he stuck to his work. He specially acknowledged the assistance rendered him by Rao Bahadur Narain Rao Bhikaji, the Dewan of Jhabua, in a private capacity in elucidating the facts connected with the group mentioned.

Indore and Jhabua	5
Gwalior „ „	4
Do. „ Indore	6
Do. „ Jobat	2
Do. „ Dhar	2
Dhar „ Jobat	2
Indore „ Dhar	3

It is specially desirable that the 76 cases remaining should be decided as speedily as possible, and it is a matter for congratulation that an officer is again to be appointed.

133. **Local Funds.**—The Incorporated Funds under the Agency are—

I.—Indore Agency Road Fund.

	R		R
Cash balance in Treasury on 31st March 1887	34,340	Expenditure during the year	16,377
Receipts during the year	10,527	*Balance on 1st April 1888*	
		Opium dues for distribution	650
		Balance prepe	27,840
			28,490
TOTAL	44,867	TOTAL	44,867

The expenditure exceeded the receipts by R5,850, and was spent under the sanction of the Local Government on furnishing the Agency Hospital at Sirdarpore with necessaries, instruments, and furniture, and on Clerks' quarters, and local improvements at Sirdarpore.

134. *II.—Manpur Road Fund.*

	₹		₹
Balance on 1st April 1887	215	Expenditure during the year	179
Receipts during the year	264	Balance on 1st April 1888	300
TOTAL	479	TOTAL	479

III.—Manpur School Fund.

	₹		₹
Balance on 1st April 1887	286	Expenditure during the year	119
Receipts during the year	188	Balance on 1st April 1888	355
TOTAL	474	TOTAL	474

STATEMENT I.

Receipts and Disbursements of the Dhar State for the Fasli year 1294 ending 5th June 1887.

RECEIPTS.	Actuals.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Actuals.
	₹		₹
I.—Land Revenue	5,25,788	I.—Land Revenue (State Establishments)	1,25,563
II.—*Assessed Taxes*—		II.—Treaties and Engagements	7,886
Municipality	17,210	C.—Army	1,06,987
Local Fund	11,294	E.—Public Works	72,053
III.—Customs	97,373	III.—Law and Justice	20,244
VI.—Stamps	15,895	IV.—Police	36,615
IX.—Law and Justice	6,132	V.—Education	7,736
XIV.—Tributes	87,097	VII.—*Pensions*—	
XV.—Miscellaneous	15,349	Medical	6,747
XVI.—Interest on Government Paper	25,264	Charity	58,550
		Pension	10,718
		VIII.—State Charges	2,14,108
		IX.—Miscellaneous	24,457
TOTAL	8,01,402	TOTAL	6,91,634

J. F. W. MUIR, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

STATEMENT II.

Receipts and Disbursements of the Jhabua State for the year 1887-88. (Salam Shahi Currency.)

RECEIPTS.	Actuals,		EXPENDITURE.	Actuals.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.		1886-87.	1887-88.
	₹	₹		₹	₹
Opening balance	119	176	I.—Land Revenue	7,258	7,585
I.—*Land Revenue*—			II.—Treaties and Engagements	12,087	6,193
Arrears	5,346	5,188	E.—Public Works	5,052	2,963
Current	76,657	76,772	III.—Law and Justice	8,422	9,172
Abkari	21,021	21,784	IV.—Police	17,199	15,168
Sayer and Miscellaneous	7,566	8,839	V.—Education	790	628
III.—Customs	10,275	7,776	VI.—Political Charges	2,192	3,435
IX.—Law and Justice	6,181	5,198	VII.—*Pensions*—		
XIV.—Tributes	6,159	6,159	Medical	2,565	4,050
XV.—Miscellaneous	6,059	3,101	Religious	4,463	6,175
			Pensions	2,595	1,946
TOTAL ORDINARY	1,39,383	1,34,993	VIII.—Chief's personal allowance	45,366	40,512
XVII.—Borrowed	5,592	2,939	IX.—Miscellaneous	10,932	11,496
			TOTAL ORDINARY	1,18,921	1,09,323
			H.—Debts liquidated	25,878	28,413
			TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,44,799	1,37,736
			Closing balance	176	196
GRAND TOTAL	1,44,975	1,37,932	GRAND TOTAL	1,44,975	1,37,932

J. F. W. MUIR, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

STATEMENT III.

Receipts and Disbursements of the Ali Rajpur State for the year 1887-88.

RECEIPTS.	ACTUALS. 1886-87.	ACTUALS. 1887-88.	EXPENDITURE.	ACTUALS. 1886-87.	ACTUALS. 1887-88.
	R	R		R	R
I.—*Land Revenue*—			I.—Land Revenue	8,550	8,103
Arrears	761	299	II.—Treaties and Engagements	10,332	10,352
Current	45,116	44,210	E.—Public Works	6,140	2,890
(2) Sayer and Miscellaneous	7,469	7,307	III.—Law and Justice	9,147	13,405
(3) Abkari	13,092	12,538	IV.—Police	15,895	15,328
III.—Customs	11,772	8,913	V.—Education	1,066	987
IX.—Law and Justice	1,636	3,252	VI.—Political Charges	1,500	1,500
XV.—Miscellaneous	1,446	1,722	VII.—*Pensions*—		
Marriage Tax	1,686	8,436	Medical	1,543	1,792
			Religious	1,416	1,346
			Pension	419	425
TOTAL ORDINARY	82,998	86,727	VIII.—State Charges	48,296	15,761
Opening balance	51,706	12,683	IX.—Miscellaneous	5,340	3,041
			TOTAL ORDINARY	1,09,646	74,910
			H.—Debts liquidated	12,375	8,000
			TOTAL	1,22,021	82,910
			Closing balance	12,683	16,500
GRAND TOTAL	1,34,704	99,410	GRAND TOTAL	1,34,704	99,410

J. F. W. MUIR, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

STATEMENT IV.

Receipts and Disbursements of the Barwani State for the year 1887-88.

RECEIPTS.	ACTUALS. 1886-87.	ACTUALS. 1887-88.	EXPENDITURE.	ACTUALS. 1886-87.	ACTUALS. 1887-88.
	R	R		R	R
I.—*Land Revenue*—			I.—Land Revenue	10,383	10,378
Arrears	15,891	11,969	(5) Customs	5,305	5,912
Current	55,826	64,885	E.—Public Works	34,425	32,394
(2) Sayer and Miscellaneous	8,039	8,959	III.—Law and Justice	13,997	13,939
(3) Abkari	23,251	25,643	IV.—Police	22,843	21,185
III.—Customs	29,504	21,775	V.—Education	4,017	3,907
IX.—Law and Justice	9,107	11,608	VI.—Political Charges	6,595	6,366
XIII.—Ferry tolls	2,990	3,690	VII.—*Pensions*—		
XV.—Miscellaneous	6,112	6,876	Medical	3,822	3,758
			Charity	224	189
			Pensions	2,340	1,310
TOTAL ORDINARY RECEIPTS	1,50,720	1,55,405	VIII.—State Charges	27,476	29,896
Opening balance	36,738	50,244	IX.—Miscellaneous	16,098	14,940
Interest on Government Paper	10,311	3,798	TOTAL ORDINARY	1,47,525	1,44,174
			Closing balance	50,244	65,273
GRAND TOTAL	1,97,769	2,09,447	GRAND TOTAL	1,97,769	2,09,447

J. F. W. MUIR, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

STATEMENT V.

Statement showing the expenditure incurred by the Native States under the Bhopawar Agency on Irrigation Works during the year 1887-88.

NAME OF STATE.	WELLS.						TANKS.						Total of both.		REMARKS.
	Deepening old ones.		New ones.		TOTAL.		Deepening old ones.		New ones.		TOTAL.				
	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	
		₹		₹		₹		₹		₹		₹		₹	
Dhar	20	2,786	7	1,556	27	4,342	4	525	1	28	5	553	32	4,895	
Jhabua	15	315	4	405	19	720	1	122	2	301	3	423	22	1,143	
Barwani	8	920	9	46	17	966	2	598	2	118	4	716	21	1,682	
Ali Rajpur	3	129	2	461	5	590	....	...	...	...	...	...	5	590	
Jobat	...	...	1	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	
Manpur	4	30	4	1,470	8	1,500	...	...	...	....	...	...	8	1,500	
Bagode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	50	4,180	27	3,943	77	8,123	7	1,245	5	447	12	1,692	89	9,815	
TOTALS FOR 1886-87	90	4,079	31	2,019	121	6,098	19	4,101	1	8,000	20	12,101	141	18,199	

J. F. W. MUIR, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

APPENDIX H.

No. 439, dated Goona, the 28th June 1888.

From—MAJOR H. A. VINCENT, Political Assistant, Goona,

To—F. HENVEY, ESQ., C.S., Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, Central India.

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Goona Agency for the year 1887-88. Captain G. E. Money held charge from the 1st April to the 7th September.

Native States.

1. **Raghugarh.**—The Rajah is a very old man, and the State is badly managed. It is swarming with thieves.

The honest cultivators are oppressed by the favourites and dependants of the Rajah.

2. **Garha.**—The Rajah, who is about 19 or 20 years old, has already got considerably into debt. There is little chance of his turning out well. The State is fairly well managed by the Kamdar, Daulat Ram.

3. **Dharnandah.**—The Thakur is sadly hampered by the expense of maintaining sepoys on the roads, and by the payment of school and road cesses. His income is not equal to the demands on it. He is a well-meaning, respectable man.

4. **Paron.**—This Chief is by far the most manly of them all. His State is the best managed. His disputes with his neighbours are few.

5. **Umri.**—The Kamdar, pensioned Resaldar Mahtab Singh, has had much trouble with the Rani and some dishonest servants of the State whom he had dismissed. I cannot say he has been successful. The Rajah will come of age next year, and I have great hopes of his proving efficient.

6. **Bhadaurah.**—The Chief attends the Rajkumar School at Goona, and is reported to be tolerably intelligent. The State is managed by Kanhai Ram, who does it fairly well.

7. **Sirsi.**—This State is well managed and out of debt.

8. **Khiandah.**—The Thakur claimed absolute independence, but it has been decided by the Agent to the Governor-General that he is to pay nazzarana on the usual occasions to the Rajah of Umri, but the Rajah is not to interfere in his affairs, nor exercise any jurisdiction in his jaghir.

Judicial.

Civil Cases.—Fifty-two cases decided, against 35 last year.

Criminal Cases.—Twenty-seven cases decided against 17 last year.

The Government of India, in a letter, No. 3733, dated 16th August 1887, directed, on the recommendation of the Agent to the Governor-General, that all civil and such criminal cases as are beyond the jurisdiction of the Officer Commanding, arising in the Cantonment of Sipri, should be tried by the Political Assistant, Goona.

This throws extra work on the Head Clerk and Munshi, but as yet no extra remuneration has been sanctioned.

Boundary Disputes.—The following cases were settled during the year :—

1. $\frac{\text{Barkhera}}{\text{Gwalor}}$ *versus* $\frac{\text{Mahu}}{\text{Bhadanrah}}$, by Lieutenant J. L. Kaye.
2. $\frac{\text{Bandarhna}}{\text{Gwalior}}$ *versus* $\frac{\text{Piplia}}{\text{Tonk}}$, by Captain G. E. Money.
3. $\frac{\text{Unarsio \&c.}}{\text{Tonk}}$ *versus* $\frac{\text{Kakarwa, \&c.}}{\text{Raghugarh}}$, by Lieutenant Macdonald.

Health.—There were 10 deaths from cholera in the Kumraj Pargannah, and 4 from small-pox in the city of Goona. The health of cattle has been bad during the year.

Crops.—Both kharif and rabi crops suffered during the year. The former from excessive rain, the latter from blight.

Jail.—There were 4 prisoners at the close of the official year. The same number as at the end of the last year. The jail establishment has been reduced from 1 jamadar, 1 dafadar, and 10 barkandazes, to 1 jamadar and 4 barkandazes.

Public Works.—The addition to the Regimental hospital, which is urgently needed and has been twice recommended by Brigadier General Marter, is still uncompleted.

Some excavations for the foundations were made, and then abandoned.

Annual Tour.—As I had to go with the regiment to the Camp of Exercise at Rupaheli, I could not make a tour in the district. I have visited Shadaurah, Dharnandah, Chabra, Sirsi, and Bhadanrah, and also spent 6 days in a visit to Sipri in March to try civil cases. I tried 30 cases, of which 25 were Small Cause Court ones.

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 158 F. D.—21-1-89.—252.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCLXII.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 28.

REPORT

OF

THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN

THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1888-89.

Published by Authority.

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1889.

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REPORT

OF

THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN

THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1888-89.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

I.—General Remarks.

1. Mr. F. Henvey, C.S., held charge of the duties of Agent to the Governor-General during the year under review. Owing to his absence on leave and the necessity for sending the manuscript of the Report to the Central Press at Calcutta on an early date, the duty of writing this introductory chapter devolves upon me. My connection with the Agency commenced only in November 1888; the general account therefore of the administration which, according to the usual practice, precedes the several detailed reports of the local officers, must inevitably be limited both in scope and interest. An attempt will, however, be made to indicate those matters of special importance which have marked the history of the Agency since January 1888, to which date it was carried by Sir Lepel Griffin's remarks introducing the Report for the year 1886-87.

2. As will be seen from the record with which this Chapter closes, the Agent to the Governor-General made two prolonged tours through the States under his charge during the year, in addition to several minor visits of inspection and consultation. The first was made towards the end of 1888, and extended through the States forming the Bhopawar Agency. Its chief object was the personal investigation of the circumstances of the Bhils, who were reported to be suffering from the unusually dry season and to be emigrating in considerable numbers. Barwani affairs were also in some confusion owing to the chronic disagreement of the Rana with his Dewan, and demanded special attention.

The second occupied the earlier months of the present year, and was carried through the Indore, Dewas, Bhopal and Gwalior States to the Agencies of Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. In each of these the Governor-General's Agent remained some time discussing and settling with the local authorities current cases of importance.

3. The season of 1888 was marked by a comparatively scanty rainfall throughout the greater part of the Agency, the total for the year as gauged at Indore measuring only 25·59 inches against an average of 35 inches. The prices of food-grains ran high, and the cattle suffered in some tracts owing to the failure of the usual water-supplies. But although there were apprehensions of severe pressure, notably in the Bhopal State, and though relief works were started and advances made in cases of exceptional hardship, there was little

real distress among the people, and the short *Rabi* crops (including opium) were for the most part counterbalanced by a fairly good *Kharif* harvest. The present monsoon has opened well; agricultural operations are in full progress; and the young crops are in excellent condition. The Health Returns were generally satisfactory, except in the case of Rewah, where cholera was more or less prevalent throughout the year, and of Bhopal, where there was an epidemic of small-pox in the spring.

4. From the point of view of the Public Works Department, the year possessed exceptional importance. In pursuance of the recent policy of the Government, the care of communications in the larger States was experimentally entrusted to the several Durbars concerned, and so far the measure has had no unfavourable results. The retention of the Government Nagode Division in Bundelkhand was, however, thought desirable. Considerable progress was made with the Railways under construction, the Sections between Bhopal and Jhansi, Jhansi and Gwalior, and Banda and Manikpur having been opened to public traffic. The Mhow water-works were practically completed. And, finally, the arrangements in connection with the amalgamation of the offices of the two Superintending Engineers of Public Works in Rajputana and Central India were concluded.

5. Dacoity was rife especially in parts of the Bhopal, Gwalior and Indore States, owing chiefly, no doubt, to the high prices of the food-grains and the restriction of cultivation. Special measures were undertaken by all these Durbars for its suppression, and their efforts were not barren of results. Chatar Singh, a notorious dacoit on the Gwalior Frontier, was killed after a joint pursuit by the Gwalior and Dholpur Police: Mohan Lal's gang, on the same border, was practically exterminated by the vigorous operations adopted by the Gwalior Durbar, the leader having died from cholera and his brothers being captured; and Mehrban, another proscribed offender, with a very large number of his followers, was amnestied and conditionally settled down by the same State.

An energetic attempt, made at a considerable cost by the Indore Durbar, in conjunction with the Agency authorities, to arrest or kill Tantia and his lieutenant Bondria in the Nimar Jungles, though not as yet successful, has not been relinquished, and several offenders of minor importance, including one leader named Lakshmania, have been caught. A set of simple rules regulating the pursuit and apprehension of dacoits has been drawn up by the Political Agent, Bhopal, and approved by the Government of India. These will, it is hoped, obviate much of the present friction and delay. Altogether there can be no doubt that at least the larger States are now fully aroused to a sense of the gravity of this blot in their administration, and are in earnest in their endeavours to remove it.*

6. Matters connected with the armament of the different States in Central India engrossed unusual attention during the year under review. The Gwalior, Indore and Bhopal States each asked permission to supplement the Imperial Forces by contributing detachments drawn from their own armies; and the consideration of the best means of utilizing their loyal offers involved a closer inspection of their troops and a more detailed examination of their organization than have been deemed necessary hitherto. The system on which the Forces of the Native States are supplied with arms and ammunition, and the extent of local manufacture and import, attracted separate notice, which may possibly lead to this important matter being placed upon a more satisfactory footing. Correspondence passed regarding the proposed reorganization of the Local Corps in Central India and Rajputana, and the Government were placed in possession of the views of the Agent to the Governor-General with special reference to the position and capabilities of the Malwa Bhil Corps.

* Tantiá has since been captured and handed over to the Central Provinces.

II.—Native States.

7. In the above account are noticed very briefly some of the more important subjects which received consideration during the course of the year. A few remarks follow about the separate States, noting at the outset that the changes in the *personnel* of the administration were unusually numerous. Major Barr replaced Colonel Bannerman as Resident at Gwalior; Major Robertson succeeded Major Barr in the Baghelkhand Agency; and Mr. Ramsay took over charge from Colonel Muir in Bhopawar. Colonel Buller was permanently appointed as Commandant of the Central India Horse, and Political Agent, Western Malwa, *vice* Colonel Martin retired, and Imtiaz Ali became Minister of Bhopal in succession to Colonel Ward, whose services were re-transferred to the Central Provinces Administration. Mr. Budden was in charge of the Rajkumar College during the absence, on furlough, of the Principal, Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, and there were repeated changes on the staff of the Governor-General's Agent.

8. The Agent to the Governor-General visited *Gwalior* twice during the period under report, namely, in August 1888 and March 1889. On each occasion he made a complete review of the progress of the administration of the State under the Council of Regency in all its branches, and the results were embodied in detailed minutes which were separately submitted to Government. Among the more important subjects discussed were the necessity for undertaking special measures for the suppression of dacoity, more particularly on the border adjacent to the North-Western Provinces; the clearer definition of the duties of the Subahs and other Revenue and Judicial Officials; the arrangements for fresh survey and settlement operations throughout the State; the remission of the Revenue demand in certain districts; the execution of public works of urgency; the extension and more effectual maintenance of communications, especially railway feeder roads; and the more effective distribution of their duties between the members of the Council. In each direction satisfactory progress can be recorded, and to Major Barr's counsels, and ready assistance to the Durbar in the management of the reforms to which the Government attached most importance, a large measure of the success attained is due. Proposals were made for the marriage of the young Maharaja, and the appointment of an English tutor to relieve Dr. Crofts of the superintendence of His Highness's studies and general management. The marriage arrangements fell through; but a tutor has been appointed in the person of Mr. Johnstone, Principal of the Rajkumar College at Indore, who will take up his new duties as soon as his successor has been nominated. Generally speaking, the Maharaja has enjoyed good health, and made fair progress in every way.

9. The administration suffered serious loss during the year by the death, in August 1888, of the President of the Council, Sir Ganpat Rao, K.C.S.I., and, in the following October, of the Commander-in-Chief, Bapu Sahib Avár, K.C.I.E., another influential member of the State Council. Rao Raja Sir Ganpat Rao was succeeded by Bapu Sahib Jadow, grandfather of the Maharaja, as President, and Her Highness the Junior Maharani, His Highness's mother, was appointed by Government to be Regent during the minority of her son. Bhaya Balwant Rao Sindhia replaced, in June 1888, Rai Bahadur Anandi Parshad, deceased, who held charge of the Public Works Department. Appa Sahib Angria was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and General Kashi Rao, was placed in charge of the Morar Brigade and the Regular Forces. The Secretary of the Council, Ramchandra Vithal, maintained his high reputation for tact and industry. He has recently been seriously ill, and it is doubt-

ful if he will be able to resume his duties.* It will be difficult to adequately supply his place.

10. The revised Convention between the Imperial and the Durbar Postal Departments was introduced on the 31st July 1888, and the arrangements have worked satisfactorily. The financial position of the State is good. The judicial administration showed a marked improvement in the hands of Mr. Srinavasa Rao, the Chief Justice, and arrangements were made for settling the Neori jagir, a tract noticed in the Agent to the Governor-General's Memorandum of the 10th March, 1889, as one of the most lawless in the State. Some useful boundary settlement work was accomplished, and considerable progress was made in the Revenue Survey of three districts under the supervision of Mahomed Kasim Khan.

11. Altogether the year under report may be said to have been a period of distinct advance and improvement in every branch of the Gwalior Administration.

12. In the *Indore* State the record for the year is not altogether favourable. The administration was for the whole period in the hands of the Minister, Rao Bahadur Vinaikrao Janardhan Kirtane, who succeeded Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunath Rao in May 1888. The year was unfavourable owing to the comparatively scanty rainfall in Malwa. But, notwithstanding all disadvantages, some useful measures can be recorded. The cesses called *Karja Chakoti* and *Hal Fala* were removed; arrangements were made for the suppression of opium-smuggling from Indore territory into British India; remissions of revenue and practical relief were granted in some cases; and a determined effort, still continued, was made to arrest Tantia and to suppress dacoity in the southern part of the State.†

13. Mr. Henvey visited the capital of the *Bhopal* State twice during the year 1888-89, and also marched through a considerable portion of the outlying districts during his cold-weather tours, meeting the Begam and all the minor Chiefs in the Agency. As elsewhere stated, the rainfall was considerably below the average, and consequent high prices caused some distress. But the general health for the year was good.

14. The Guaranteed Thakur Ranjit Singh of Dariakheri died in April 1888, and was succeeded by his natural son, Onkar Singh. With this exception, no changes occurred among the Chiefs.

15. The most important event in the year was the withdrawal of the Minister, Colonel H. E. Ward, in December 1888, at the request of Her Highness the Begam, and the appointment in his place of Munshi Imtiaz Ali of the Lucknow Bar. The latter, whose report forms Appendix C, has been too recently appointed to allow of a useful judgment being formed with regard to his work. The difficulties he encountered at the outset are described by Colonel Wylie in his covering letter, and now that they have been for the most part surmounted, good results may fairly be expected. The Settlement operations which Colonel Ward initiated are engaging special attention, and new roads are under construction. The Agency was in charge of Colonel H. Wylie, C.S.I., during the whole year, and he is able to give a satisfactory account of affairs in the State at present.

16. The report for the *Baghelkhand* Agency for the year is satisfactory, despite the partial distress caused by an excessive and unevenly-distributed rainfall in limited areas. Major Barr held charge of the Agency until his transfer to Gwalior in December 1888, when he was succeeded by Major Robertson. Doctor Goldsmith continued as tutor during the greater part of

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*News of his death has since been received.

† See footnote, page 2.

the year until he was finally compelled by ill-health to take furlough. He was replaced as Residency Surgeon and Tutor by Doctor Gimlette.

17. The rules for the education and management of His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah, introduced by Sir Lepel Griffin in 1887, and described in Doctor Goldsmith's Report of last year, have been attended by great advantage to the young Chief, whose progress is very satisfactory. His mother, the Chandelin Maharani, opposed them from the outset, and maintained an obstructive attitude, withdrawing herself to Naigaon in the Pannah State, where until quite lately she rejected all overtures of a conciliatory nature. But since the receipt of Major Robertson's report of the 21st June 1889 (Appendix D), she has returned to Rewah; and there is reason to hope that she will now assume a more reasonable position. Meantime her return has removed the most embarrassing feature in Rewah Administration. The other Dowager Maharanis have loyally accepted the new system, the success of which is admitted, and their conduct gives no difficulty to the Superintendent of the State.

18. In December, January and March, the Political Agent visited the Umaria coal-fields to improve (in consultation with the local authorities of the Central Provinces) the sanitary and police arrangements of the adjacent villages and of the employés. This also formed one of the subjects of discussion when the Governor-General's Agent visited Rewah in the course of his cold-weather tour. The returns to the Durbar from the coal-fields in the shape of royalty are so far insignificant. But a larger outturn, with better pecuniary results, is now anticipated.

19. The Dowager Maharani Ranawat of the Udaipur family died in February 1889, her jagir of ₹40,000 a year lapsing to the State. In the preceding month, Sawant Pokhar Singh, one of the members of Council, died, and was succeeded by Lall Chatarpati Singh, Thakur of Itwan. The senior member of Council, Lall Ramanuj Parshad Singh, was invested with the distinction of C.I.E. (awarded by Government in recognition of good services) by Mr. Henvey in a Durbar held at Sutna in October 1888.

20. With regard to the smaller States of Nagode and Maihar, Sohawal and Kothi in this Agency, there is nothing special to record. Since the receipt of Major Robertson's report, news has come of the death of the old Thakur of Raigaon, thus ending, it is hoped, the prolonged feud between the Raigaon family and the suzerain State.

21. The *Bundelkhand* Agency remained in the charge of Colonel F. Wilson throughout the year, and Colonel Dalrymple continued to hold the appointment of Cantonment Magistrate. Mr. Henvey visited Bundelkhand in his cold-weather tour, and met a large number of the Chiefs. The season was, on the whole, unfavourable, the rainfall being excessive and irregular; but the public health was generally good. Of all the States in the Agency, Jaso alone lost its Chief. Dewan Gujraj Singh died in October 1888, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Chatarpati Singh. The latter's health had long been delicate, and he too died in January 1889. Jagat Raj has since been appointed Jagirdar by the Government of India.

22. Charkhari, Sarila, Jaso, Bhaisaunda, and Garauli were all under management during the year. But nothing in their affairs nor in those of the States which were administered by their own Chiefs demands special notice here. The management of Bijawar and Ajaigarh was not, however, altogether satisfactory, and it was found necessary to remove Gaya Parshad, the Karbari of Bhaisaunda. No mail-robbery occurred during the year. But dacoity was unusually rife, property to the extent of ₹67,000 having been plundered in a single instance at Biru in Orchha.

23. With regard to the *Western Malwa* Agency, it is only necessary to note the succession of Thakur Chatar Singh to the jagir of Semlia on the adoption

of his elder brother, Kuar Jeswant Singh, by His Highness the Raja of Sailana, and that of Kesri Singh to the Thakurat of Piplauda on the death of his father, Dhulé Singh, in October 1888. Most parts of the Agency suffered from a scanty rainfall; but, as elsewhere, a fair average *Kharif* harvest supplied the deficiencies of the *Rabi* crops.

24. Colonel Muir held charge of the *Bhopawar* Agency during the year, but has since been transferred, Mr. Ramsay being appointed to officiate as Political Agent. Apart from Barwani affairs, which were unsatisfactory, owing chiefly to the unreasonable conduct of the Rana and his inability to work with his minister, there is little to note in connection with the States forming this Agency. They, like those in the Western Malwa Agency, suffered from a partial monsoon, and at one time the movements of the Bhils caused temporary apprehension, especially in the Jhabua State, where the *Rabi* crops were practically *nil*. But these difficulties were readily removed by prompt relief works, advances, and other remedial measures, and matters soon resumed their normal quietude. The Maharaja of Dhar was at one time seriously ill from fever, but he has since completely recovered.

25. The affairs of the *Dewas* State, Senior Branch, received special attention. The State debts were scrutinized and classified, and arrangements were made for their early re-payment. The accounts were systematized, and a better form of check was introduced. Various public works of local interest were carried out, and the long pending case of the division of the Town of Sarangpur between the two Branches of Senior and Junior Dewas was at length satisfactorily disposed of.

26. Regarding the Agency on the whole, the record for the year under review is not unsatisfactory. Besides the details mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, real progress was made in many important directions. The Moghia settlement operations were unusually successful. A number of Vilayatis of bad repute were sent across the frontier. Special and energetic measures, outside the Departmental operations, were taken for the suppression of dacoity and other organized crime. The Rajkumar College at Indore, ably superintended by Mr. H. O. Budden, received a large accession of pupils. Special measures were introduced for guarding the British Revenues from opium smuggling. The reorganization of the Irregular Forces was discussed. And, finally, a large amount of useful work was accomplished in settling disputed boundaries.

INDORE RESIDENCY;
The 2nd August 1889.

A. H. T. MARTINDALE,
1st Assistant Agent, Governor-General,
for Central India, in charge.

The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India travelled during 1888-89—

			Days.
In	July	1888	8
„	August	„	14
„	September	„	15
„	October	„	5
„	November	„	12
„	December	„	10
„	January	1889	28
„	February	„	28
„	March	„	16
		TOTAL	136

CHAPTER II.—JUDICIAL.

Acts extended to Central India Agency.

Under Foreign Department Notification No. 1484I., dated 20th April 1888, the provisions, so far as they may be applicable, of the Indian Registration Act (III of 1877) as amended by Act XII of 1879 and Act VII of 1886, were extended to the Cantonment of Sipri.

2. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 1485I., dated 20th April 1888, the Political Assistant, Goona, was appointed Registrar and Sub-Registrar for the District and Sub-District of Sipri, the Resident at Gwalior, Inspector of Registration Offices for the Cantonment of Sipri, and the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Inspector General of Registration in the Sipri Cantonment.

3. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 1674I., dated 30th April 1888, the Provincial Small Cause Court Act (IX of 1887) was extended to certain lands lying within the territories of the Chiefs of Indore, Gwalior, Dhar, Rutlam, Jaora, and Sailana, and occupied, or which may hereafter be occupied, by the Railways comprised in the Rajputana-Malwa Railway System.

4. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 1679I., dated 30th April 1888, the Provincial Small Cause Court Act (IX of 1887) was extended to certain lands which lie within the territory of His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia, and which are occupied, or may hereafter be occupied, by the Sindhia State Railway.

5. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 3502I., dated 30th August 1888, the provisions of the Provincial Small Cause Court Act (IX of 1887) and of Section 5 of Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), together with the Chapters and Sections of that Code specified in the Second Schedule thereto, were extended to certain lands which lie in the territories of His Highness Maharaja Sindhia, and which are occupied, or may hereafter be occupied, by the Sindhia State Railway.

6. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 3734I., dated 18th September 1888, the officer holding, for the time being, the office of the Political Agent in Bhopawar, and being a Christian, was appointed to be a Marriage Registrar in respect of the territory under his political charge, and to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territory.

7. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 4589I., dated 21st November 1888, the following enactments were extended to those portions of land which lie within the Indore, Gwalior, Dhar, Rutlam, Jaora, and Sailana territories and which are occupied, or which may hereafter be occupied, by the Railways comprised in the Rajputana-Malwa Railway System:—

Act IV of 1886, amending the Indian Contract Act IX of 1872.
The Indian Registration Act, VII of 1886, except Sections 3 and 6.
The Debtor's Act VI of 1888, except Sections 9 and 10.
The Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, VII of 1888.

8. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 4964I., dated 18th December 1888, the Assistant Inspector General of Railway Police in the North-Western Provinces was invested with the powers of a Court of Small Causes, to be exercised within the limits of the Sindhia State Railway lands.

9. Foreign Department Notification No. 469I., dated 1st February 1889, directed, with reference to Clause 4 of Foreign Department Notification No. 1494I., dated the 14th May 1885, that all officers exercising civil jurisdiction within the limits of the Indore Residency, shall follow the procedure prescribed by the Debtors Act (VI of 1888) and the Civil Procedure Code Amend-

ment Act (VII of 1888), in so far as it modifies the procedure prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure (XIV of 1882), and is applicable to the lands within the said limits.

10. Foreign Department Notification No. 471I., dated 1st February 1889, directed with reference to Clause (*a*) of Foreign Department Notification No. 1496I., dated the 14th May 1888, that all officers exercising Civil Jurisdiction in the Cantonment of Mhow shall follow the procedure prescribed by the Debtors Act (VI of 1888) and the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act (VII of 1888), in so far as it modifies the procedure prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure (XIV of 1882), and is applicable to the said cantonment.

11. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 925I., dated 27th February 1889, Foreign Department Notification No. 330, dated 10th December 1868, extending the provisions of Act XIV of 1868 to the Cantonments of Sipri, Nowgong, Mhow, and Neemuch, within the limits of Central India Agency, was cancelled.

12. Foreign Department Notification No. 1361I., dated 29th March 1889, notified that the undermentioned Courts are established or continued by the Governor-General in Council in the territories of Foreign Princes and States:—

District Courts, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, at Mhow and Neemuch.
Courts of Civil Judges, Mhow, Neemuch, Nowgong, and Indore.
Court of the Political Assistant, Goona.
Courts of Small Causes at Mhow, Neemuch, Nowgong, and Sipri.
Courts of Small Causes, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Mhow and Neemuch Sections.
Court of Small Causes, Sindhia State Railway.

13. Foreign Department Notification No. 1362I., dated 29th March 1889, declared Section 229A of the Code of Civil Procedure to apply to the Courts specified in Notification No. 1361I., and notified that a decree of any Court situate in British India, which cannot be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court by which it was made, may, if sent for execution to a Court specified above, be executed by that Court to the same extent and in the same manner as that Court might execute within the limits of its jurisdiction a decree made by itself.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

NATURE OF CRIMES.	Pending at close of 1887-88.		Instituted during 1888-89.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at close of 1888-89.		Total.		Whipped.		Transported.		Sentenced to Death.		Fined only.		Miscellaneous Punishment inflicted.		Total.		Average duration of Cases.	Total No. of Days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Courts of Political Agent and other Officers, excluding Cantonment Magistrates.																																		
Murder and attempted murder	3	2	37	19	40	21	1	1	1	1	3	2	11	3	18	11	6	3	40	21	...	...	10	7	5	2	...	...	3	2	18	11	18·72	337
Culpable homicide	1	1	17	13	18	14	...	...	1	1	1	1	6	3	10	9	...	...	18	14	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	9	8	10	9	32·85	1,160
Dacoity	22	8	117	42	139	50	...	...	1	...	20	4	38	7	51	26	29	13	139	50	...	...	10	8	1	...	...	...	40	18	51	26	34·40	1,273
Receiving stolen property	10	3	24	11	34	14	1	...	...	...	8	2	5	...	18	11	2	1	34	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	16	11	18	14	46·8	468
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	4	2	7	3	11	5	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	4	2	...	1	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	2	80·5	322
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	15	2	273	189	288	191	...	...	...	...	8	6	67	50	191	129	22	6	288	191	11	11	...	...	...	...	39	28	141	90	191	129	5·04	933
Miscellaneous offences	9	2	896	575	905	577	9	...	...	...	12	4	305	172	576	400	3	1	905	577	12	7	...	...	...	...	416	275	148	118	576	400	4·37	2,515
	64	20	1,371	852	1,435	872	11	1	3	2	55	20	436	236	868	588	62	25	1,435	872	23	18	21	16	6	2	457	303	361	249	868	588	8·27	7,008
Cantonment Magistrates' Courts.																																		
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	9	5	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	5	...	...	9	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	5	5	7	35
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	1	1	102	84	103	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	18	77	67	...	...	103	85	25	22	...	...	...	...	22	18	30	27	77	67	6·32	424
Miscellaneous offences	8	6	681	246	689	252	...	...	...	...	5	2	296	100	384	148	4	2	689	252	1	1	...	...	...	...	310	101	73	46	384	148	5·89	1,474
	9	7	793	336	802	343	...	...	...	...	6	3	326	118	466	220	4	2	802	343	27	24	...	...	...	...	333	120	106	76	466	220	5·70	1,946
Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations.	...	...	1,149	698	1,149	698	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	90	1,006	608	...	...	1,149	698	...	...	...	...	...	...	990	594	16	14	1,006	608	0·77	544
Grand Total. Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts.	73	27	2,164	1,188	2,237	1,215	11	1	3	2	61	23	762	354	1,334	808	66	27	2,237	1,215	50	42	21	16	6	2	790	423	467	325	1,334	808	7·53	8,954
Grand Total. Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations	...	...	1,149	698	1,149	698	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	90	1,006	608	...	...	1,149	698	...	...	...	...	...	...	990	594	16	14	1,006	608	0·77	544
Total	73	27	3,313	1,886	3,386	1,913	11	1	3	2	61	23	905	444	2,340	1,416	66	27	3,386	1,913	50	42	21	16	6	2	1,780	1,017	483	339	2,340	1,416	5·03	9,488

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.

CLASS OF COURT.	No. of Persons.	No. of days.	Average No. of days for each.	No. who have attended for one day only.
Resident, Gwalior	21	8	0 38	9
Political Agent, Bhopal	167	167	1·	167
,, Bundelkhand	174	60	0·34	28
,, Baghelkhand	49	49	1·	49
,, Western Malwa	105	130	1·23	68
,, Bhopawar	92	320	3·47	72
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India	87	87	1·	87
Political Assistant, Goona	99	47	0·47	27
Attaché Agent to the Governor-General in Central India (First Class Magistrate), Indore Residency	236	236	1·	236
Second Assistant, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India (District Magistrate, Rajputana-Malwa Railway)	31	31	1·	31
Superintendent, Sehore Bazaar (Magistrate, 2nd class)	315	315	1·	315
Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur (Magistrate, 2nd class)	19	19	1·	19
Kamasdar, Manpur (Magistrate, 2nd class)	58	58	1·	58
Officer Commanding Malwa Bhil Corps, Sirdarpur (Magistrate, 3rd class)	46	46	1·	46
Assistant Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police, Indore (Magistrate, 2nd class)	115	135	1·17	99
TOTAL	1,614	1,708	1·05	1,311
Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow (District Magistrate)	219	593	2·7	179
,, ,, Neemuch ,, ,,	139	150	1·08	124
,, ,, Newgong ,, ,,	339	369	1·08	309
,, ,, Sipri (Magistrate, 3rd class)	115	65	0·57	115
TOTAL	812	1,177	1·44	727
GRAND TOTAL	2,416	2,885	1·19	2,038

The following comparative statement shows the number of cases instituted in Central India during the years 1886-87, 1887-88 and 1888-89, excluding Cantonment Courts:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Murder and attempted murder	21	15	21
Culpable homicide	10	15	14
Dacoity	28	30	50
Robbery on highways or elsewhere	5	21	14
Receiving stolen property	4	13	5
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	180	216	191
Miscellaneous offences	529	724	577
TOTAL	777	1,034	872

Criminal Justice.

14. There were 1,913 cases for disposal in all Criminal Courts against 2,076 cases last year, of which 1,041, including 698 for breaches of Cantonment Rules, were taken up by Cantonment Magistrates. The remaining 872 cases against 1,034 cases last year were taken up and disposed of by the Political Agents and their subordinates.

15. The average duration of cases in the Courts of the Political Agents and others was 8·27 days against 8·06 days last year

16. In the Cantonment Magistrates' Courts the average duration of cases under the Indian Penal Code was 5·70 days against 8·47 days last year. For breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations, the average duration was 0·77 days against 0·63 days last year.

17. In the Bhopal Agency Court, 56 cases were instituted against 120 cases last year. The average duration of cases was 2·09 days against 3·8 days last year.

18. The average duration of cases in the Western Malwa Agency has decreased from 39·88 days last year to 7·08 days this year, though the number of cases disposed of during 1888-89 exceeded the number in 1887-88. In the Bhopawar Agency, however, the average duration of cases has increased from 98·30 days last year to 113·54 days this year. In the Court of the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, the average duration has slightly decreased.

19. In the Court of Attaché to the Agent Governor-General, the average duration of cases has increased from 1·29 days last year to 10·27 days this year, and in the Second Assistant's Court from 2·77 days last year to 6·12 days this year.

20. In the Court of the Political Assistant, Goona, the average duration of cases has decreased from 41·59 days last year to 28·86 days this year.

21. The average duration of cases in the Court of Deputy Road Superintendent of Manpur has decreased from 56 days last year to 6·11 days this year.

22. In the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, the average duration of cases was 7·9 days against 11·25 days last year.

23. In the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, the average duration of cases has decreased from 10·43 days last year to 3·30 days this year.

24. The number of witnesses attending the Courts in Central India has slightly decreased, being 2,416 against 2,459 last year. The average duration of their attendance has slightly increased, being 1·19 days against 1·15 days last year.

25. The average duration of the attendance of witnesses at the Mhow Court has decreased from 3·85 days to 2·7 days.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

CLASS OF COURT.		NUMBER OF SUITS.					SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1888-89.					
							VALUE OF SUITS.		COST OF CONDUCT OF SUITS.		AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.	
		Pending at close of 1887-88.	Filed during 1888-89.	TOTAL.	Disposed of during 1888-89.	Pending at close of 1888-89.	Total Value.	Average Value.	Total Cost.	Average Cost.	Total Number of days.	Average Duration.
							R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		
RESIDENT, GWALIOR	Regular Suits	...	2	2	2	...	51 0 0	25 8 0	4 10 0	2 5 0	252	126
POLITICAL AGENT, BHOPAL	Regular Suits	13	5	18	8	10	10,522 12 0	1,315 5 6	720 14 0	90 1 9	3,710	463·75
	Execution of Decrees	10	16	26	17	9	2,475 10 0	145 10 0	15 3 0	0 14 3	2,385	140·29
POLITICAL AGENT, BUNDELKHAND	Regular Suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
POLITICAL AGENT, BAGHELKHAND	Regular Suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
POLITICAL AGENT, WESTERN MALWA	Regular Suits	8	107	115	96	19	5,180 2 0	53 15 4	340 1 0	3 8 8	3,352	34·91
	Execution of Decrees	2	27	29	26	3	718 3 0	27 10 0	4 6 0	0 2 8	992	38·15
POLITICAL ASSISTANT, GOONA	Regular Suits	2	35	37	37	...	13,207 14 6	356 15 6	717 0 0	19 6 1	1,273	34·41
	Execution of Decrees	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
POLITICAL AGENT, BHOPAWAR	Regular Suits	30	72	102	88	14	6,985 7 7	79 6 0	465 1 0	5 4 6	6,603	75·03
TOTAL	Regular Suits	53	221	274	231	43	35,947 4 1	155 9 10	2,247 10 0	9 11 8	15,190	65·75
	Execution of Decrees	12	44	56	43	13	3,193 13 0	74 4 5	19 9 0	0 7 3	3,377	78·53
CIVIL JUDGE, INDORE RESIDENCY	Regular Suits	18	194	212	192	20	27,665 12 2	144 1 6	1,941 12 0	10 1 10	3,291	17·14
	Execution of Decrees	7	118	125	121	4	20,871 15 9	172 7 11	30 4 0	0 4 0	242	2·0
SUPERINTENDENT, SEHORE BAZAR	Regular Suits	62	444	506	437	69	14,511 1 0	33 3 3	959 6 3	2 3 1	13,376	30·6
	Execution of Decrees	82	480	562	437	125	5,456 11 3	12 7 9	145 1 0	0 5 4	41,109	94·07
DEPUTY ROAD SUPERINTENDENT, MANPUR	Regular Suits	4	23	27	26	1	533 13 3	20 8 6	...	...	107	4·11
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

KAMASDAR OF MANPUR	Regular Suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	Regular Suits	84	661	745	655	90	42,710 10 5	65 3 3	2,191 2 3	4 6 10	16,774	25·60
	Execution of Decrees	89	598	687	558	129	26,328 11 0	47 2 11	705 5 0	0 5 0	41,351	74·10
MHOW	Regular Suits	6	57	63	50	13	30,189 15 9	603 12 9	3,121 1 1	62 6 8	2,885	57·7
	Execution of Decrees	7	204	211	209	2	1,48,796 11 0	711 15 1	1,418 10 0	6 12 7	1,678	8·028
	Small Cause Cases	61	650	711	671	40	28,371 5 1	42 4 6	3,116 12 0	4 10 3	12,822	19·11
	Execution of Decrees	31	949	980	948	32	59,930 15 3	63 3 5	1,360 1 0	1 6 11	9,575	10·10
Railways.	Regular Suits	...	1	1	1	...	835 13 0	835 13 0	107 10 4	107 10 4		8·
	Execution of Decrees	...	1	1	1	...	593 7 4	593 7 4	2 4 0	2 4 0	1	1·
	Small Cause Cases	...	40	40	40	...	1,742 3 11	43 8 10	177 2 0	4 6 10	576	14·4
	Execution of Decrees	...	34	34	33	1	1,482 0 0	44 14 6	46 15 0	1 6 9	244	7·39
NOWGONG	Regular Suits	1	2	3	2	1	1,059 5 9	529 10 10	112 0 3	56 0 1	780	390·
	Execution of Decrees	...	6	6	6	...	236 7 3	39 6 6	31 1 9	5 2 11	150	25·
	Small Cause Cases	2	135	137	133	4	5,020 0 1	37 11 10	573 2 6	4 4 11	1,847	13·88
	Execution of Decrees	...	29	29	28	1	1,365 4 1	48 12 1	57 9 9	2 0 11	691	24·67
NEEMUCH	Regular Suits	8	40	48	43	5	22,322 0 9	519 1 10	1,018 12	23 11 0	1,799	41·83
	Execution of Decrees	...	21	21	21	...	5,358 12 0	255 2 7	26 4 0	1 4 0	55	2·61
	Small Cause Cases	71	504	575	520	55	22,131 4 4	42 8 11	1,999 10 6	3 13 6	10,842	20·85
	Execution of Decrees	...	136	136	136	...	12,219 2 6	89 13 6	211 6 0	1 8 10	275	2·02
Railways.	Regular Suits	...	12	12	11	1	240 1 3	21 13 2	25 13 0	2 5 6	352	32·
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Small Cause Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CIVIL JUSTICE—*continued.*

CLASS OF COURT.		NUMBER OF SUITS.					SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1888-89.					
							VALUE OF SUITS.		COST OF CONDUCT OF SUITS.		AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.	
		Pending at close of 1887-88.	Filed during 1888-89.	TOTAL.	Disposed of during 1888-89.	Pending at close of 1888-89.	Total Value.	Average Value.	Total Cost.	Average Cost.	Total Number of Days.	Average Duration.
							R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		
SIPRI (POLITICAL ASSISTANT, GOONA.)	Regular Suits	3	3	6	6	...	1,697 3 6	282 13 11	115 0 0	19 2 8	6	1·0
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Small Cause Cases	1	30	31	26	5	230 15 3	8 14 2	28 8 0	1 1 6	6	·23
	Execution of Decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	Regular Suits	18	115	133	113	20	56,344 8 0	498 9 11	4,500 4 8	39 13 2	5,830	51·59
	Execution of Decrees	7	232	239	237	2	1,54,985 5 7	653 15 2	1,478 3 9	6 3 9	1,884	7·95
	Small Cause Cases	135	1,359	1,494	1,390	104	57,495 12 8	41 5 9	5,895 3 0	4 3 10	26,093	18·77
	Execution of Decrees	31	1,148	1,179	1,145	34	74,997 5 10	65 7 11	1,675 15 9	1 7 5	10,785	9·41
		191	2,854	3,045	2,885	160	3,43,823 0 1	119 2 10	13,549 11 2	4 11 1	44,592	15·45
GRAND TOTAL	Regular Suits	155	997	1,152	999	153	1,34,902 6 6	135 0 7	9,649 0 11	9 10 6	37,794	37·83
	Small Cause Cases	135	1,359	1,494	1,390	104	57,495 12 8	41 5 9	5,895 3 0	4 3 10	26,093	18·77
	Execution of Decrees	139	2,022	2,161	1,983	178	2,59,505 3 5	130 13 10	3,349 1 6	1 11 0	57,397	28·94
		429	4,378	4,807	4,372	435	4,51,903 6 7	103 5 9	18,893 5 5	4 5 1	1,21,284	27·74

Civil Justice.

26. During the year there were 2,646 civil suits for disposal, of which 1,494 were filed in Small Cause Courts.

27. Two thousand three hundred and eighty-nine cases were disposed of involving R1,92,398 against 2,641 cases valued at R1,43,329 during 1887-88. One thousand nine hundred and eighty-three decrees were executed, leaving 178 unexecuted at the end of the year. The value of decrees executed was R2,59,505 against R2,84,655 last year.

28. The average duration of regular suits and execution of decrees has slightly increased, being 37·83 and 28·94 days respectively against 33·35 and 20·12 days in 1887-88.

29. The average cost of regular suits and execution of decrees have increased, being R9-10-6 and R1-11-0 respectively against R5-8-2 and R0-15-10 last year.

30. The variations under the above heads in suits in the Small Cause Courts are slight and hardly noticeable.

REGISTRATION.

	Book I.		Book III.		Book IV.		Books V & VI.		Total.	
	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.
Indore	...	...	17	162 0 0	15	82 0 0	...	...	32	244 0 0
Mhow Cantonment	87	179 8 0	...	...	31	22 0 0	...	...	118	201 8 0
Sipri „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neemuch	26	40 0 0	...	...	13	12 4 0	1	2 0 0	40	54 4 0
Nowgong	33	21 8 0	...	...	16	17 0 0	...	...	49	38 8 0
Sehore	18	57 8 0	27	55 0 0	12	21 0 0	4	50 0 0	61	183 8 0
Sutna	...	...	...	...	4	3 8 0	...	...	4	3 8 0
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bundelkhand (Nowgong).	33	21 8 0	...	...	16	17 0 0	...	...	49	38 8 0
Total	197	320 0 0	44	217 0 0	107	174 12 0	5	52 0 0	353	763 12 0

Registration.

31. The following comparative statement shows an increase both in the number of documents registered and the amount of fees realized:—

	Documents Registered.		Fees Realized.		
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.		1888-89.	
			R a. p.		R a. p.	
Book I	161	197	247 8 0		320 0 0	
„ III	38	44	134 8 0		217 0 0	
„ IV	118	107	134 12 0		174 12 0	
„ V	5	5	3 8 0		52 0 0	
Total	322	353	520 4 0		763 12 0	

JAIL.

NAME OF JAIL.	Number of Prisoners.								Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1889.	Expenditure during the Year.					Total.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.	Annual Average Cost of Prisoner.	Remarks.
	In Jail on 1st April 1888.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.		Rations of Prisoners.	Contingent Charges.	Clothing of Prisoners.	Fixed Establishment.	Extra Establishment.				
										R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	
Indore	234	203	437	12	1	3	157	173	264	6,137 7 0	590 11 2	946 8 0	2,848 8 9	3,107 11 2	13,632 14 1	245	55 10 4	
Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sehore Jail — Convicts paid from Imperial Revenue.	17	78	95	6	...	1	64	71	24	498 11 7	104 9 1	200 0 0	211 2 9	114 8 9	1,129 0 2	29·16	56 0 0	
Sehore Jail — Under-trial prisoners from Local Funds	10	57	67	49	...	...	12	61	6	149 2 9	110 1 4	...	...	...	259 4 1	5·52	46 15 5	
Nowgong	40	80	120	49	...	...	41	90	30	1,127 6 3	266 13 3	74 13 3	1,632 0 0	...	3,101 0 9	34·44	90 0 7	
Sutna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agar	5	50	55	16	...	...	27	43	12	218 4 3	118 13 0	5 13 3	756 0 0	...	1,098 14 6	5·48	200 8 6	
Bhopawar Agency Jails — Sirdarpur / Khalghat / Manpur	23	59	82	13	1	1	48	63	19	743 3 1	187 3 7	87 11 5	216 0 0	...	1,234 2 1	25·24	48 14 3	
Goona	4	24	28	...	...	...	10	10	18	382 1 1	250 6 10	60 15 6	540 0 0	...	1,233 7 5	10·46	117 14 8	
Total	333	551	884	145	2	5	359	511	373	9,256 4	1,628 10 3	1,375 13 5	6,203 11 6	3,224 3 11	21,88 11 1	346·30	62 10 0	
Cantonment Lock-ups—																		
Mhow	1	228	229	35	...	...	191	226	3	188 15 0	...	...	...	...	188 15 0	4·14	45 10 2	
Sipri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Neemuch	4	38	42	6	...	...	34	40	2	260 14 0	113 1 6	28 14 0	82 9 3	...	485 6 9	2·65	183 2 10	
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	5	266	271	41	...	...	225	266	5	449 13 0	113 1 6	28 14 0	82 9 3	...	674 5 9	6·79	99 5 0	
GRAND TOTAL	338	817	1,155	186	2	5	584	777	378	9,706 1 0	1,741 11 9	1,404 11 5	6,286 4 9	3,224 3 11	22,363 0 10	353·09	63 5 4	

32. The average annual cost for the maintenance of each prisoner in Central India during 1888-89 was R63-5-4 against R61-5-8 in 1887-88. The average cost for the maintenance of each prisoner in the Mhow and Neemuch Cantonment Lock-ups has increased, being R99-5-0 against R79-8-9 last year.

33. The cost of prisoners at the Goona Agency Jail has decreased from R206-14-4 to R117-14-8, but the cost in Neemuch has increased from R102-9-0 to R183-2-10.

POLICE.

	NAME OF OFFICE.	Paid by British Government. Men of all Grades. Mounted.	Foot.	Cost. R a. p.	Paid by Local, Municipal or State Funds. Men of all Grades. Mounted.	Foot.	Cost. R a. p.	Total of all Grades. Men of all Grades. Mounted.	Foot.	Cost. R a. p.
British or Local Police under Political Officers.	Indore Residency Police	...	...	...	...	44*	4,368 0 0	...	44	4,368 0 0
	Gwalior Residency Police	...	...	...	...	6†	553 4 0	...	6	553 4 0
	Bhopal Political Agency Police	...	...	...	...	48	3,484 2 9	...	48	3,484 2 9
	Bundelkhand ditto	...	12	924 0 0	...	26	2,064 0 0	...	38	2,988 0 0
	Baghelkhand ditto	...	...	...	...	27	‡2,832 0 0	.	27	2,832 0 0
	Western Malwa ditto	...	6	588 0 0	...	6	444 0 0	...	12	1,032 0 0
	Bhopawar Agency. Bhumia Police	4	54	6,449 10 4	...	...	...	4	54	6,449 10 4
	Bhopawar Agency. Manpur Pargana Police	...	13	1,032 0 0	...	...	...	...	13	1,032 0 0
	Bhopawar Agency. Agency Road Police	...	...	...	...	32	3,075 7 10	...	32	3,075 7 10
	Bhopawar Agency. Chikli or International Police	...	...	...	...	5	328 6 8	...	5	328 6 8
	Goona Agency Police	...	...	...	...	1	60 0 0	...	1	60 0 0
	Total	4	85	8,993 10 4	...	195	17,209 5 3	4	280	26,202 15 7
Cantonment Police.	Mhow Cantonment Police	...	...	...	...	135	15,181 3 1	...	135	15,181 3 1
	Sipri ditto	...	...	...	...	19	2,724 0 0	...	19	2,724 0 0
	Neemuch ditto	...	...	...	...	70	8,709 15 2	...	70	8,709 15 2
	Nowgong ditto	...	...	...	...	50	4,636 13 8	...	50	4,636 13 8
		...	...	...	...	274	31,251 15 11	...	274	31,251 15 11
	Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police (Indore Section)	...	122§	24,083 15 4	...	...	...	...	122	24,083 15 4
	Grand Total	4	207	33,077 9 8	...	469	48,461 5 2	4	676	81,538 14 10

* Including four extra Burkandazes.
† There were ten men in the beginning of the year, four of whom were discharged on 15th May 1888.
‡ Paid by State Funds.
§ Including Assistant Superintendent, Police, and Office Establishment.

POLICE.

34. The total number of Police maintained in Central India is 4 mounted and 676 foot. Of these, the mounted Police and 207 foot are paid by the British Government at a cost of R33,077-9-8, and the remaining 469 foot from Local Funds and State contributions at a cost of R48,461-5-2.

35. The Railway Police Force was reduced by 1 Head Constable and 2 Constables consequent on the diversion of traffic from Piplia Station, where Police had been stationed for watch and ward, and where their presence was no longer required.

36. On the recommendation of the Finance Committee, the Government of India sanctioned the reduction of the Baghelkhand Agency Railway Police from 1st May 1888, and transferred the cost of the establishment to be retained to the States of Rewah, Nagode, Maihar, Kothi, and Sohawal.

CHAPTER III.—REVENUE—OPIUM.

General Remarks.

1. The trade during the year under report has been very fluctuating. From April 1888 to the end of the rainy season it was level; but by reason of the scanty rainfall a short crop was expected, and the merhcants looked for a rich harvest from their stock in hand. In a short time prices rose, and, in spite of the slack demand, the Bombay and China markets were forced to respond. But in the latter part of the year it was seen that the crop was by no means so bad as had been expected: the traders were re-assured, and the fall in the Bombay and China markets has brought prices in Malwa to their ordinary level.

Stock and Outturn.

2. As was noted in the last annual report, the figures under this head must necessarily be only approximate; but the stock in hand at the end of the year is estimated at not less than 38,000 chests, the outturn at not less than 25,000 chests. The total therefore is sufficient to supply the demands for Malwa opium for over a year.

Smuggling.

3. The report for 1887-88 shows that the City of Indore enjoyed the reputation of being the chief resort of opium-smugglers: this reputation has been maintained. Some efforts were made during the year under report to restrict the retail trade in opium, and latterly a further scheme has been initiated by the Indore Durbar for the suppression of opium-smuggling. The scheme, however, was inaugurated in the present year, and more detailed reference to it and to its results will be made in the annual report for the year 1890-91.

Trade and Prices.

4. Reference to the accompanying statement will show that the relations with foreign markets have been unfavourable. As noted above, prices for a time ruled high, and it is stated that, in consequence of the speculation attending the rise, many houses of repute have been crippled. A temporary tightness of the Bombay money market caused great inconvenience to the merchants in Malwa, so much so that the merchants of Chitor adopted the unprecedented course of sending cash to Bombay wherewith to honour their own hundis. This tightness also doubtless influenced to a certain extent the exports to Bombay during the latter part of the year.

The Prices of Opium at Indore, the Chief Opium Mart in Malwa, together with the Bombay and China quotations, are given below.

Month.	Total Monthly Exports from Malwa.	Indore.				Bombay.						Hong-Kong.				Shanghai.				Remarks.
		New.		Old.		New.		Old.		Older.		New.		Old.		New.		Old.		
		Per Chest, including R650 Pass Duty.		Per Chest, including R650 Pass Duty.																
	Chests.	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	
1888.																				
April	2,188	1,197	1,215	1,251	1,276	1,169	1,227	1,224	1,292	1,282	1,334	1,237	1,243	1,292	1,320	1,230	1,270	1,303	1,311	
May	1,991½	1,183	1,206	1,237	1,261	1,169	1,222	1,229	1,290	1,280	1,340	1,243	1,273	1,312	1,329	1,230	1,278	1,306	1,355	
June	3,293½	1,194	1,210	1,253	1,293	1,215	1,239	1,256	1,291	1,285	1,340	1,273	1,288	1,329	1,344	1,265	1,281	1,355	1,370	
July	3,028½	1,196	1,214	1,251	1,282	1,215	1,239	1,244	1,291	1,285	1,339	1,259	1,288	1,315	1,344	1,223	1,267	1,316	1,341	
August	3,639½	1,232	1,247	1,272	1,289	1,221	1,298	1,251	1,317	1,295	1,328	1,215	1,260	1,282	1,316	1,217	1,286	1,300	1,356	
September	3,700½	1,302	1,329	1,357	1,379	1,260	1,424	1,285	1,445	1,300	1,455	1,237	1,343	1,293	1,382	1,255	1,407	1,314	1,453	
October	2,654½	1,457	1,466	1,488	1,515	1,382	1,546	1,435	1,572	1,455	1,578	1,360	1,471	1,393	1,494	1,382	1,479	1,419	1,491	
November	1,765½	1,445	1,488	1,518	1,519	1,400	1,546	1,479	1,572	1,500	1,578	1,427	1,475	1,449	1,497	1,420	1,481	1,429	1,493	
December	1,187½	1,442	1,455	1,480	1,510	1,366	1,465	1,438	1,494	1,498	1,515	1,419	1,452	1,486	1,497	1,457	1,483	1,477	1,492	
1889.																				
January	2,594	1,435	1,447	1,477	1,506	1,300	1,451	1,400	1,520	1,435	1,544	1,367	1,452	1,417	1,508	1,408	1,477	1,439	1,516	
February	1,943	1,416	1,363	1,402	1,429	1,213	1,375	1,272	1,430	1,319	1,447	1,280	1,359	1,375	1,430	1,301	1,374	1,337	1,406	
March	2,329	...	1,292	1,319	1,347	1,170	1,241	1,248	1,325	1,319	1,375	1,254	1,281	1,298	1,337	1,272	1,296	1,302	1,372	
	Total Chests 30,315	Average.																		
	Duty at R650 1,97,04,750	1,318	1,328	1,359	1,384	1,257	1,356	1,313	1,403	1,354	1,431	1,297	1,349	1,353	1,400	1,305	1,365	1,358	1,413	
	Average 2,526¼																			

Imperial Revenue.

Exports.

5. The following table shows the exports, both Imperial and Provincial, from each of the Agencies during the year 1888-89:—

Agency.	Imperial.			Provincial.		
	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at ₹650.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at ₹700 and 175.
			₹			₹
Indore	646	9,752	63,38,800	191	908½ 32¾	6,35,950 Free.
Rutlam	109	1,286	8,35,900	69	113 34	79,100 Free.
Dhar	55	892	5,79,800	...	...	...
Ujjain	544	7,949	51,66,850	70	316½	1,92,675
Chitor	504	4,807	31,24,550	36	117½ 51	82,250 Free.
Jaora	57	683½	4,44,275	...	...	...
Bhopal	94	1,285	8,35,250	...	...	...
Mandsaur	281	3,660½	23,79,325	15	45 3	31,500 Free.
Total	2,290	30,315	1,97,04,750	381	1,500½ 120¾	10,21,475 Free.
Total of the previous years' exports.						
1887-88	2,699	36,799	2,39,19,350	432	1,531½ 131	10,72,050 Free.
1886-87	2,896	40,839	2,65,45,350	356	1,317 143	9,21,900 Free.
1885-86	2,788	38,967	2,53,28,550	373	1,422 127½	9,95,400 Free.
1884-85	2,780	39,013½	2,53,58,775	392	1,576 79	9,63,550 Free.
1883-84	2,690	38,717½	2,51,66,375	390	1,496 61½	9,63,725 Free.

Provincial Revenue.

6. The details of the Provincial exports are given below:—

1888-89.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at ₹700 and 175.
			₹
To—			
Bombay Presidency	129	311 100	2,17,700 Free.
Madras Presidency	94	507	3,54,900
Berar H. A. D.	34	262½	1,83,750
Hyderabad, Deccan	106	365	2,55,500
Punjab	18	55	9,625 (at ₹175)
Mysore Government	...	20	Free.
Coorg Administration	...	¾	„
Total	381	1,500½ 120¾	10,21,475 Free.

7. Hundi stamps to the value of ₹13,878-4, were used in Malwa by exporters for hundis in payment of Government duty.

CESS DUE COLLECTIONS.

Cess due Collections.

8. The amount collected on account of cess dues at the different scales during the year was as follows :—

SCALES.	Road-Cess at ₹1 per Chest.	Dharamsala Fund at ₹1 per Chest.	Manpur road dues at ₹3-10 per Chest.	REMARKS.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
Indore	10,660 8 0	...	...	
Rutlam	1,399 0 0	1,399 0 0	...	
Dhar	...	...	3,233 8 0	
Ujjain	8,265 8 0	8,265 8 0	...	
Jaora	683 8 0	683 8 0	...	
Bhopal	1,285 0 0	1,285 0 0	...	
Mandsaur . . .	3,705 8 0	3,705 8 0	...	
TOTAL .	25,999 0 0	15,338 8 0	3,233 8 0	

EXPORTS.

9. The following statement shows the weighments of opium at each of the different scales in Malwa during the year 1888-89 :—

SCALES.	Number of Weighment days during the year.	Consignments.	Total Number of Chests brought to the scales.	Total number of Half-chests opened for net weighment.	REMARKS.
Indore . . .	197	846	10,716¾	3,170½	
Rutlam . . .	59	178	1,433	707	
Dhar . . .	26	55	892	222	
Ujjain . . .	124	614	8,265½	2,227	
Chitor . . .	138	539	4,965½	1,793	
Jaora . . .	25	57	683½	224	
Bhopal . . .	46	94	1,285	426	
Mandsaur . . .	102	296	3,708½	1,144	
TOTAL .	717	2,679	31,949¾	9,913½	

III.—PROVINCIAL REVENUE.

Name of Funds.	Receipts.			Disbursements.									Balance on 31st March 1889.
	Balance on 1st April 1888.	Total Receipts during the year.	Grand Total Receipts.	Collection and management of Superintendence	Public Works proper.	Local Improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospitals, Dispensaries.	Grants to Sharers in Roads Dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I. Cantonment Local Funds	33,262 4 7	1,76,150 10 8	2,09,412 15 3	10,724 15 7	20,237 10 11	2,822 1 1	31,770 14 3	2,273 0 0	10,267 1 1	...	93,406 3 8	1,71,501 14 7	37,911 0 8
II. Political Agencies and Maunpur Pargana Funds	27,580 12 1	93,984 4 2	1,21,565 0 3	14,554 0 0	21,444 13 4	14,406 8 5	15,916 8 8	3,959 10 3	1,756 12 2	...	24,828 3 5	96,866 8 3	24,698 8 0
III. Fund raised for Special Purpose	65,090 7 6	62,926 7 3	1,28,016 14 9	32,371 0 0	545 8 9	...	328 0 0	12,370 1 4	15,892 3 7	...	1,329 4 4	62,836 2 0	65,180 12 9
IV. Collections from Local Road Dues, &c.	28,489 0 0	9,425 0 0	37,915 0 0	...	483 0 0	1,308 0 0	5,061 0 0	...	970 0 0	...	6,301 0 0	15,123 0 0	22,792 0 0
Grand Total	1,54,423 3 2	3,42,486 6 1	4,96,909 14 3	57,649 15 7	42,711 1 0	18,536 9 6	53,076 6 11	18,602 11 7	29,886 0 10	...	1,25,864 12 5	3,46,327 8 10	1,50,582 5 5

III.—PROVINCIAL GENERAL.

	R a. p.	R a. p.	Remarks.
I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.			
Land Revenue, Abkari, &c.	47,099 3 7		
Sale of Stamps	29,599 14 0		
Imperial Fees and Receipts	...		
Electric Telegraph	81,598 15 11		
Postal (including Money Order) and Savings Bank Collections	10,46,699 8 0		
Miscellaneous	36,389 2 9		
II.—Payment by Native States.			
Contribution to Contingent	2,26,241 0 7		
Tributes assigned to British Government	3,16,811 3 11		
Do. paid through do.	3,10,358 0 2		
Fixed payment for Istimrar land	24,778 4 10		
Succession and Nazarana	16,300 0 0		
		21,35,875 5 9	
Grand Total	...	21,35,875 5 9	

CHAPTER IV.—EDUCATION.

I.—General.

The annual Central India Schools Examination was held in the end of March and beginning of April 1889. The total number of candidates who presented themselves for examination was 171, of whom 99 were successful, as compared with 141 and 92 in the previous year. The Dhar and Charkhari State Schools, as last year, distinguished themselves by passing a large proportion of the candidates sent up; Dewas also aquitting itself with credit. The usual scholarships have again been offered by the Chiefs of Rewah, Dhar, Dewas (both branches), Jaora, Rutlam, Charkhari, Chatarpur, and Panná; also by His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, and by the Rajkumar College at Nowgong.

For the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, 48 candidates appeared from various schools in the Agency, of whom, however, only 7 were successful; while for the First Arts Examination, two candidates passed out of 6.

Indore was also made a centre for the Entrance and Intermediate Examinations of the Allahabad University. For the former, out of 21 candidates who appeared, 7 were successful, and for the latter, one teacher appeared and passed. In future years, it will probably be found more advantageous for the Central India Schools to work on the lines of this new university than on those of the older Calcutta institution; for, geographically, Central India is more closely connected with the North-West Provinces than with Bengal, and many more young men will be likely to seek for employment in the nearer province. For this reason, the course of studies for the Central India Schools has been somewhat modified, to bring it into closer accord with the scheme followed in the North-West Provinces.

II.—Daly College, Indore.

This institution was under the charge of Mr. H. O. Budden during the whole of the year under report. He took charge on the 15th March 1888, and delivered over charge to Mr. J. W. Johnstone on the latter's return from furlough on the 3rd April 1889.

The following young gentlemen attended the College during the year:—

1. Thakur Chatar Singh of Semlia, who left on 25th July 1888 on being put in charge of his estate.
2. Srimant Ganpat Rao of Pant Piploda.
3. Rana Vijay Singh of Ali Rajpur, who left in April 1888.
4. Raja Ranjit Singh of Girwana.
5. Sahibzada Sher Ali Khan of Jaora.
6. ,, Arjumand Muhammad Khan of Bhopal.
7. Thakur Kesri Singh of Piploda.
8. Kanwar Chain Singh of Jhaknanda.
9. ,, Raghunath Singh of Piploda.
10. Rao Chatra Karan of Indore.
11. Kanwar Amar Singh of Piploda.
12. Sahibzada Sayad Ahmad Khan of Bhopal.
13. Kanwar Salim Singh of Jhaknanda.
14. Srimant Madho Rao Kibe.
15. ,, Baji Rao, hereditary Dewan of Dewas (Senior Branch).
16. Sahibzada Ashraf Ali Khan of Jaora, who joined 2nd July 1888.
17. Kanwar Ranjit Singh of Tál, who joined 30th July 1888.
18. Sahibzada Sarfaraz Ali Khan of Jaora, who joined 25th October 1888.
19. Kanwar Umed Singh of Tál, who joined 26th October 1888.
20. Kanwar Daulat Singh of Mota Burkhera, who joined 13th November 1888.
21. Thakur Samrath Singh of Biloda, who joined 26th November 1888, but left again the end of December.
22. Thakur Prithvi Singh
23. ,, Moti Singh } of Naulána, who joined 27th November 1888.
24. Kanwar Sawai Singh of Naulána, who joined in January 1889.

25. Sahibzada Ali Bahadur Nawab Zaman Bahadur } of Banda, who joined 7th Jan-
26. „ „ Akhtar Zaman Bahadur } uary 1889.
27. Kanwar Himmat Singh of Khawassa, who joined 9th January 1889.
28. Kanwar Ratan Singh } of Rajgarh, who joined 28th January 1889.
29. „ Gulab Singh }
30. Sahibzada Ikbal Ali Bahadur of Banda, who joined 1st February 1889.

There has thus been a very satisfactory increase in the number of pupils from 17 to 30. Still the great majority of these came from the Bhopawar and Western Malwa Agencies, while the large States of the Central India Agency are all but entirely unrepresented. This is to be regretted, but there are, on the other hand, causes for congratulation in the steady improvement made in every respect during the period for which Mr. Budden acted as Principal. Besides the increased attendance, accompanied by increased regularity and punctuality, the finances of the college have decidedly improved, owing to a new set of regulations regarding fees, which formerly were on an unsatisfactory footing and of altogether inadequate amount. The income for the year 1888-89 was R5,549-12-0, as compared with R3,778-12-5 in the previous year. Funds were thus available for the employment of an additional teacher on R30 a month, and for the purchase of a useful set of apparatus, illustrative of the Elements of Physics, as well as for a Magic Lantern, a Bagatelle Table, and other means of amusement and instruction.

Out-door sports have been, as usual, encouraged, and the boys join with great spirit in such games as Hockey, Rounders, Lawn Tennis, and Polo.

As regards new buildings, the Holkar Boarding House has been completed and occupied, and the Gwalior State is about to commence another house, which promises to be an ornament to the station as well as an immense boon to the college.

Mr. Budden was well pleased with the work of the teaching staff, and a good deal of progress in studies seems to have been made. On the 13th of April 1889, Mr. Henvey, Agent to the Governor-General, presented prizes to the boys as rewards for work done during the year 1888-89. He professed himself pleased with the progress made, and in the course of his speech he gave some advice, which the Chiefs and Nobles of Central India would do well to lay to heart, regarding their responsibilities towards their subjects, the importance of education, and the impossibility of wholly ignoring the tendencies of the age in which they live.

The following is the prize-list:—

Class I.	Srimant Ganpat Rao	English, History, and Mathematics.
„ II.	Sahibzada Sher Ali Khan }	General Proficiency.
	„ Azumand Muhamad Khan }	
	Thakur Kesri Singh	Arithmetic.
„ III.	Srimant Baji Rao }	General Proficiency.
	Kanwar Chain Singh }	
„ IV.	Sahibzada Ashraf Ali Khan }	General Proficiency.
	Kanwar Ranjit Singh }	
„ V.	Sahibzada Sarfaraz Ali Khan.	General Proficiency.

The annual Silver Medal for punctual and regular attendance was awarded to Kanwar Chain Singh.

Athletic Sports: Class I.—Kanwar Ratan Singh.
„ II.—Sahibzada Ashraf Ali Khan.

Lawn Tennis: Class I.—Sahibzada Sher Ali Khan.
„ II.—Kanwar Ranjit Singh.

Riding: Class I.—Sahibzada Sher Ali Khan.
Kanwar Chain Singh.
„ II.—Kanwar Amar Singh.

III.—Schools in the various States.

Indore.

1. No returns have been received from the Indore State, nor from the Canadian Mission School. So that, practically, the only institution to be reported on at Indore is the Residency School. The number of boys on the rolls during

the year was 128, and the average daily attendance 102, as compared with 139 and 108 in the previous year. No candidates appeared for the last University Examinations, as the Entrance Class was abolished last year by Mr. Budden, the Officiating Principal. This was perhaps not altogether successful, and the experiment of once more reconstituting this class has been tried. For the Central India Schools Examination, 6 candidates were successful out of 17—not a very satisfactory result. The truth is that the staff of the school requires strengthening, but this cannot be done with the present funds. The income for the past year was R3,098-3, and the expenditure R3,186-0-1, showing a deficit of R87-13-1. It will be seen from these figures what great disadvantages the school labours under in the want of means of expansion and improvement.

Previous to 1883 the Residency School and the Rajkumar College were virtually one and the same institution, receiving ⅓ share of the local opium cess. In that year the school and the college were separated, and though the funds in the treasury continued to be kept in one account, each had since had its own budget and financial arrangements. Provision was made for an income of R4,000 a year on account of the school, thus:—

	R
⅓ share of opium cess (or only half of the former share)	2,600
Fees	600
Subscriptions from leading natives	800
TOTAL	4,000

In spite of many endeavours, the last item was never realized, and the finances were only balanced by the fortunate fact that for some years the opium-cess collections exceeded the estimate in 1886-87, being as high as R3,653. During the last three years the revenue from opium has steadily declined to R2,575, a result which, combined with the failure to obtain any subscriptions, has brought the finances of the school to a very low ebb. In order to remedy this state of things, Mr. Johnstone suggests a fixed sum of R3,500 being given to the school yearly from local funds instead of the ⅓ share of the opium cess. This would bring the total income, including fees, to about R4,000, and would admit of a fairly efficient staff being entertained for all departments up to the University Matriculation Standard.

Dewas.

2. The Educational, like the Medical, Department of this dual State is managed conjointly by the two branches. There are 21 schools supported by the State with a total attendance of 890, as compared with 15 schools and 765 scholars in the previous year.

The largest and most important institution is the High School at the capital, which has an average daily attendance of 74 boys, and seems to be exceedingly well managed. It passed 3 out of 4 candidates sent up for the Allahabad University Entrance Examination this year, and 9 out of 12 for the Central India Schools Examination. A new building for the accommodation of the school is about to be erected. The cost to the two branches of the State of this Department is about R7,000 a year.

Western Malwa.

3. The Political Agent reports that the schools at Agar, Jaora, Rutlam, and Sailana are well attended, but require inspection. It would be an advantage if they could be inspected by the Principal of the Residency College. At Sitamau there is no school worth the name, but the Raja has promised to make some arrangements for the education of his subjects.

Of late, greater attention has been paid to education in the different large towns of Gwalior, and the High School at Ujjain promises to become a flourishing institution. The erection of a suitable building for this purpose has been arranged for by the Sir-Subha, Sir Michael Filose.

The Jaora State supports 7 English and Vernacular Schools, of which the

capital possesses 1 English High School, 1 Persian, and 2 Hin[redacted]s. The English School has of late years retrograded owing to the want of [redacted]roughly efficient Head Master, but it has again improved during the last yea[redacted]nd has shown up very creditably in the Central India Schools Examination, pa[redacted]ssing 6 out of 9 candidates, one of whom has carried off the two highest scholarsh[redacted]ips in the 3rd class. In outlying districts there are Persian Schools at Tal and Mal[redacted]har-garh, and 1 Persian and 1 Hindi School at Baroda. Besides schools supported [redacted]by the State, there are in the City of Jaora 22 private institutions, including 1 girls' school. The total number of pupils is 1,190; in the High School alone about 90.

The Central College at Rutlam contains English, Sanskrit, Persian, Urdu, Hindi, and Marathi classes. At the close of the year the number of pupils was 271, and the expenditure amounted to ₹7,447. The English classes have been gradually improving, but both the candidates sent up for the last Entrance Examination failed, chiefly owing to the long illness of the Principal, Babu Puru Chandra Banerji, B.A., who has since died. For the Central India Schools Examination 3 candidates passed out of 11. Besides the Central College, there are 6 primary schools in the town supported by the State, with 193 male and 43 female pupils. In various villages 15 primary schools give instruction to 331 male and 20 female pupils, while in the capital 4 other schools are maintained by the State for the purpose of imparting religious instruction. These are attended by 62 pupils. The primary schools involve an expenditure of ₹2,346. To them may be added 12 indigenous schools at Rutlam which have an aggregate attendance of 587 pupils.

Baghelkhand.

4. "The schools at Rewah and Sutna have," writes the Political Agent, "made satisfactory progress." Two boys of the Rewah High School and 2 from Sutna passed the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University, while Rewah passed 6 out of 12 candidates for the Central India Schools Examination, and Sutna 3 out of 9.

The Rewah High School showed an average daily attendance of 216 against 235 in the previous year, and the Tahsil Schools 409 against 404. The Rajkumar class has been reduced from 54 to 40 for economy's sake.

There are 6 girls' schools in the town of Rewah.

The schools at Nagod, Maihar, Sohawal, and Kothi are said to be fairly well attended.

The education of His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah has made good progress, and the rules for his training and discipline are working well.

Gwalior.

5. His Highness the Maharaja is reported as having made fair progress in his studies under Dr. Crofts and Pandit Dharam Narain, C.I.E., and to be intelligent and of good disposition.

The number of schools has risen from 96 to 108 during the year. Nine of the new schools were Anglo-Vernacular. The total attendance was 5,432. The Budget grant has been increased from ₹59,952 to ₹1,00,257 per annum.

Eleven boys appeared in the Middle Examination at Agra in March 1888, of whom 3 passed, and in March 1889, 25 appeared, of whom 7 passed. From the Lashkar Madrassa and the Ujjain High School, 9 candidates appeared in the Entrance Examination, of whom 2 were successful.

Bhopal.

6. The Political Agent reports that the school at Sehore keeps up its numbers and efficiency, and that the girls' school too maintains its high position. The numbers in the boys' school on the 31st March were 325, and in the girls' school 106. From the beginning of the current year the whole expense of supporting the two institutions has been made over by the Government of India to the Bhopal Local Fund.

The school at Bhopal requires, according to the Minister's report, a good

deal of reorganisation, which he has not yet had time to accomplish. He wishes to establish a High School teaching up to the Entrance Class. At present English is taught up to the Middle Class Standard. The number on the rolls is 97, and the average daily attendance 74.

There are elementary Vernacular Schools at the head-quarters of nearly all the States in the Bhopal Agency, but they do not tea ch up to any recognised standard.

Bundelkhand.

7. The Rajkumar College at Nowgong has 12 boys on its rolls, against 14 at the end of the previous year. The efforts made to induce Chiefs to show interest in the institution were not very successful. Mr. Mather was on furlough during the year, his duties being discharged by Mr. Welby from the North-West Provinces. Besides school instruction, riding, gymnastics, and various sports were practised.

The Orchha State School has made progress since last year, and made a creditable show in the Central India Schools Examination, passing all 3 candidates who appeared in the 3rd class. The two sons of the Maharaja read English and are getting on well.

The school at Datia is making fair progress, but the Rajkumar classes, consisting of 50 boys, are backward. The Samthar School has increased in numbers and efficiency.

The school at Charkhari is always well reported on. It is undoubtedly one of the best schools in Central India, and the Head Master deserves great credit for the results achieved. Thirteen out of 17 candidates were successful in the last Central India Schools Examination, and they carried off 4 scholarships. Two candidates also passed the Benares Sanskrit College Examination with great credit, being placed 1st and 2nd in order of merit. These are the first student that have passed this examination from Central India.

Charkhari has also an excellent girls' school.

The Chatarpur State School is a well-managed institution. Four candidates passed the Central India Schools Examination out of 7, and gained 2 scholarships. The number of names on the rolls is 11 higher than last year. The 9 village schools have a total attendance of 224 against 220 in the previous year. Two of these are classed as very good.

The remaining schools in Bundelkhand require no remark. Their management leaves a good deal to be desired.

Bhopawar.

8. Three schools are maintained in the British Pargana of Manpur at a cost of R1,381. The average attendance was 105 against 102 in the previous year.

The Budget allotment for education in the Dhar State is R8,313, of which R1,170 is spent in maintaining students at Schools of Medicine, Engineering and Arts, and the balance is spent on the High School at Dhar, and on the primary schools in the city and districts. The High School is one of the best in Central India. In the last Central India Schools Examination, 14 candidates passed out of 17. The average attendance was 90. The total attendance at State schools was 924, and at private schools 331.

In Jhabua, little or no progress is made with education. There are 4 State schools; the aggregate average attendance is only 142 against 198 in the previous year.

The Ali Rajpur State expended R1,084 on education. The number of schools has not increased and the average attendance has fallen from 125 to 111, but the number of Bhil and Bhilala boys attending schools has increased by 2.

The returns from the Barwani State show 14 boys' schools and 2 girls' schools, with an average attendance of 477. Last year the number of schools was given as 7, but the attendance is much the same as it was. The cost to the State is R3,898.

Goona.

9. The Rajkumar School here passed 3 out of 4 candidates for the Central India Schools Examination. The Political Agent makes no remarks on the school.

Results of the Entrance Examination and of the Central India Schools Examination held in 188.

.....	CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.					CENTRAL INDIA SCHOOLS EXAMINATION.							
						Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Total Number sent up.	Total Number passed.
	Number sent up.	Passed.				Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.		
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	To tal.								
Rutlam Central College	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	6	3	11	3
Jaora High School	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	5	4	9	6
Dhar High School	7	...	1	1	2	4	4	7	5	5	5	16	14
Dewas High School	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	2	5	4	12	9
Zoroastrian High School, Mhow	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	9	5	10	5	21	12
Khan Bahadur E. P. School, Mhow	5	...	...	1	1	3	2	2	1	4	4	9	7
Bakhatgarh State School	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Agar Agency School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1
Goona Rajkumar School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	4	3
Manpur High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1
Rewah High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7	4	12	6
Sutna High School	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	3	1	9	3
Panna State School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	2	5	2
Charkhari State School	4	...	...	2	2	5	5	5	2	5	5	15	12
Chatarpur State School	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	2	6	4
Nowgong Cantonment High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	2	6	3
Datia State School	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
Tehri State School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3
Residency School, Indore	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	5	...	5	4	14	6
Canadian Mission School, Indore	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English Madrassa, Indore	11	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Military High School, Indore	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ujjain High School	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private Students	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	2	7	2
Total	48	1	2	4	7	31	23	53	21	83	55	167	99

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in Central India at the end of the official year 1888-89.

(For details see General Table III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				
				UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.							
Total Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns* and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Institutions. For Males	...	...	17	202	...	109	328	3	31	362	Institutions to No. of towns and villages. 1·2.	
	Towns . . 53	Males . 4,882,823	Institutions. For Females	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	...	2	17		
	Villages . 31,465	Females . 4,379,084													
75,229·64	TOTAL . 31,518	TOTAL . 9,261,907	TOTAL . . .	...	...	17	217	...	109	343	3	33	379		
			Scholars . Males	...	...	2,373	8,132	...	5,448	15,953	17	1,260	17,230	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 2·4	
			Scholars . Females	...	...	...	777	...	...	777	...	40	817	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. †1·2	
TOTAL .				...	...	2,373	8,909	...	5,448	16,730	17	1,300	18,047		

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Central India for the official year 1888-89.

(For details see General Table IV.)

.....	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. §							TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. §									REMARKS.
	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special Grants for Furniture and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1. INSTITUTION . . { For Males	...	...	82,190	36,217	...	13,149	1,31,556	...	442	95	2,887	1,227	188	1,222	6,061	1,37,617	
{ For Females	...	...	...	3,154	...	...	3,154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,154	
TOTAL . . .	...	...	82,190	39,371	...	13,149	1,34,710	...	442	95	2,887	1,227	188	1,222	6,061	1,40,771	
2. (*a*) PERCENTAGES* of Provincial Expenditure, included in columns 2—17, to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(*b*) PERCENTAGES* of Local Fund Expenditure, included in columns 2—17, to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(*c*) PERCENTAGES* of Municipal Expenditure, included in columns 2—17, to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(*d*) PERCENTAGES of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. AVERAGE ANNUAL COST† OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—																	
DEPARTMENTAL INSTITUTIONS. { Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Cost . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

LOCAL FUND SCHOOLS‡	Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local Funds . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Cost . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS‡	Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Municipal Funds .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Cost . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INSTITUTIONS IN NATIVE STATES.	Cost to Native State Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Cost . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED INSTITUTIONS	Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNAIDED INSTITUTIONS .	Total Cost . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ALL INSTITUTIONS .	Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Cost . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...

*The percentages required for 2 (a), 2 (b), (c), are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 7a, 7b, 7c, respectively, of General Table IV.
†The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.
‡The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.
§Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in Central India for the official year 1888-89.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																											REMARKS.
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.												UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.								Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning	Number of Scholars on the 1st of March learning	Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.							
	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.												
	Number of institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans, Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27*a*	27*b*	27*c*	27*d*	27*e*	27*f*	27*g*	28
Arts Colleges.																																	
University Education. — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
University Education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																																	
University Education. — Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
University Education. — Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
University Education. — Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Secondary Schools.																																	
School Education, General. — For Boys — English	1	34	34·72	28·59	2	177	187	163	12	...	...	1,488·7	2	297	290	217·31	...	...	...	...	17	2,373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
School Education, General. — For Boys — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
School Education, General. — For Girls — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
School Education, General. — For Girls — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	1	34	34·72	28·59	2	177	187	163	12	...	...	1,488·7	2	297	29	217·31	...	...	...	...	17	2,373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Primary Schools.																																	
For Boys	4	459	477·8	416·4	4	187	207	163·6	181	4,265	3,966	5,370	...	...	...	...	13	331	292	279	202	8,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls	...	...	...	...	1	106	110	99·4	14	135	116	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	777	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	4	459	477·8	416·4	5	293	317	263	195	4,400	4,082	5,515	...	...	...	...	13	331	292	279	217	8,909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																																
SCHOOLS OF EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Schools	...	...	...	...	1	26	19	16	108	5,422	452	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	5,448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	1	26	19	16	108	5,422	452	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	5,448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		5	493	512·5	445	8	496	523	442	315	9,822	4,534	...	2	297	290	217·31	13	...	292	279	343	16,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—Girls in Boys' schools. —Boys in Girls' schools.
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.	1. Advanced, teaching—																															
	(*a*) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	10	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
	(*b*) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
	(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	1,260	1,105	1,098	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	1,260	...	...	1,260	...	...	1,200	60	...	...	...
	2. Elementary teaching a vernacular only or mainly. — For Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	40	27	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	40	...	...	40	...	...	30	10	...	...	...
	2. Elementary teaching a vernacular only or mainly. — „ Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. — For Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. — „ Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. — For Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. — „ Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	1,317	1,149	1,139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	1,317	...	17	1,300	...	...	1,237	80	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	379	18,047	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—Girls in Boys' schools.
—Boys in Girls' schools.

—Total Girls in Boys' schools.
„ Boys in Girls' schools.

I.—The term *classical language* in column 25 includes European and Oriental classical languages.
II.—Mixed schools should be shown as boys' schools or as girls' schools, according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.
III.—Where boys and girls attend the same school, the column of Remarks should show the number of girls in boys' schools and the number of boys in girls' schools.
IV.—The sub-divisions of column 27 regarding races or creeds will vary according to circumstances.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in

PUBLIC INSTI

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	UPPER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.																
	MAINTAINED BY THE DEPARTMENT.						MAINTAINED BY LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL BOARDS.							MAINTAINED			
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses levied in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
ARTS COLLEGES.																	
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																	
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Boys — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,084	...	514	...	...	3,598	54,949	4,454	7,447
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Boys — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — „ Girls — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — „ Girls — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,084	...	514	...	...	3,598	54,949	4,454	7,447
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																	
For Boys	3,931	...	108	1,463	7,333	...	12,835	360	1,760	...	81	586	...	2,787	18,618	...	1,977
„ Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840	273	...	...	1,264	...	2,377	597	...	180
TOTAL	3,931	...	108	1,463	7,333	...	12,835	1,200	2,033	...	81	1,850	...	5,164	19,215	...	2,157
SCHOOL FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,600	...	...	3,004	...	2,545	13,149	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,600	...	...	3,004	...	2,545	13,149	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DIRECTION	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INSPECTION	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — Arts College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	810	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,188	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	72	457	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — Special Schools other than Training Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BUILDINGS	380	...	...	...	...	...	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	833	...	14
FURNITURE AND APPARATUS (SPECIAL GRANTS ONLY)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS	39	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	31	...	19	...	...	50	973	...	160
TOTAL	419	...	...	...	...	...	419	...	103	...	19	...	...	122	4,809	...	174
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

I.—Fractions of a rupee are to be omitted.

II.—If the income of any school maintained by the Department (or by a Local or Municipal Board) exceeds the expenditure, the return equalised. If in such school the income from fees or other private sources alone exceeds the expenditure, the excess income and the sources

III.—If the income of any aided school exceeds the expenditure, the excess should be proportionately deducted from the sub-heads of actual receipts from Provincial Revenues and from Local and Municipal Funds should be shown in full.

IV.—In calculating the expenditure from Provincial Revenues or any other Fund, all payments or contributions from Fees or other belong.

V.—The expenditure under 'University,' 'Direction,' and 'Inspection' should be shown only in column 7 and its sub-divisions, and not

VI.—The expenditure on stipends held in Training Schools should be shewn as part of the expenditure in those schools, not under the

VII.—The expenditure entered in columns 4*a*, 4*b*, and 4*c* should be included in column 7*c*, and not in columns 7*a*, 7*b*, and 7*c*. The

Central India for the official year 1888-89.

TUTIONS.																					
				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM						
BY NATIVE STATES.				AIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OR BY LOCAL FUND OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS.							UNAIDED.										
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowment and other sources.	TOTAL.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
4d	4e	4f	4	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f	5	6a	6b	6c	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7	8
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
552	...	6,268	73,670	...	...	2,340	1,465	1,617	...	5,422	...	...	...	...	...	3,084	2,340	1,465	75,301	82,190	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
552	...	6,268	73,670	...	...	2,340	1,465	1,617	...	5,422	...	...	...	...	...	3,084	2,340	1,465	75,301	82,190	
...	...	...	20,595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	4,201	1,760	108	1,544	28,514	36,217	
...	...	...	777	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840	273	...	...	2,041	3,154	
...	...	...	21,372	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,131	2,033	108	1,544	30,555	39,371	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,600	...	...	3,004	2,545	13,149	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,600	...	...	3,004	2,545	13,149	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	442	442	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	95	
...	...	...	810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	810	810	
...	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	360	
...	...	...	1,188	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,188	1,188	
...	...	...	457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	457	529	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	847	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	...	...	...	847	1,227	
...	...	...	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	188	
...	...	...	1,133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	31	...	19	1,133	1,222	
...	...	...	4,983	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	419	103	...	19	5,520	6,061	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,150	5,220	2,448	6,032	1,13,921	1,40,771	

of Government (or Local or Municipal) expenditure should be reduced accordingly, the income and expenditure of the school being thus from which it is derived should be shown in the column of Remarks.
Endowments, Subscriptions, and other sources; or, if the receipts from those sources are insufficient, from the sub-head of Fees also. The sources credited to that Fund should be deducted. Such payments hould be shown as expenditure under the sub-heads which they

in the preceding columns.
head of Scholarships.
expenditure entered in column 4d should be included in column 7d.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in Central India at the end of the official year 1888-89.

Class of Schools.		Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
													Reading Printed Books.			Not reading Printed Books.					
				1			2			3			4			5					
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.																					
For Boys	Departmental — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Departmental — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls	Departmental — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Departmental — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools																					
For Girls	Departmental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls	Departmental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information not available.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—The number of girls shown in this table should correspond with the number returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in General Forms I and III. Mixed schools should be entered as boys' schools or girls' schools, according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in Central India during the official year 1888-89.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number Passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.					
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsis.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16*a*	16*b*	16*c*	16*d*	16*e*	16*f*
Arts Colleges—																				
1. Master of Arts	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First Arts.	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	1	7	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
4. Previous Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for Professional Training—																				
Law—																				
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine—																				
1. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—																				
1. M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of General Education—																				
Matriculation C. U. Boys	7	1	1	9	33	4	5	6	48	5	1	1	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...
Matriculation C. U. Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination or C. I. Schools Examination. English	15	3	1	19	114	41	9	7	171	69	21	7	2	99	...	...	76	13	10	...
Public Service Certificate Examination or C. I. Schools Examination. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Special Instruction—																				
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. School of Art Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Vernacular Medical Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Examination in Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Examination in Surveying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Industrial School Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—Any other special examination, such as the Intermediate or other examinations of the Punjab University, may be added to this list.

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in Central India for the official year 1888-89.

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instructions.	EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.													Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Institution.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Public Institutions.	REMARKS.
	In Institutions maintained by Local Fund Boards.											In Institutions maintained by				In Institutions maintained by Municipal Boards.										In Institutions maintained by					
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal Rates.	Local Fund Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
University Education. — Arts Colleges.					R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R					R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
University Education. — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
University Education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
University Education. — Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																																
University Education. — Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
University Education. — Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
University Education. — Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
University Education. — Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
School Education, General. — Secondary Schools.																																
For boys — English	2	177	187	163	...	3,084	...	514	...	...	3,598	...	...	...	3,084	2	297	290	217	...	...	2,340	1,465	1,617	...	5,422	...	...	...	2,340	...	
For boys — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For girls — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For girls — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
School Education, General. — Total	2	177	187	163	...	3,084	...	514	...	...	3,598	...	...	...	3,084	2	297	290	217	...	...	2,340	1,465	1,617	...	5,422	...	...	...	2,340	...	
School Education, General. — Primary Schools.																																
For boys	4	187	207	163	360	1,760	...	81	586	...	2,787	...	...	...	1,760	4	459	477	416	3,931	...	108	1,463	7,333	...	12,835	...	...	...	108	...	
For girls	1	106	110	99	840	273	...	...	1,264	...	2,377	...	...	...	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
School Education, General. — Total	5	293	317	262	1,200	2,033	...	81	1,850	...	5,164	...	...	...	2,033	4	459	477	416	3,931	...	108	1,463	7,333	...	12,835	...	...	...	108	...	

| | | |

CHAPTER V.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. CIVIL WORKS.

REVENUE.—The actual realizations during the year were, as far as known, R14,629 against the Original Budget Estimate of R10,500 and the Revised Budget figures of R9,000, the actuals for the previous year being R10,688.

EXPENDITURE.—The original grant provided for in the Imperial Budget for expenditure in India was for R5,19,200, the final grant based upon subsequent modifications was R3,61,100, against which the actual expenditure incurred (as far as known) amounted to R3,32,091, distributed thus :

	R
1. Civil Works Buildings	31,934
2. Do. Communications	1,60,038
3. Establishment	1,48,328
4. Tools and Plant	2,520
5. Suspense	—10,729
TOTAL IMPERIAL OUTLAY	3,32,091

Thus the total Outlay was short by R29,009 as compared with the total Final Grant.

Besides the above, an expenditure of R1,90,291 was incurred from Local and Cantonment Funds, &c., and contributions. This is classified below :—

			R
1.	From Excluded Local Funds	For Mhow Water-works.	49,029
2.	„ Local Loans (inclusive of R17,336 on account of interest charges)	For Mhow Water-works.	58,285
3.	„ Cantonment Funds, Mhow		7,079
4.	„ Contributions from different Native States		26,550
5.	„ Local Funds—		
	Abkari	23,847	
	Opium	13,285	46,463
	Other Local Funds	9,331	
6.	„ Civil Department Budget for Dâk Bungalows		2,885
			1,90,291

The transfer of Roads and Buildings alluded to in the last Annual Report for 1887-88 was carried out during the year under review. The transfer was made mostly to the Gwalior State and partly to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government, the Bhopal State and the Inspector General of Military Works, Simla. Roads running over the country for 550 miles, together with all the Dâk and Inspection Bungalows on them, were made over to the Gwalior State, the mileage of roads handed over to the Bhopal State and to the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, being 91½ and 65 miles respectively.

A statement showing in detail the Roads and Buildings so transferred is appended to this Report.

The bulk of the expenditure on Civil Works went towards meeting the maintenance charges, *i.e.*, ordinary and special repairs, and towards the execution of Minor Works. The following is a brief summary of the more important works which received their share of the outlay :—

CIVIL WORKS.

Buildings.

The new Agency house at Sirdarpur was finished and occupied by the Political Agent in the beginning of February 1889.

Certain improvements were made to the Treasury building at Indore.

Head Master's quarters at Sehore were entirely re-roofed and completed before the monsoon of 1888.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Beora and Rajgarh Road.

The road was completed during the year as a metalled and bridged road, with an Inspection Bungalow at Rajgarh.

Dewas and Bhopal Road.

Paved approaches to Lutia Bridge on this road were completed in June 1888, but after the monsoon the joints of the pavement in the first 60′ on the east end opened out and a crack showed in the south-east retaining wall, but the stability of the structure is not seriously affected.

Dhar-Sirdarpur Road.

The old metalled and bridged road between Dhar and Tirla has been widened to a width of 20 feet with 10′ metalling throughout, and the culverts and causeways put in good order.

Beora and Narsinghar Road.

Work on Inspection Bungalow at Narsinghar was commenced and carried up to plinth level by the end of the year.

Beora and Sehore Road.

This road, about 61 miles in length, was completed with the exception of certain causeways in Narsinghar Section.

Nowgong and Sutna Road.

Permanent causeway over the Ken river on this road has been completed this year.

Alipura and Hurpalpur Feeder Road.

Seven and three-fourths miles, starting from $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Nowgong Cantonment on the Jhansi road, earthwork in progress in every mile, metal is being broken at quarries, materials for culverts and bridges are being collected.

Mhow Water-works.

These works may be said to have been practically completed during the year, so far as the works embraced in the sanctioned estimate are concerned. A full report on these Water Works has lately been submitted to the Government of India in the Public Works Department; it gives in detail the past and proposed expenditure and the condition, &c., of the Water Works. Certain subsidiary works, such as filter beds, &c., yet remain to be done, and for these estimates have been or are being prepared.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Major G. F. L. Marshall, R.E., the Officiating Superintending Engineer for Rajputana, took over final charge of the Central India Superintending Engineer's Office from Mr. F. W. M. Scott, Executive Engineer, Indore Division, who was in temporary charge of that office in addition to his own duties, on the forenoon of the 16th May 1888. This was in consequence of the amalgamation of the Public Works Department of Central India with that of Rajputana.

Major Marshall, R.E., proceeded on the 6th November 1888 on a year's leave on medical certificate to England, on relief by Mr. Henry Irwin, C.I.E., who has been officiating as Superintending Engineer of the combined offices of Superintending Engineer, Rajputana and Central India, since that date.

Mr. W. G. Bayley, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Rajputana and Central India, on transfer from these Provinces was relieved on the 9th August 1888 by Mr. E. A. Dennys, who, in his turn of transfer, was relieved by Colonel J. Grierson, Bombay Staff Corps, on the 7th March 1889.

Owing to the abolition of the Gwalior Division ordered by the Government of India, it was finally wound up on the afternoon of the 31st January 1889, on which date its Executive Engineer, Mr. Robert Ewing, availed himself of the year's leave on medical certificate to Europe which was granted to him.

Mr. H. E. Grant, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, proceeded on one year's furlough granted to him, from the 24th May 1888.

Statement of Roads, &c., transferred from the Central India Agency during 1888-89.

To Gwalior State, from the late Gwalior Division.	Miles.
Agra and Bombay Road	191
Gwalior and Sipri Road	30
Jhansi and Sipri Road	45
Gwalior and Etawa Road	59½
Phulbag Road	3¼
Agra Loop Line	5
Sipri Line	5
Fort Road	3
Post Office Road	1
Red Road	3
	343¾
Inspection Bungalows.	
Gwalior, Nurabad Chauda, Hingona, Bhanpur, Rotai, Bhadaura, Dahurda, Parora, Sattauwara, Chorepoora, Nayagaon, Mahona, Surwaya, Makora, Miloni, Deenara, Awan, Kota, Malanpoor, Mahgawan, Chimka, and Bhind.	
Dâk Bungalows.	
Awan, Buderwas, Karehra, Mahona, Ghatiagaon, Goona and Dubra.	

To Gwalior State, from Indore Division.	Miles.
Agra and Bombay Road	56¾
Dewas and Ujjain do.	16
Dewas and Ashta do.	17¾
Ujjain and Agar do.	35
Mhow and Neemuch do.	55¼
Neemuch and Nusseerabad Road	9¼
Dhar and Sirdarpur	12½
Feeder Roads.	
Mandsaur	½
Dalouda	½
Hurkia	1¼
Neemuch	1
Kasurpura	½
	206¼
Inspection Bungalows.	
Magode, Akolia, Chuldu, Mandsaur, Dhoahur, Daloda, Ghatia, Narwar, Nanakheri, Tonk, Makshi, Shajapur, Urnia, Daulatpur	
Dâk Bungalows.	
Mandsaur, Ujjain, Shajapur, Beenagaon, Daulatpur, Tonk and Makshi.	

To Bhopal State, from Indore Division.	Miles.
Dewas, Ashta and Sehore Road	46
Beora-Sehore Road	22
Sehore-Bhopal	23½
	91½
Inspection Bungalows.	
Dudai, Imlia Hingonia, and Khajuria.	
Dâk Bungalows.	
Ashta and Tuppa.	
To Government, N.-W. P., from the late Gwalior Division.	
Jhansi-Sipri Road	14¾
Jhansi and Gwalior Road	32¼
Agra and Bombay Road	18
	65
Inspection Bungalows.	
Jhansi, Gorah and Munia.	
Post Offices.	
Jhansi and Dholepur.	
Cemeteries.	
Jhansi and Maharajpur.	
Ferries.	
Chambal and Singh.	
To the Inspector General of Military Works, from the late Gwalior Division.	
Dâk Bungalow and Post Office with godown at Sipri and godown at Jhansi.	

Staging Bungalow Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1888-89.

	Receipts.		Expenditure.			Total.
	Receipts.	Total.	Establishment	Contingencies.	Furniture.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Under Public Works Department	2,794	...	2,324	390	171	2,885
Under Political Agencies	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2,794	...	...	...	...
Total	...	2,794	2,324	390	171	2,885

Public Works from Local Funds, 1888-89.

Cantonments and Agencies.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works calling for Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1. Indore Residency Bazaar Fund	738 11 11	4,524 5 7	5,263 1 6	
2. Gwalior Agency	...	242 12 6	242 12 6	
3. Bhopal Agency	2,101 6 0	10,244 3 1	12,345 9 1	
4. Western Malwa Agency	365 1 6	484 5 3	849 6 9	
5. Bhopawar Agency	25 9 3	918 5 11	943 15 2	
6. Goona Agency	...	1,013 8 0	1,013 8 0	
7. Manpur Pargana Road Fund	...	...	...	
8. Manpur School Fund	...	...	...	
9. Manpur Town Fund	...	62 2 0	62 2 0	
10. Indore Agency Road Fund	50 0 0	432 8 1	482 8 1	
11. Baghelkhand Agency	...	...	...	
12. Bundelkhand Agency	...	352 0 7	352 0 7	
13. Mhow Cantonment	666 2 3	14,446 14 4	15,113 0 7	
14. Neemuch Cantonment	...	1,072 2 11	1,072 2 11	
15. Nowgong Cantonment	1,496 10 7	3,964 0 9	5,460 11 4	
16. Sipri Cantonment	139 4 6	255 5 2	394 9 8	
17. Mehidpur Cantonment	...	24 10 6	24 10 6	
18. Malwa Dharamsala Fund	...	...	...	
19. Indore School Fund	...	545 8 9	545 8 9	
Total	5,582 14 0	38,582 13 5	44,165 11 5	

CHAPTER VI.—POST OFFICES.

The following are the principal features of the Postal Administration in the year under report.

Convention with Gwalior State.

The loss to the Imperial revenue mentioned in the report for the previous year, caused by the unauthorized advantages granted by State postal officials to the purchasers of overprinted state postage labels has in a great measure been remedied by the alteration in Article 4 of the Convention. By this alteration, state labels are no longer accepted as payment upon any articles, except those posted in State Post Offices.

Owing to the inability of State Post Offices to have direct dealings with the Railway Mail Service, it has been found necessary to open small Imperial Post Offices at nearly all railway stations for the exchange of mails between the State Post Office in the vicinity and the Railway Mail Service. Within the limits of the railway stations postal articles are delivered from the Imperial post offices, while immediately outside the railway limits, where in nearly all cases villages are springing up, these articles are sent to the State Post Offices, often some miles distant from the railway stations, and then are returned hours after or perhaps the next day for delivery by the State postman. Although the delivery work from these Imperial offices on the railway line is very light, yet the despatch of letters from them and the issue of money orders are steadily on the increase; in fact, the commission on money orders alone, in nearly all cases, justifies the retention of these offices.

During the year, in accordance with the terms of the revised Convention, four post offices were closed, and the services of six village postmen and thirteen postmen were dispensed with, and three offices were removed from State territory to the nearest railway stations.

The value of money orders issued by the Gwalior State for payment at Imperial Post Offices amounted to R7,78,964 against R6,19,989 for last year, showing an increase of R1,58,975 or 25 per cent., while the amount paid in the Gwalior State offices on orders issued in Imperial offices amounted to R3,15,506 against R3,03,372 paid last year.

During the last two years the increase in money orders issued from the Gwalior State for payment in Imperial offices has been no less than 50 per cent.

This great increase is due to the heavy remittances made by the men employed in the construction of the Indian Midland Railway, and to the transfer of post offices from Imperial to State control.

Although exact statistics cannot be given, yet there is no doubt as to the great decrease in the remittances made by Pathans to offices on the Afghan frontier.

Appendix I.

Although five post offices have been made over to the Gwalior State, yet for transit purposes, and to meet the demands of the public, eight branch offices have been opened, chiefly on railway lines, so that there are more Imperial Post Offices open now than there were in the past year; certainly the newly opened offices are at present of but little importance, yet they show a steady increase in the work done.

Appendix III.

The number of complaints is slightly less than last year, and would be very much less were those complaints that are made without any foundation not taken into account.

Some of the groundless complaints have been accompanied by the most reckless statements accusing old and approved servants of conspiracy, theft and falsehood. The few complaints of incivility on the part of postal servants have invariably been made by those who have placed themselves in the wrong by adopting a hectoring overbearing manner when visiting the post office.

Appendix V.

No less than six instances of highway robberies of the mails occurred during the year. Since the remittance of cash by parcel post has ceased, highway robberies have been almost unknown in Central India. The unusual number that occurred during the year is difficult to account for.

Appendix VII.

No new combined offices have been opened during the year. Those in existence have earned more and cost less than in any previous year. There is no doubt as to the great saving there would be to Government if the system of combined offices were further extended in this circle; but the telegraph authorities are opposed to any such extension.

Exchange with H. H. Maharaja Holkar's Post Office.

Of bearing articles made over to the State Post Offices for delivery within His Highness's territory, one in every five is returned undelivered. The Durbar has strongly objected to the visits to villages within its territory of the village postmen on the Imperial establishment, so the services of these officials have been dispensed with; and as no arrangements have been made by the Durbar for the delivery of village correspondence, great inconvenience is felt by traders and others.

All letters, whether paid or unpaid, received from Imperial Post Offices and delivered in His Highness's territory by state officials are taxed.

Remittances by means of Hundis.

A very great saving has been made in the commission paid on hundis. Last year the commission amounted to no less than ₹1,872, while during the year under report only ₹425 has been paid. A great part of this saving is due to the payment of surplus collections into the Gwalior State Treasuries at Agar, Shájapur, and Sipri.

Remittances from office to office in rupees and currency notes have been stopped as far as possible; whenever it is absolutely necessary to remit cash, it is done only in small instalments.

Privileged Newspapers.

The privilege granted to the publishers of newspapers, of sending exchange copies free, has been greatly abused; in some cases the number of exchange copies exceeds the number upon which the reduced postage of 3 pies is paid. In the capital of every native state even of the third rate, newspapers have been started, sometimes two. The cost of printing and publication is defrayed in most cases by the chief of the state; nominally there are subscribers to those papers, but seldom any subscriptions are paid.

The cost of paper and printing is very small, and some of the publications are no larger than a sheet of foolscap; while all of them are well within the maximum weight allowed (*viz.*, 3 tolas). No expensive telegrams are given in their columns, but very detailed accounts are given of the movements, state of health, &c., of the chiefs and their servants; in fact, the privilege granted to *bonâ fide* newspapers has been used as a cheap method of exchanging private gossip.

Value-payable articles.

The abuse of the value-payable system by quack doctors and publishers of unclean books has become a nuisance to the public, and caused a loss to the department. The abuse has been decreased by insisting upon the prepayment of the money order commission of value-payable unregistered packets, and demanding from the senders of every value-payable article a certificate that the article posted was sent in compliance with a *bonâ fide* order. There is much, however, to be done before the system can be said to be a success. To be absolutely perfect, it would be necessary that all tradesmen should be honest, and their customers should always know their own minds when giving orders. Often when the parcels are presented with the bills, the addressees refuse to receive them. No doubt the addressees are fully justified in refusing to accept the parcels in certain cases, as it is not an unfrequent practice on the part of some tradesmen to place an exorbitant price on articles sent by value-payable post.

APPENDIX II.

Showing the distance over which mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail Cart, Horse, Camels, Runners, Boats and Steamers during the official year 1888-89 compared with the previous year.

Mode of Conveyance.	Name of lines existing on 31st March 1888.			Name of lines existing on 31st March 1889.			Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	From	To	Length in miles.	From	To	Length in miles.			
Railway	Barwaha	Neemuch	202	Barwaha	Neemuch	202	...	...	
	Fatehabad	Ujjain	12	Fatehabad	Ujjain	12	...	...	
	Bhopal	Hoshangabad	46	Bhopal	Hoshangabad	46	...	...	
				Ditto	Karonda	99	99	...	Opened from 1st January 1889.
				Gwalior	Marena	23½	23½	...	Opened from 1st March 1889.
	Jukehi	Jaitwar	64	Jukehi	Jaitwar	64	...	...	
	Chindia	Umaria	12	Chandia	Umaria	12	...	...	
	Total of Railways		336			458½	122½	...	
Mail Cart	Rutlam	Railway Station	2	Rutlam	Railway Station	2	...	...	
	Indore	Ditto	1	Indore	Ditto	1	...	...	
	Mhow	Ditto	1	Mhow	Ditto	1	...	...	
	Ditto	Dhar	34	Ditto	Dhar	34	...	...	
	Ujjain	Agar	42	Ujjain	Agar	42	...	...	
	Sutna R. S.	Rewah	31	Sutna R. S.	Rewah	31	...	...	
	Total of	Mail Cart line	111	.....	.....	111	...	...	
Runners	Gwalior	Indore	306	Gwalior	Indore	306	...	...	
	Duraba	Raghogarh	2	Duraba	Raghogarh	2	...	...	
	Goona	Chhubra	30	Goona	Chhubra	30	...	...	
	Pachaur	Khujnere	10	Pachaur	Khujnere	10	...	...	
	Ditto	Talain	8	Ditto	Talin	8	...	...	
	Gwalior	Janak-Tal	4	Gwalior	Janak-Tal	4	...	...	
	Ditto	Railway station	1	Ditto	Railway station	1	...	...	
	Khilchipur	Muxoodangarh	48	Khilchipur	Muxoodangarh	48	...	...	
	Ujjain	Railway station	2	.....	.....	...	...	2	Closed from 1st July 1888.
	Ghatia	Mehidpur	16	Ghatia	Mehidpur	16	...	...	
	Agar	Jhalrapatan	73	Agar	Jhalrapatan	73	...	...	
		Carried forward			Carried forward				

APPENDIX II—*concld.*

Showing the distance over which mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail Cart, Horse, Camels, Runners, Boats and Steamers during the official year 1888-89 compared with the previous year—concld.

Mode of Conveyance.	Name of lines existing on 31st March 1888.			Name of lines existing on 31st March 1889.			Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	From	To	Length in miles.	From	To	Length in miles.			
		Brought forward . .			Brought forward . .				
Runners—*concld.*	Boyet Kalan . . .	Pirawa . . .	10	Sayet Kalan . . .	Pirawa . . .	10	...	...	
	Shilwara . . .	Gungapur . . .	25	Bhilwara . . .	Gungapur . . .	25	...	...	
	Jaora . . .	Baraoda . . .	10	Jaora . . .	Baraoda . . .	10	...	...	
	Baraoda . . .	Tall . . .	16	Baraoda . . .	Tall . . .	16	...	...	
	Tall . . .	Alote . . .	10	Tall . . .	Alote . . .	10	...	...	
	Mandsour . . .	Partabgarh . . .	18	Mandsaur . . .	Partabgarh . . .	18	...	...	
	Ditto . . .	Sitamau . . .	18	Ditto . . .	Sitamau . . .	18	...	...	
	Barnagar . . .	Bakhatgarh . . .	12	Barnagar . . .	Bakhatgarh . . .	12	...	...	
	Dhar . . .	Sirdarpur . . .	24	Dhar . . .	Sirdarpur . . .	24	...	...	
	Sirdarpore . . .	Jhabua . . .	28	Sirdarpur . . .	Jhabna . . .	28	...	...	
	Ditto . . .	Rajpur . . .	70	Ditto . . .	Rajpur . . .	70	...	...	
	Barwaha . . .	Mandlesar . . .	24	Barwaha . . .	Mandlesar . . .	24	...	...	
	Kuksi . . .	Barwani . . .	18	Kuksi . . .	Barwani . . .	18	...	...	
	Mhow . . .	Manpur . . .	12	Mhow . . .	Manpur . . .	12	...	...	
	Manpur . . .	Dharampur . . .	33	Manpur . . .	Dharampur . . .	33	...	...	
	Barnagar . . .	Railway station . .	1½	.....	.....	...	...	1½	Post office removed to railway station from 1st July 1888.
	Jaora . . .	Ditto . . .	1	Jaora . . .	Railway station . .	1	...	...	
	Rutlam . . .	Banswara . . .	44	Rutlam . . .	Banswara . . .	44	...	...	
	Sailana . . .	Piploda . . .	9	Sailana . . .	Piploda . . .	9	...	...	
	Mandsaur . . .	Railway station . .	1½	.....	.....	...	...	1½	Post office removed to railway station from 1st July 1888.
	Neemuch . . .	Ditto . . .	1½	Neemuch . . .	Railway station . .	1½	...	...	
	Indore	Indore City . . .	2	Indore	Indore City . . .	2	...	...	
	Indore City . . .	Railway station . .	1	Indore City . . .	Railway station . .	1	...	...	
	Shajalpur . . .	Sehore	28	.....	.....	...	...	28	Line abolished, 1st July 1888.
	Sehore	Biaora	65	Sehore	Biaora	65	...	...	
	Ditto	Dewas	70	Ditto	Dewas	70	...	...	
	Ditto	Bhopal	25	Ditto	Bhopal	25	...	...	
	Ditto	Ichhawar . . .	14	Ditto	Ichhawar . . .	14	...	...	

Ditto	Sehore Town	1	Ditto	Sehore Town	1	...	...	
Bhopal	Bhilsa	34	.....	.....	...	...	34	Line abolished, 1st January 1889.
Bhilsa	Basoda	24	Bhilsa	N. Basoda	24	...	...	
Basoda	Rahatgarh	12	N. Basoda	Rahatgarh	12	...	...	
Bhilsa	Sironj	43	.....	.....	...	...	43	Line abolished from the 1st January 1889.
Sironj	Kurwai	22	.....	.....	...	...	22	Line abolished from the 1st January 1889.
			Bamora Railway Station	Sironj	28	28	...	Opened from 1st January 1889.
Amhari stage	Berasia	18	Amhari stage	Berasia	18	...	...	
Bhopal	Railway station	2	Bhopal	Railway station	2	...	...	
Ditto	Jehangirabad	3	Ditto	Jehangirabad	2	...	...	
Deep	Bareli	61	.....	.....	...	...	61	Line abolished, 1st January 1889.
			Bari	Bareli	12	12	...	Opened from 1st January 1889.
			Barkhera	Kaliakhera	12	12	...	Ditto.
Semri Harchand	Bharkach	12	Semri Harchand	Bharkach	12	...	...	
Sobhapur	Bamari	36	Sobhapur	Bamari	36	...	...	
Garhi	Siwas	52	Garhi	Siwas	52	...	...	
Bareli	Udipura	19	Bareli	Udipura	19	...	...	
Bhilsa	Raesen	14	Bhilsa	Raesen	14	...	...	
Shivpur	Bheronda	10	Shivpur	Bheronda	10	...	...	
Nilkunthghat	Chhipaner	5	Nilkunthghat	Chhipaner	5	...	...	
Sutna	Nowgong	105	Sutna	Nowgong	105	...	...	
Panna	Ajaigarh	18	Panna	Ajaigarh	18	...	...	
Chhatarpore	Gulganj	21	Chhatarpore	Gulganj	21	...	...	
Mahatgaum stage	Bijawar	12	Mahatgaum stage	Bijawar	12	...	...	
Ganj stage	Rajnagar	10	Ganj stage	Rajnagar	10	...	...	
Bela stage	Amarpatan	18	Bela stage	Amarpatan	18	...	...	
Rewah	Mangawan	17	Rewah	Mangawan	17	...	...	
Mangawan	Sihaol	52	Mangawan	Sihaol	52	...	...	
Ditto	Teonthar	26	Ditto	Teonthar	26	...	...	
Teonthar	Sitlaba	15	Teonthar	Sitlaba	15	...	...	
Rewah	Chandia	96½	Rewah	Chandia	96½	...	...	
Umaria	Manda	84	Umaria	Manda	84	...	...	
Total Runners' Line	.....	1,933	.....	.....	1,792	52	193	
„ Railway Line	.....	336	.....	.....	458½	122½	...	
„ Mail Cart	.....	111	.....	.....	111	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL	.....	2,380	.....	.....	2,361½	174½	193	

APPENDIX No. V.

Showing the Highway Robberies of the Mail committed during the official year 1888-89 in the Central India Circle.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number.	Date of Highway Robberies.	Place or line where the Highway Robbery occurred.	Superintendent's Division.	Native State if the Highway Robbery occured outside British Territory.	Name and designation of parties concerned, implicated or suspected.	Name and brief detail of property stolen.	Brief statement of facts of case and of the result of enquiry.	Quotation of correspondence with Director General's office.	Final order including the nature and degree of punishment (if any) inflicted.	REMARKS.
1	11th April 1888.	Partabpura border, Sehore, Shajalpur line.	Bhopal	Nagar-Gwalior State.	Certain persons of the Kolhoha tribe suspected, but acquitted after trial by the Gwalior State authorities.	Cash R200, 6 unpaid letters 6 annas, 4 money orders and ordinary articles.	Mohan, mail runner, accompanied by a State sepoy, was attacked by 16 robbers at about 9 P. M. and wounded. No trace of the mail has been discovered.	No. 6, dated 12th April 1888. No. 11, dated 18th April 1888. No. 49, dated 23rd June 1888. No. 98, dated 24th September 1888. No. 76C., dated 28th December 1888. No. 147, dated 19th January 1889. No. 168, dated 12th March 1889.	.....	The amount recovered from the state concerned, and credited in the accounts of the Sehore Treasury.
2	11th October 1888.	Dewas-Sehore line.	Bhopal	Bhaurasa-Gwalior State.	3 Kanjars and 2 Mewaties arrested on suspicion, but the result of their trial not yet communicated.	Cash R8-4-6, 2 unpaid letters 2 annas, 1 p. s. registered letter containing 2 money orders, ordinary letters.	Bikhá, mail runner, accompanied by a State sepoy, was attacked by 4 robbers at about 3-30 A. M. and wounded. The sepoy died the same day. No trace of the mail has been found.	No. 113, dated 11th October 1888. No. 78C., dated 28th December 1888. No. 143, dated 16th January 1889. No. 172, dated 15th March 1889. No. 2, dated 3rd April 1889.	.....	The amount recovered from the Gwalior State, and credited in the accounts of the Sehore Post Office.
3	27th November 1888.	Near Ghatia, Ujjain, Agar line.	Malwa	Gwalior State.	9 persons arrested in the mail robbery.	Cash R6-3-6, 1 unpaid letter 1 anna, 3 ordinary parcels.	The mail cart was stopped by the dacoits (number not known) about 10 P. M. They had stretched a rope across the road which brought the ponies to a standstill. The coachman was assaulted and the mails were carried off.	No. 134, dated 27th November 1888. No. 145, dated 18th January 1889. No. 28, dated 7th June 1889.	Four men sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment, each with a fine of R50 by Gwalior State authorities.	The amount has been recovered from the Gwalior State, and credited in the accounts of the Ujjain Railway Station Post Office.

							Most of the mails found on the following morning about 400 yards from the spot.			
4	31st December 1888.	Biaora and Goona line.	Malwa	Rajgarh	No parties implicated have been found.	R65-5-0	Chuttra, runner, accompanied by a State sowar and sepoy, was attacked by a gang of 12 robbers at 8 P.M. and seriously wounded; all the mails except R65-5 found on the following morning a quarter of a mile from the spot.	No. 105 C., dated 5th January 1889. No. 180, dated 28th March 1889.	.....	The amount has been recovered from the State concerned, and credited in the accounts of the Sehore Post Office.
5	30th January 1889.	Shajápur-Dewas line.	Malwa	Gwalior State.	Parties concerned have not been traced.	R10-10-6, 2 unpaid letters 2 annas, 9 money orders, 2 ordinary registered letters and letters.	The runner accompanied by a State Sowar and a sepoy was attacked by 5 robbers at 8-15 P. M. The sowar and sepoy fled as soon as the robbers appeared from under a culvert. The mail was taken away from the runner, who was wounded with stones. No trace of the bag has been found.	No. 149, dated 31st January 1889. No. 158, dated 13th February 1889. No. 1, dated 1st April 1889.	.....	The Agent to the Governor General for Central India has ordered the recovery of the amount, but it has not yet been paid.
6	6th February 1889.	Ghora Nala, Rewah, Sutna line.	Sutna	Rewah	7 Kanjars, *viz.*, Saonle, Gulab, Hulka, Sheoghulam, Luchman, Alkehi, and Kampta arrested and implicated.	Daily account and a few ordinary letters.	The mail cart was stopped by 8 robbers, who stretched a rope across the road, which brought the ponies to a standstill. The mails were carried away, but were afterwards recovered except a few letters.	No. 153, dated 6th February 1889. No. 160, dated 20th February 1889. No. 11, dated 1st May 1889.	Saonle and Gulab sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment, Hulka to 5 years'; Sheoghulam, Luchman and Alkehi to 3 years'; Kampta acquitted.	

APPENDIX Va.

Showing unsuccessful attempts to commit Highway Robberies of the Mail during the official year 1888 and 1889 in the Central India Postal Circle.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	Date of attempt.	Place or line where the attempt occurred.	Superintendent's Division.	Native State if the attempt occurred outside British territory.	Name and designation of parties concerned, implicated or suspected.	Brief statement of facts of case and of the result of enquiry.	Quotation of correspondence with Director General.	Final order including the nature or degree of punishment, if any, inflicted.	REMARKS.
					Nil.				

APPENDIX VI.

Showing the Postal Buildings borne on the books of the Public Works Department on the 31st March 1889 in the Central India Postal Circle.

Superintendent's Division.	Name of place.	Actual or approximate value.	Approximate monthly rent.	Date of occupation by Postal Department.	Remarks explaining increase or decrease in approximate value or rent.
		R a. p.	R a. p.		
Malwa Division	Agar	3,334 0 0	25 4 0	March 1870	R119 allotted for adding verandah to the post office.
Ditto	Barwaha	556 0 0	1 10 0	Unknown.	
Ditto	Biaora	1,500 0 0	4 0 0	1863.	
Ditto	Dewas	2,146 0 0	5 0 0	1863.	
Bhopal	Gwalior main Post Office and out-houses	9,934 0 0	99 0 0	1876.	
Ditto	Gwalior old Post Office or Janak-Tal	4,935 6 6	49 6 0	Unknown.	
Independent	Indore	20,811 0 0	138 0 0	1855.	
Malwa	Mhow	5,653 0 0	37 0 0	April 1867.	
Sutna	Nagode	1,523 0 0	9 8 0	July 1874.	
Malwa	Neemuch	6,329 0 0	30 12 0	1861.	
Independent	Nowgong	3,089 8 0	22 8 0	May 1860	R38 allotted for providing fence all round the post office compound.
Ditto	Sehore	5,018 0 0	31 0 0	July 1877.	
Malwa	Shajapur	2,173 0 0	5 2 0	1863.	
Ditto	Sipri	720 0 0	7 14 0	Unknown.	
Sutna	Umaria	516 4 5	...	1885	Unsafe, and has been vacated.

APPENDIX VII.

Traffic Statistics of the Combined Post and Telegraph Offices in the Central India Circle for the year ending 31st March 1889.

Name of each Combined Office.	Date on which offices opened or transferred from the Telegraph Department.	Total charges to Telegraph Department for working the offices.	Traffic.				Revenue realized during the year on sent messages.	Remarks. (Note not included under Traffic and Revenue.)				
			Number of messages sent.	Number of messages received.	Number of transit messages.	Total.		Foreign messages sent.		State bearing messages.		Reply Deposits, &c.
								No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Amount.
		₹ a. p.					₹ a. p.		₹ a.		₹ a.	₹ a. p.
1 Agar	21st July 1884	348 0 0	2,204	2,181	...	4,385	2,538 2 0	4	103 13	...	.....	83 8 0
2 Bhopal	5th October 1884	480 0 0	1,684	2,502	6	4,192	1,680 0 0	2	6 0	...	.....	123 0 0
3 Biaora	1st January 1886	288 0 0	731	778	...	1,509	810 11 0	1	30 0	...	.....	19 8 0
4 Dewas	Ditto	288 0 0	820	934	...	1,754	940 5 0	...	.....	...	.....	35 8 0
5 Dhar	9th August 1884	468 0 0	1,936	2,056	...	3,992	2,189 13 0	...	.....	...	.....	81 9 0
6 Gwalior Residency	11th March 1886	1,044 0 0	1,765	1,906	2,678	6,349	1,615 4 0	2	28 0	17	11 0	106 8 0
7 Janak-Tal	12th August 1885	672 0 0	4,206	6,925	...	11,131	4,140 3 6	...	.....	...	.....	396 10 0
8 Nowgong	7th November 1885	468 0 0	2,278	1,886	...	4,164	2,176 8 0	2	90 0	382	374 0	72 8 0
9 Rewah	1st „ 1883	348 0 0	705	822	...	1,527	850 1 0	...	.....	7	37 4	52 8 0
10 Shajapur	1st January 1886	408 0 0	1,061	1,175	8,560	10,796	1,139 8 0	...	.....	2	1 0	70 8 0
11 Sipri	Ditto	168 0 0	591	701	2	1,294	502 5 0	...	.....	...	.....	23 8 0
12 Sirdarpur	14th August 1884	288 0 0	1,001	1,086	...	2,087	1,342 11 0	...	.....	...	.....	29 0 0
13 Sutna Railway Station	1st November 1883	564 0 0	1,596	1,305	1,850	4,751	1,325 8 0	...	.....	379	189 8	65 3 0
Total		5,832 0 0	20,578	24,257	13,096	57,931	21,250 15 6	11	257 13	787	612 12	1,159 6 0

CHAPTER VII.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

Statistics of Telegraph Lines and Offices in the Province of Central India for the year 1888-89.

LINES.

Mileage of Lines.				Mileage of Wires.			
At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
651	59	...	710	1,908	187	...	2,095

OFFICES.

	No. of Telegraph Offices open at end of previous year.	Add No. opened during the year.	Deduct No. closed during the year.	No. open at the end of the year.	No. of messages despatched during the year from Government Offices.	Increase over previous year.	Indian share of collections.
							a. *p.*
Government Offices .	18	...	...	18	87,659	22,204	1,02,579 5 3
Railway and Canal Offices . . .	33	3	...	36			
Offices not open for paid messages . .	3	...	...	3			
Total .	54	3	...	57			

Names of Offices opened and closed during the year.

Opened.	Closed.
Railway.	
Antri, I. M. R.	
Dabra, I. M. R.	
Sonagir, I. M. R.	

	CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY BATTERY.		INFANTRY REGIMENTS.			
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Troops of the Line.										
Mhow Division (Mhow, Neemuch, and Indore)	1	630	$\frac{6}{8}$	467	4	586	$1\frac{2}{8}$	1,262	$2\frac{7}{8}$	2,419
Bundelkhand District (Sipri)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Detachment.	102	...	...
Bundelkhand District (Nowgong)	...	...	1	635	1	162	$\frac{1}{2}$ Battalion.	432	1	920
Narbada District (Sutna)	...	...	Detachment.	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	630	$1\frac{6}{8}$	1,147	5	748	...	1,796	$3\frac{7}{8}$	3,339
Local Corps, under the Central India Agency.										
Central India Horse (Agar and Goona)	...	...	2	1,268	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal Battalion (Sehore)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	917
Malwa Bhil Corps (Sirdarpur)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	605
TOTAL	1	...	2	1,268	...	...	...	...	2	1,522
GRAND TOTAL	1	630	33	$\frac{6}{8}$,415	5	748	...	1,796	$5\frac{7}{8}$	4,861

General Remarks.

1. The question of the relinquishment of the cantonment of Mehidpur was discussed in connection with similar proposals regarding Neemuch, but no final orders have as yet been received.

Changes.

2. The cantonments of Sipri and Nowgong are now included in the Bundelkhand District, Sutna in the Narbada District.

Central India Horse.

3. The brigade has been commanded throughout the year by Colonel H. M. Buller. In November 1888, the triennial change of stations was effected. The 1st Regiment is now at Agar, the 2nd Regiment at Goona.

1st Regiment.

4. The regiment has been commanded by Major H. A. Vincent. Lieutenants A. P. Brown, 6th Dragoon Guards, W. D. Daunt, 7th Dragoon Guards, and Surgeon Manifold, I. M. S., were posted to and joined the regiment.

Dafadar Dewa Singh was promoted Jemadar *vice* Nawaz Khan pensioned.

The regiment was inspected by Major-General Gillespie, C.B., in February last and again (supplemented by a squadron of the 2nd Regiment) in March by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who expressed his approbation of the high state of efficiency of the force.

The regiment was armed this year with Martini-Henry carbines, so that any comparison of the shooting as compared with last year's based on the figure of merit would be difficult and at the best only approximate.

This regiment won the 1st and 3rd prizes at the Lloyd-Lindesay competition at Meerut in December 1888.

Three men have been discharged by sentence of court-martial.

Seventy remounts were purchased for the regiment at an average cost of R300 each.

2nd Regiment.

5. The 2nd Regiment has been commanded by Captain Money during the greater part of the year.

Lieutenant A. D. Bannerman, H. L. I. Regiment, was posted to and joined the regiment.

Kote Dafadar Nathu Singh was promoted Jemadar *vice* Bhagwan Singh, deceased.

The regiment was inspected in March by Brigadier General Rogers, V.C., C.B.

The figure of merit of the regiment shows a decrease of 1·36 as compared with last year.

Five men were dismissed by sentence of court-martial.

Fifty-two remounts were purchased for the regiment at an average cost of R320 each.

Bhopal Battalion.

6. Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Peart, the Commandant, has been on furlough throughout the year. Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Smyth, 25th Punjab Infantry, officiated as Commandant until his departure on furlough in March 1889, when the command devolved temporarily on Captain Masters and Colonel Ransford. The services of Lieutenant C. C. Leveson-Gower were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Mck. Homfray has been permitted to retire from the service.

The regiment was inspected by Major-General Gillespie, C.B., in January 1889, and again in February by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who expressed himself well pleased with the state of the regiment.

The shooting of this corps is very good. The figure of merit, 134·33, shows an increase of 3·51 on last year's. At the Central India and Rajputana Rifle meeting, which was held this year at Sehore, the Regimental team carried off the 1st prizes in the principal matches, winning the challenge cup and a silver medal presented by His Excellency the Viceroy. The amount won in money prizes was R610.

There have been no courts-martial during the year, but 3 men have been discharged for misconduct.

Malwa Bhil Corps.

7. Lieutenant-Colonel Burne has commanded the regiment throughout the year.

On account of the small number of men at head-quarters the regiment has not been inspected.

Under orders of Government, certain changes have been introduced into the musketry course of this corps, and the musketry returns are not forwarded to Government.

The health of the regiment has been good and the general condition satisfactory.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I. Boundary Disputes.

Four officers were again employed during the camping season in the Bhopal, Bhopawar, Western Malwa, and Bundelkhand Agencies.

2. Lieutenant Chenevix Trench of the Rajputana Agency, and Lieutenant J. L. Kaye, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, were also placed temporarily at the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India: the former for the settlement of the disputes between the Thakur of Sheopur Baroda and the Gwalior Durbar, the latter for the settlement of a line of disputes on the Rutlam-Banswarra boundary.

3. Detailed reference to the work done by these officers will be found in the reports submitted by the Political Agents at whose orders they were placed.

4. The following table shows briefly the number of cases settled and the number of cases pending on the boundaries of the four Agencies to which the officers were deputed when the season's work closed:—

	Settled.	*Pending.*
Bhopal	27	64
Bhopawar	19	62
Western Malwa	27	96
Bundelkhand	21	32

5. The above figures show approximately the amount of work to be done. There is one appeal pending.

II. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Statement showing the Working of the Hospitals and Dispensaries throughout the Central India Agency.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Total Number treated.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Vaccinations.	Major Operations.	Minor Operations.
Malwa Dispensaries.					
Includes 18 Dispensaries . . .	213,537	415	10,957	1,078	12,308
Total of last year .	143,346	438	5,869	745	7,620
Increase .	70,191	...	5,078	333	4,688
Decrease .	...	23	...	...	...
Bhopal Agency.					
Includes 15 Dispensaries . . .	98,992	268	59,429	187	5,641
Total of last year .	88,512	674	38,354	110	4,211
Increase .	10,480	...	21,075	77	1,430
Decrease .	...	306	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Agency.					
Includes 15 Dispensaries . . .	17,098	45	3,765	42	779
Total of last year .	22,754	82	4,497	83	954
Increase .	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease .	5,656	37	732	41	175

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*contd.*

Statement showing the Working of the Hospitals and Dispensaries throughout the Central India Agency—contd.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Total Number treated.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Vaccinations.	Major Operations.	Minor Operations.
Baghelkhand Agency.					
Includes 14 Dispensaries . . .	100,862	165	39,729	262	125
TOTAL OF LAST YEAR .	71,077	760	37,524	217	3,155
Increase .	29,785	...	2,205	45	...
Decrease .	...	595	...	...	3,035
Bhopawar Agency.					
Includes 14 Dispensaries . . .	53,372	166	3,812	72	1,914
TOTAL OF LAST YEAR .	50,909	158	2,539	50	1,718
Increase .	2,463	8	1,273	22	196
Decrease .	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior Agency.					
Includes 5 Dispensaries	38,802	72	18,654	178	1,556
TOTAL OF LAST YEAR .	36,628	138	8,574	245	1,603
Increase .	2,174	...	10,080	...	...
Decrease .	...	56	...	67	47
Mhow Cantonment.					
Includes 2 Dispensaries	13,364	12	1,082	...	...
TOTAL OF LAST YEAR .	13,038	16	486	...	...
Increase .	326	...	596	...	...
Decrease .	...	4	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	536,027	1,243	137,428	1,819	22,323
TOTAL OF LAST YEAR .	426,264	2,261	97,843	1,450	19,261
Increase .	109,763	...	39,585	369	3,062
Decrease .	...	1,018	...	...	...

The report of the dispensaries in the Bhopal Agency is submitted by Surgeon W. G. P. Alpin. The number of dispensaries is the same as last year, *viz.*, 15. There was an outbreak of small-pox in the Bairali Pargana of the Bhopal State during the months of March and April, and out of 5,153 persons attacked, 367 died. At the Agency Hospital, Sehore, Mr. Alpin performed 107 major surgical operations, being an increase of 57 on the previous year. Ten cases of stone in the bladder were treated successfully, 7 by lateral lithotomy, 1 by suprapubic cystotomy, and 2 by litholapaxy. The average stay in hospital of the cases operated on by the lateral method was 24·71, whereas in those from whom the stone was removed by litholapaxy it was only 6·50. In a case of advanced epithelioma of the tongue not allowing of removal, the

gustatory nerves were divided for relief of pain, and proved most successful, the man expressing himself as greatly relieved by the operation.

The Prince of Wales' Hospital in the City of Bhopal, in charge of Assistant Surgeon Khushaldass Joshi, has done good work during the year. The number of in-door and out-door patients treated was 458 and 19,448 respectively. Eighty major surgical operations were performed. Six cases of vesical calculus were treated successfully by lateral lithotomy. Mr. Alpin ligatured successfully the left common carotid artery for aneurism situated at the bifurcation of the vessel. When the patient left the hospital 54 days after the operation, the tumour had diminished much in size, and was free from all pulsation. On the ninth day after discharge he was brought to hospital suffering from hemiplegia of the right side of the body and aphasia. The relatives of the patient were requested to leave the man in hospital, but they refused to do so, and he died at his home three days later, *i.e.*, 66 days after operation. No symptoms of cerebral softening were present when the man left the hospital for the first time. No Lady Doctor has as yet been appointed by the Committee of "Lady Dufferin's Fund" for work in the City of Bhopal, where a large sphere of medical usefulness presents itself.

Surgeon Major Goldsmith, as usual, submits a full and carefully-compiled report on the working of the medical institutions in the Baghelkhand Agency. Owing to ill-health he was obliged to take privilege leave during the last three months of the year, and Surgeon A. Leahy of the Bengal Medical Service officiated for him. The marked increase in the number of patients treated at the different dispensaries throughout the Agency, as compared with the previous year, is chiefly due to malarious fevers prevalent in the southern and wilder parts of Rewah. Two hundred and sixty-two major surgical operations were performed as compared with 217 in the previous year. This number included 29 operations for the relief of stone in the bladder, with a mortality of four. Twenty cases were treated by litholapaxy with a mortality of two, seven by lateral lithotomy with a mortality of one, and two cases were treated by the suprapubic method by Surgeon A. Leahy, with a mortality of one. The suprapubic operation was undertaken for the relief of stone in boys. Forty-eight operations were performed for cataract with very successful results. Surgeon-Major Goldsmith again brings to notice the excellent work done by Local Hospital Assistant Surju Pershad, in charge of the Mungawan Dispensary. He also notices favourably the work done by Local Hospital Assistant Hazarilall. Both these young men were educated at the Indore Medical School.

Bhopawar Agency.

The medical institutions in this Agency are superintended by Surgeon-Major Joshua Duke, who reports that the dispensaries are doing good work. The Victoria Hospital, opened in August 1887, has already become a very important institution, and it is hoped that the year 1889 will show a marked increase in the number of patients treated. During the year under review, 5,297 out-patients attended this hospital and 362 in-patients were treated. There were 42 major surgical operations performed at this hospital during the year, and this number included 15 operations for cataract with restoration of good vision in 12 cases. The branch dispensaries in this Agency continue to do good work.

Bundelkhand Agency.

Surgeon I. I. Pratt, Indian Medical Service, held medical charge of this Agency from 1st January to 24th October, Surgeon S. H. Henderson, who submits the report, held medical charge from 12th November to the end of the year. A slight epidemic of small-pox occurred in the bazaar and districts

of this Agency from March to July, and altogether 66 cases were treated. Vaccination has been well carried out in the State by vaccinators under the Native Superintendent of Vaccination. Twenty-five major surgical operations were performed at the Nowgong Dispensary during the year, of which 19 were for calculus of the bladder. In 18 of these cases, the operation of lateral lithotomy was performed, the remaining case being one of original lithotomy. Seventeen of these cases were discharged cured, one died, and one remained in hospital under treatment. Some of the calculi extracted were very large and presented much difficulty in extraction. The largest was one which weighed 6 ounces 2 drachms, and which was extracted by Surgeon I. I. Pratt.

The Annual Report of the Goona Dispensary is submitted by Surgeon G. H. D. Gimlette, M.D. Four hundred and seventy-five in-patients and 7,910 out-patients were treated as compared with 349 and 6,065 during the year 1887. One hundred and one major surgical operations were performed as compared with 12 during 1887. The great majority were eye operations. Forty-two operations for cataract were undertaken with successful results in 30 cases, and 5 cases remained under treatment at the end of the year. One case of that rare disease, Rhinoscleroma, was admitted during the year.

A sum of R13,542 has been sanctioned by the Council of Regency at Gwalior for the extension and rebuilding of the dispensary in accordance with plans prepared at Goona. When these plans are carried out, the dispensary will be practically entirely new, and will contain 50 beds in four separate buildings.

The Annual Report of the Charkhari Medical Department is submitted by Assistant Surgeon M. S. Maitra. Ten thousand three hundred and seventy-five out-patients and 187 in-patients were treated during the year. Three thousand three hundred and sixty-one vaccinations were performed, being an increase of 100 on the previous year.

Gwalior Agency.

The report of the medical institutions in this State is submitted by Surgeon-Major A. Crofts. Owing to unavoidable circumstances, the Public Works Department have been unable to complete the three dispensaries at Ambah, Jowrah, and Sabalgarh within the year, but it is expected that they will be opened in June 1889. Alterations and additions have been made to the dispensaries in Lushkar, but the accommodation afforded is still inadequate and unsuitable for the large population of the city. The hospital for women is most popular; but, owing to the want of accommodation for internal patients, admission has at times been refused to applicants. At the women's hospital, 30 major surgical operations were performed during the year. At the Lushkar men's charitable dispensary, 135 major surgical operations were performed, showing a considerable decrease as compared with the previous year.

The medical institutions in Malwa comprise the large charitable hospital at Indore and 17 branch dispensaries. No new dispensaries have been opened in Malwa during the year. The total number of patients treated was 213,537 as compared with 143,346 in the previous year. The branch dispensaries at Mandsaur, Burnagar, Shajapur, Kachrod, and Sonkatch, opened during the last two or three years, are doing excellent work, and are most popular. One thousand and seventy-eight major surgical operations were performed as compared with 745 in the previous year. The Indore Charitable Hospital continues its steady course of progress and usefulness. Three thousand three hundred and sixty-nine in-patients were treated, giving a daily average of 164·02. Twenty-two thousand five hundred and thirty-seven were treated as out-patients. The number of major surgical operations performed during the

year at this hospital was 705, which included 420 operations on the eye. Sixty-nine operations were undertaken for stone in the bladder, with a successful result in 67 cases. In 65 of these cases, the operation selected was litholapaxy. Thirteen important amputations were performed, with two deaths. The medical school in connection with this hospital continues to prosper. During the year under review, 15 male students attended the school, and 6 female medical students are pursuing their studies with much zeal and have made much progress during the year, and two years hence they will be prepared to undertake practice in the City of Indore and other large towns in Malwa.

APPENDIX A.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDORE STATE.

May it please Your Highness.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the State for the Fusli year 1298, 6th June 1888 to 5th June 1889.

Changes in the Working Staff.

2. There were some important changes in the working staff of the administration.

Lala Baijnath, 1st Judge of the Sudder Court, whose services had been lent to the State by the British Government for a period of two years, rejoined British service after the period was over. Sadasheo Vishwanath Dhurandhar, Esq., B.A., L.L.B., Second Judge of the Sudder Court, was, in consequence, made 1st Judge; and Laxman Gangadhar Bhadbhade, Esq., B.A., Barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, was brought in as 2nd Judge.

Mr. Govind Rao Vinayak, head of the General Department, Durbar Secretariat, was transferred to the Khasgi as Diwan, Mr. Kesheo Rao Gopal Acharya, Zilla Judge, Indore, taking his place. The Secretary of the Judicial Department of the Durbar was made a Zilla Judge, and the Judicial and Political Departments were amalgamated, Mr. Krishna Rao Vasudeo Mulye being made head of both. Mr. Krishna Rao Gopal Deo, Zilla Magistrate of Mehidpore, was placed at the head of the Police Department.

Mr. R. G. Oak, B.A., L.C.E., was brought in from Sind as head of the Engineering Department. An additional Subha was appointed to the district of Nemawar. Mr. Ravji Janardan Bhide, B.A., was brought from Poona as head of the Educational Department; Babu Chuni Lal Dass, B.M., from Bengal, as head of the Medical Department; and Mr. Dhondo Apparao Putwardhan, L.M. & S., from the Southern Maratha Country, as Inspecting Surgeon. There were some other changes which need not be here enumerated.

Rainfall and Crops

3. This was a year of scanty rainfall. The normal fal in Malwa is 36 inches; the fall last year was more than 42 inches, while the fall in the year under report was only 23 inches. In some mahals, such as Khudel in the Indore Zilla and Chikhulda in the Nimar Zilla, the fall was less than 10 inches. There was sufficient rain till about the end of September; but the regular showers of October and the casual ones of November and December failed. The consequence was that, while the kharif harvest was good, and the outturn of makhi and joari, the staple foods of the poor, in most places satisfactory, the rabbi crops, wheat, and opium, which depend to a considerable degree upon later showers, suffered.

Scarcity of Water.

4. Want of food was not felt to any serious extent, but it was otherwise with drinking-water, an unfailing supply of which is only secured by the later rains. Scarcity began to be felt throughout the territories from the early part of March,—a very unusual phenomenon. Your Highness made earnest efforts to adopt measures of alleviation. Orders were given throughout the territories to clean out and deepen wells and to sink springs in the beds of rivers and nalas. A sum of ₹43,000 was placed at the disposal of the Subhas for this purpose, as shown below :—

	₹
Indore Zilla	12,000
Rampoora Zilla	12,000
Nimar Zilla	12,000
Mehidpore	7,000

What could be done was done.

5. The scarcity of water felt in the city induced Your Highness to sanction a permanent increase to its water-supply. It will be noticed hereafter in treating of the Public Works Department.

Prices of food-grains.

6. The nature of the harvests may to some extent be gleaned from the fact that kharif grain, jowari, was cheaper than last year, while the rabbi grain, wheat, was dearer. Jowari did not rise above ₹14 a mani in the year under report. In the last year it had gone as high as ₹16-12. Wheat, on the other hand, did not fall in the year under report below

R17-8, while in the last year it had gone down to R16-12. The prices given in the statement appended are those which ruled in the Indore market. Prices in the districts may generally be taken at two rupees less.

7. Statement showing the prices of food-grains per mani, current in the City of Indore, during the year 1298 Fusli, follows:—

No.	Months.	Wheat, fine quality.		Wheat, ordinary.			Gram.		Jowari.		Rice, small grain.		Rice, ordinary.		
		Best.	Middling.	Highest.	Middling.	Lowest.	Highest.	Middling.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Middling.	Lowest.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a.	R a.	R	R	R
1	June 1888	17 14 6	17 9 6	16 13 6	16 7 3	15 12 0	14 8 0	14 4 0	...	...	32 0	30 0	28	24	20
2	July ,,	18 0 0	17 10 0	17 2 0	16 12 0	16 4 0	14 8 0	14 4 0	...	...	32 0	30 0	28	24	20
3	August ,,	17 12 0	17 4 0	16 12 0	16 4 0	16 0 0	14 10 0	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	28	24	20
4	September ,,	18 7 0	18 0 0	17 6 0	17 0 0	...	15 8 0	15 2 6	...	...	32 0	30 0	28	24	20
5	October ,,	20 4 0	19 8 0	18 14 0	18 8 0	...	17 0 0	16 12 0	...	...	32 0	30 0	28	24	20
6	November ,,	18 12 0	18 3 0	17 9 6	16 15 3	16 4 0	15 8 9	15 2 3	14 4 0	13 8 0	34 0	33 0	30	26	22
7	December ,,	18 4 0	17 12 0	17 3 0	16 13 0	16 7 0	14 13 0	14 9 0	12 9 0	12 6 6	34 0	33 0	30	26	22
8	January 1889	18 14 6	18 9 0	17 15 0	17 9 6	17 2 6	15 5 3	15 1 6	12 14 0	12 9 0	34 0	33 0	30	26	22
9	February ,,	18 14 6	18 8 6	17 14 0	17 10 6	17 2 6	13 12 9	13 9 0	12 4 0	12 0 0	34 0	33 0	30	26	22
10	March ,,	18 4 0	17 12 0	17 4 0	16 12 0	16 8 0	14 0 0	13 12 0	12 6 6	12 1 0	34 0	32 8	30	26	22
11	April ,,	17 9 0	17 4 0	16 9 0	16 2 0	...	14 12 0	14 8 0	12 4 0	11 14 0	34 0	32 0	29	25	21
12	May ,,	17 12 0	17 4 0	16 12 0	16 4 0	15 12 6	15 2 0	14 12 0	12 4 0	11 14 0	33 8	31 8	28	24	21

8. Comparative statement showing the prices of food-grains, alshi, cotton and opium, in 1297 Fusli and 1298 Fusli, in the districts of Indore, Nemawar, and Rampoora.

No.	Name of articles.	Indore.		Nemawar.		Rampoora.	
		1297.	1298.	1297.	1298.	1297.	1298.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Jowari per mani	16 12 0	13 0 0	28 0 0	21 0 0	14 2 0	12 0 6
2	Bajri ,, ,,	17 0 0	14 0 0	30 0 0	32 0 0	14 9 0	16 11 0
3	Wheat ,, ,,	17 8 0	16 8 0	26 0 0	28 0 0	16 11 0	15 7 6
4	Gram ,, ,,	14 4 0	14 12 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	14 9 0	12 12 0
5	Alshi ,, ,,	20 8 0	22 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	14 9 0	15 7 6
6	Cotton ,, maund	...	...	3 4 0	3 9 7	3 14 3	4 11 6
7	Opium ,, dhari	32 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0

Public tranquillity.

9. The abnormal nature of the season does not seem to have led to any abnormal increase in crime. The Bheel population in the most affected parts of the country would, it was at one time apprehended, move in quest of food and water in large numbers from place to place. One or two small movements of this sort were reported from Petlawad and Chikhulda. Orders were issued to provide food and water to the destitute in these mahals, and nothing further was heard. A provision of R3,000 was made for this purpose.

Tantia Bheel.

10. In parts of Nimar tranquillity continues to be disturbed by Tantia Bheel and his comrades. The Durbar has been making strenuous efforts in conjunction with the authorities of British Nimar to effect their capture. The principal of these dacoits are Tantia himself and Boudrya. Up to last year they were supposed to move together. It has now been ascertained that they move separately, with distinct gangs. It has also been ascertained that under Tantia's name, several Bheels from Khandesh have also raided in Nimar. During a portion of the previous year, Resaldar-Major Isri Prashad, C.I.E., was in Nimar with parties of joint British and Holkar forces trying to apprehend these dacoits. About October 1887, this officer and the British party with him were withdrawn by the orders of the then Agent to the Governor Genera for Central India. The Durbar party, consisting of 80 men from the Regular Infantry and 25 sowars from the Regular Cavalry, under Subadar-Major Mahomed Ashrooff (since made Lieutenant), remained in the district. This force still remains there to assist the local police. Arrangements made by this officer have been detailed in my communication to the Agent to the Governor General dated 18th August 1888. During the first half of the year under report, Tantia and Boudrya were absent from our borders and the borders of Khundwa, British

Nimar. Tantia had then fled to the mountainous country between Hoshangabad and Betul. Up to January last, no dacoities were heard of in Nimar, whilst there were a number of them towards Hoshangabad and Betul. Tantia made his appearance again on our border in January last. Since then he has committed, or he has been credited with committing, no less than seven dacoities in our part of Nimar, and 14 in the British part of Nimar, under Khundwa. Two of these dacoities committed in our territory, one at Surwa and the other at Kothada, have been traced. Part of the property lost in them has been recovered, and some of the culprits punished.

11. Neither the Durbar nor the Nimar authorities have slackened in their joint efforts. Some important captures have been effected.

12. The sympathy of certain Bheel naiks has been enlisted to secure the end in view. It remains to be seen how far they will exert against one who is of them. Resaldar-Major Isri Prashad, C.I.E., has again been recently sent out to follow in Tantia's track.

Riots at Burwai.

13. An unforeseen occurrence also disturbed public tranquillity in Nimar in the month of September last. It happened at Burwai. It was, however, the result of religious fanaticism suddenly aroused. The Hindu festival of Dole-gyarus and the Mahomedan festival of the Mohorum came together. Some time previous to the days of the festivals, the Mahomedans urged that the Hindus going in procession with their idols should not sound the conch when they came opposite a Taboot. The Amin ordered the Hindus to observe this; but a conch was sounded opposite one Taboot. Some armed Mahomedans and some policemen, headed by two police officers, whose duty it was to maintain order, rushed upon the Hindu processionists, who were all unarmed. Three Hindus were killed on the spot with swords, and 25 wounded. Not having foreseen the disturbance, the Amin had but few men with him to maintain order. This occurred on 16th September 1888. As soon as a telegram of the disturbance was received, Your Highness ordered at once a company of Regular Infantry to proceed to Burwai. The Subha of Nimar also appeared immediately on the scene. The 18th of September was the day of the "Taboot procession." Some of the Rajput inhabitants and other Hindus, it was feared, would open the quarrel again on that day. But the Subha and the force maintained order. The rioters of the 16th were immediately apprehended and tried; six of them were sentenced to be hanged, two being policemen. This was an austere but a necessary example.

14. There was the usual number of ordinary dacoities. It is to be regretted that the police is not sufficiently active in the pursuit of dacoits. But I am afraid this is not peculiar to Indore. Now that a change for the better has been made in the appointment of the head of the police in Indore, I hope to see some improvement in the habits and discipline of the force.

Police.

15. The police force numbers 4,330, and it cost the State ₹5,12,407. Your Highness has been good enough to order a memorandum to be submitted on the re-organization of the force, and I hope to do so before long.

Moghia Operations.

16. From the last two years, an important step has been taken at the initiation of the Government of India which will, if it succeeds, contribute, to some extent, to reduce ordinary crime. The Moghia tribe, a community of thieves, has been taken in hand.

17. The object at present aimed at is first to keep an eye upon their wanderings by keeping registers, and secondly, to wean them from their thieving propensities by giving them lands, tukavi, and other facilities for agriculture. A colony of these Moghias was started at Surajpura near Tarana. A sufficiently large piece of uncultivated land has been given them in separate allotments; wells have been sunk and huts built for them. About the end of the last year, 10 Moghias with their families came down to settle. Nine more families have come in at the end of this year. Some Moghias have been given lands in other villages also.

18. A special officer has been appointed to look after them. The Superintendent of Moghias speaks well of the efforts of the Durbar.

Revenue and Finance.

19. From the peculiar character of the rainy season, there was some anxiety felt about the collections of the land tax. But the ryots have paid as usual, slightly better. I am bound to say that Your Highness has put them into good humour. I refer to the gracious declarations by which Your Highness abolished two important but vexatious cesses, which had been imposed upon the cultivators in the years 1878 and 1879—the Kurja-Chukoti and the Hal-falla. The Kurja-Chukoti was assessed at ₹2,34,986 and the Hal-falla at ₹1,89,272. There was

thus a total remission granted in one year of ₹4,24,258. Any Maharajah might be proud of measures like these.

20. The Kurja-Chukoti cess was imposed with the ostensible purpose of relieving the indebtedness of the ryots by paying off their sowkars from the treasury, and recouping the treasury by additional taxes on land. The debts of some of the ryots were compromised and paid; but 21 per cent. was added to the assessments of their holdings. Ryots whose debts were not compromised got also added to their assessments amounts at the rate of six pies for every rupee.

21. The effect of the Kurja-Chukoti operation, as explained elsewhere, was unfortunate all round. The treasury issued large amounts to the sowkars, but the sowkars only received fractions of their dues. The sowkars thought, and with reason, that the sirkar now intended to stand in their place with the ryots. They refrained from making advances, and the ryots could not obviously obtain them from the sowkars. They had also a heavy additional cess to bear.

22. The Hal-falla cess was imposed to raise a special fund to enable the sirkar to nominate putwaris (village accountants) and chowkidars (village watchmen) to every village. The old system of payment in land and grain to such village servants as existed was abolished. As usual in such cases, the old system was swept away. The new system never came fully into force. Only the cess got imposed.

23. I may here observe that the old system of payment, condemned here, and condemned also in some other places, finds favour now in the eyes of those who have studied the subject of village service.

24. Perhaps in no other part of contiguous India has village organization suffered so much as in Malwa. It is best preserved in the Deccan. It exists in a modified form in Gujrat. It has well-nigh disappeared in Malwa. But conditions in Malwa were not unfavourable to its re-introduction. Abundant waste lands exist in every village, which might be allotted to village servants. The treasury will only have to bear a small portion of their emoluments. A class of men will then spring up bound to the soil and alive to the interests of their circumscribed localities. It is in the interest of both the Revenue and the Police Departments, that this class should be brought into existence. It only partially exists now and is wholly mercenary. I have recorded my views on this subject elsewhere for Your Highness' consideration. The village is the basis of all our revenue and police arrangements, and the subject of village service, therefore, needs immediate treatment.

25. The revenue collections during the year amounted to ₹61,06,950, and the expenditure during the year amounted to ₹50,21,196, having a surplus of ₹10,85,754. The land tax collections alone amounted to ₹39,57,950 against ₹33,58,800 last year. I have not attempted a detailed comparison of other figures for reasons given below.

26. I have deviated this year from the way heretofore pursued in preparing the revenue statements, for the way seemed misleading. The following remarks will show that the deviation was necessary.

27. With us the year begins on the 6th June and ends on the 5th of June following.

28. The revenue demand for the year, collected in three instalments, is never wholly collected during the year, that is, within the 12 months between the dates given above. Part of the demand, a large portion of the third instalment, which the opium crop chiefly pays, is always collected after the end of the year, after the opium crop has been manufactured and has found market. It is mostly collected from 6th June to 5th November of the next year. The collections during any one year, therefore, are partly on account of the demands of the previous year or years, and partly on account of the year itself, part of the demand of the year being collected in the subsequent year.

29. Now, heretofore, in preparing revenue statistics for the annual report of any one year, the collections on account of the previous year, made during the year under report, were always deducted from the actual collections during the year; and the collections on account of the year under report, made during the subsequent year, so far as known up to the time of the report, were always added to the actual collections. Necessarily, the collections on account of the year under report in the subsequent year, after the preparation of the report, could neither appear in the report of the year, nor in that of the next year. To illustrate by figures.

In the report for 1297 (1887-88), from the amount of land tax actually collected in 1887-88, ₹31,99,450, the collections made on account of 1886-87, ₹6,35,700, were deducted.

To the balance left ₹25,63,750 were added, the collections on account of 1887-88, made in 1888-89, up to the time of the report. The amount was ₹7,95,033; further collections, after the submission of the report on account of 1887-88, were made in 1888-89. These amounted to ₹3,12,619. But these could not be shown in the report for 1887-88, for the report was sub-

mitted. Neither could they be shown in the report for 1888-89, if the previous practice of making up figures were continued, for, from the actual collections in 1888-89 would be deducted, not only 8 lakhs, entered in the report for 1887-88, but the 8 lakhs and the 3 lakhs subsequently collected, the whole 11 lakhs, the collections made in that year on account of 1887-88.

30. These errors of omission have gone on from year to year. The deviation taken was, therefore, necessary. The revenue statements now appended show both collections and disbursements classified into "for previous years" and "for the year."

31. Certain villages in the Mahal of Burwai (Nimar), which were waste when the mahal came into our possession in the territorial exchanges for 1868, were given by His Highness the late Maharaja in izara on very favourable terms. These villages have now been populated, and the term of the izara expires next year. The villages, therefore, are being surveyed this year, the new settlement will have to be made next year, still with great moderation, and it will have to be fixed for a long term of years, say 20 : 36 such villages have been surveyed this year.

32. *Statement showing the Revenue Demands of the year and collections during the Fusli year 1298.*

No.	Items.	Demands for the Fusli year 1298.	Collections during the Fusli Year 1298.			Balance from the demand for 1298.
			From the balance of the previous years.	From the demand of 1298.	Total of columns 4 and 5.	
		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1	Land Revenue	44,29,300	11,25,150	28,32,800	39,57,950	15,96,500
2	Sayar	5,28,700	1,59,300	3,62,200	5,21,500	1,66,500
3	Abkari	1,77,100	...	1,53,000	1,53,000(*a*)	24,100
4	Tankas	1,58,000	90,800	65,500	1,56,300(*b*)	92,500
5	Fines, &c.	49,400	700	49,400	50,100	...
6	Post Office	7,900	...	7,900	7,900	...
7	Interest	6,00,500	1,19,900	3,75,500	4,95,400(*c*)	2,25,000
8	Mint	5,100	...	5,100	5,100	...
9	Stamps	74,600	...	74,600	74,600	...
10	Salt duties	61,900	...	61,900	61,900	...
11	Presents	16,800	...	16,800	16,800	...
12	Opium	1,75,400	99,400	1,72,500	2,71,900	2,900
13	Miscellaneous	1,92,500	1,42,000	1,92,500	3,34,500	...
	TOTAL	64,77,200	17,37,250	43,69,700	61,06,950	21,07,500

(*a*) Mainly to be received from the Residency on account of the joint farms of the Mhow and Indore Circles.

(*b*) Tributes from Narsinggad, Deolyapratapgad and Keshori Patan not received during the year.

(*c*) Railway interest for the second instalment of the year not received during the year.

33. *Statement showing the Expenditure incurred during Fusli 1298.*

No.	Item.	Expenditure for previous year incurred in this year.			Expenditure for 1298.			Total.		
		₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
1	Palace	61,986	5	0	6,10,685	15	6	6,72,672	4	6
2	Civil Establishments	65,545	9	6	8,08,690	6	0	8,74,235	15	6
3	Courts	8,800	7	0	45,721	6	0	54,521	13	0
4	Army and Police	5,99,830	10	6	16,01,801	11	0	22,01,632	5	6
5	Public Works Department	.....			4,73,248	5	6	4,73,248	5	6
6	Religious Establishments	.....			49,510	9	9	49,510	9	9
7	Charity	.....			47,986	1	3	47,986	1	3
8	Contingent to British Government	1,19,076	0	0	1,19,076	0	0	2,38,152	0	0
9	Mint	.....			983	12	0	983	12	0
10	Opium	.....			3,108	2	6	3,108	2	6
11	Jails	6,064	7	6	29,384	6	6	35,448	14	0
12	Survey Department	1,709	15	9	16,374	7	6	18,084	7	3
13	Postal Department	1,499	0	3	13,064	11	3	14,563	11	6
14	Educational Department	7,864	3	3	39,447	2	6	47,311	5	9
15	Medical Department	5,652	1	9	32,749	2	9	38,401	4	6
16	Remissions	.....			56,149	0	6	56,149	0	6
17	Interest	.....			86,215	12	6	86,215	12	6
18	Pensions	46,054	15	3	45,110	13	0	91,165	12	3
19	Foundling Asylum	.....			1,323	5	6	1,323	5	6
20	Irrigations	.....			8,844	0	0	8,844	0	0
21	Liquidation of peasants' debts	595	0	0	.....			595	0	0
22	Miscellaneous	.....			7,042	12	0	7,042	12	0
	TOTAL	9,24,678	11	9	40,96,517	15	6	50,21,196	11	3

Salt.

34. The export duty on salt, the revenue from which was only a few hundred rupees, was abolished as being really of the nature of transit duty.

Opium Smuggling.

35. In regard to opium revenue, numerous cases of smuggling out opium occur. In most of these, the Sircar Opium revenue proper, and in almost all, the Dhurwari or Sayar revenue, is evaded. In addition, crops of complaints from outside arise, and sometimes very unsystematic action has in consequence been taken. To avoid these losses and inconveniences, by Your Highness' orders, *thekas* or contracts for the retail sale of opium have been given, and all cases of smuggling into our territory and into British territory, if successfully traced to Indore, made punishable as frauds.

Forest Department.

36. A small Forest Department was first formed in 1875. Before that time forests were managed by the officers of the Land Revenue Department.

37. In 1875, the revenue from this source was about ₹20,000 a year. It has since steadily increased. In the year under report it was ₹51,974 against ₹40,585 last year.

38. Timber was given free of duties to agriculturists, on which duties if collected would have amounted to ₹7,338.

Judicial Department, Criminal Justice.

39. The total number of criminal cases on the files of the Courts during the year was 10,203 against 11,790 last year. Of these 9,713 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 490 cases, the percentage of disposals being 96.

40. The number of accused persons involved in these cases was 17,686. Of these 16,804 or 95 per cent. were tried, and 882 or 5 per cent. remained to be tried.

41. Of the number of persons tried, 5,067 or 30 per cent. were convicted, and 11,737 or 70 per cent. were acquitted; 595 persons were committed to the sessions.

42. Eight persons were sentenced to be hanged, four were sentenced to imprisonment for life, and the remainder to various other terms of imprisonment or other punishments.

43. The total number of criminal appeals on the files of the Courts was 306, of which 259 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 47. The ratio of appeals to original cases was 3 per cent., and the ratio of disposals to the number of appeals was 85 per cent.

44. There were nine cases sent up for confirmation, of which eight were disposed of.

45. Of the heinous class of offences, 25 were cases of murder, 63 of grievous hurt, 17 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 17 of causing miscarriage, 34 of kidnapping, 14 of rape, 99 of robbery, 233 of house-breaking, 11 of forgery, 1,891 of hurt, and 2,155 of theft. The other classifications need not be enumerated here.

46. Further information will be found in the statements given below.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement No. I.

47. Sessions work done by the Sudder Court during the Fusli year 1298:—

Name of the Court.	BROUGHT OVER FROM THE SESSIONS Court.		DISPOSED OF.			BALANCE.
	Brought over from the Sessions Court.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sudder Court . .	26	26	15	11	26	...

Statement No. II.

48. The nature of the punishments awarded to the persons convicted in the sessions by the Sudder Court in the Fusli year 1298 :—

Name of the Court.	Convicted Individuals.					Acquitted.	Total.
	Rigorous imprisonment.	Fine only.	Rigorous imprisonment and fine.	Fine and whipping.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sudder Court .	4	3	15	1	23	26	43

Statement No. III.

49. Criminal work done by the Sudder Court as an Appellate and Revising Court in Fusli 1298 :—

Nature of Work.	Cases filed.			Cases disposed of.					Balance.	No. of accused.			How accused dealt with.										
														Sentenced.									
	Balance of 1297.	Received during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Sent to other Courts.	Total.		Balance of 1297.	Received during the year.	Total.	Acquitted.	Death.	Life imprisonment.	Rigorous imprisonment.	Simple imprisonment.	Whipping.	Fine.	Security for good conduct.	Total.	Balance.
Appeals . .	6	29	35	20	7	3	...	30	5														
Confirmation cases	...	9	9	7	...	1	...	8	1	8	151	159	71	8	4	38	1	2	16	8	148	11	
Miscellaneous .	1	10	11	5	4	2	...	11	...														
Second appeals .	...	24	24	15	5	3	...	23	1														
Total .	7	72	79	47	16	9	...	72	7	8	151	159	71	8	4	38	1	2	16	8	148	11	

Statement No. IV.

50. Criminal appeals disposed of by the other Criminal Appellate Courts in the State in Fusli 1298 :—

Zilla.	Name of the Court.	Balance of 1297.	Received in 1298.	Total.	Disposed of.					Balance.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Sent to other Courts.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Judge, Zilla Indore . .	...	136	136	57	13	43	1	144	22	
	City Magistrate, do. . .	5	23	28	16	2	4	4	26	2	
	Pargana Indore . .	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	Do. Mehidpore . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Zilla Nemawar . . .	1	9	10	1	1	...	...	2	8	
	Total .	6	169	175	74	16	47	5	142	33	
	Judge, Zilla Newad . .	2	27	29	9	11	8	...	28	1	
	Soobha, do. do. . .	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
	Naib Soobha . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sirkar Bijagad . . .										
	Total .	2	29	31	9	11	8	...	28	3	
	Judge, Rampura and Soobha	9	21	30	9	4	6	6	25	5	
	GRAND TOTAL .	17	219	236	92	31	61	11	195	41	

Statement No. V.

51. Criminal cases disposed of by the Magistrates and Zilla Judges during Fusli 1298 and the number of persons convicted and acquitted :—

Zilla.	Name of the Court.	Number of officers.	RECEIVED FOR DECISION.								DISPOSED OF.								Remarks.
			Balance of 1297.		Received in 1298.		Transferred from other Courts.		Total.		Sentenced.		Acquitted.		Total.		Balance.		
			Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Indore, Nimawar.	Judge, Zilla Indore	2	7	8	73	151	...	...	80	159	26	39	39	86	65	125	15	34	
	Soobha do.	1	6	9	38	73	3	4	47	86	7	7	36	65	43	72	4	14	
	City Magistrate, do.		113	192	1,131	2,158	825	1,638	2,069	3,988	354	523	1,606	3,232	1,960	3,755	109	233	
	Mukhtyar Mulki Fouz	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pargana Alampur	1	2	12	26	42	...	...	28	54	15	21	13	33	28	54	...	...	
	„ Petlawad	1	...	...	85	127	...	...	85	127	46	61	33	60	79	121	6	6	
	„ Soondarsi	1	1	1	44	77	...	...	45	78	28	50	15	25	43	75	2	3	
	„ Hasalpore	1	1	1	109	163	...	...	110	164	32	39	71	117	103	156	7	8	
	„ Betma	1	...	...	118	183	...	...	118	183	43	57	72	117	115	174	3	9	
	„ Indore	11	40	66	972	1,669	1	2	1,013	1,737	354	517	642	1,194	996	1,711	17	26	
	„ Tarana	4	9	16	322	546	2	2	333	564	157	213	166	330	323	543	10	21	
	„ Mehidpore	6	7	11	358	645	4	8	369	664	220	362	139	278	359	640	10	24	
	„ Samere	2	7	8	155	254	...	...	162	262	43	54	119	208	162	262	...	...	
	„ Depalpore	2	7	10	152	277	...	...	159	287	73	106	66	135	139	241	20	46	
	„ Kaitha	1	2	4	54	60	1	25	57	89	35	49	22	40	57	89	...	...	
	Zilla Nimawar	11	75	205	1,228	2,151	133	319	1,436	2,675	424	681	910	1,829	1,334	2,510	102	165	
	TOTAL	49	277	543	4,865	8,576	969	1,998	6,111	11,117	1,857	2,779	3,949	7,749	5,806	10,528	305	589	
Nimad.	Judge, Zilla Nimar	1	1	8	54	113	1	2	56	123	32	75	24	48	56	123	...	...	
	Soobha, do.	1	...	...	10	36	1	1	11	37	7	13	4	24	11	37	...	...	
	Pargana Dhargaum	4	2	10	285	425	1	1	288	436	76	111	205	315	281	426	7	10	
	„ Burwai	3	3	6	188	332	52	80	243	418	62	84	170	294	233	378	10	40	
	„ Chickalda	9	8	13	155	221	21	33	184	267	98	138	84	127	182	265	2	2	
	„ Sirkar Bijagad	17	73	143	1,349	2,183	7	8	1,429	2,334	414	557	1,003	1,757	1,417	2,314	12	20	
	TOTAL	35	87	180	2,041	3,310	83	125	2,211	3,615	690	978	1,490	2,565	2,180	3,543	31	72	
Rampura	Judge, Zilla Rampura	1	7	25	65	138	...	...	72	163	53	100	18	62	71	162	1	1	
	Soobha do.	1	4	9	26	88	9	19	39	66	15	21	22	42	37	63	2	3	
	Pargana Jirapore	3	7	16	167	257	...	...	174	273	61	80	105	178	166	258	8	15	
	„ Rampura	3	81	103	401	543	3	3	485	649	182	244	209	280	391	524	94	125	
	„ Bhanpura	4	...	...	138	241		48	165	289	85	126	76	159	161	285	4	4	
	„ Garote	3	13	17	271	436	...	...	284	453	93	130	178	306	271	436	13	17	
	„ Manasa	3	4	17	171	266	...	...	175	283	103	136	68	183	171	269	4	14	
	„ Sonel	3	22	41	142	200	24	54	188	295	136	200	39	72	175	272	13	23	
	„ Chandwasa	2	9	19	85	137	16	37	110	193	71	122	37	68	108	190	2	3	
	„ Nandwai	1	...	...	30	41	...	...	30	41	20	27	6	10	26	37	4	4	
	„ Narayangad	1	15	19	118	187	...	...	133	206	75	101	49	93	124	194	9	12	
	TOTAL	25	162	266	1,614	2,484	79	161	1,855	2,911	894	1,287	807	1,403	1,701	2,690	154	221	
	GRAND TOTAL	109	526	989	8,520	14,370	1,131	2,284	10,177	17,643	3,441	5,044	6,246	11,717	9,687	16,761	490	882	

Civil Justice.

52. The number of original civil suits on the files of the Courts, the Small Cause Court excluded, was 7,091, of the estimated value of ₹6,44,690; of these 5,580 were filed during the year, 5,452 were decided, leaving a balance of 1,639 suits. Of the suits on the files, 77 per cent. were decided.

53. The file of the Small Cause Court had 2,318 suits of the estimated value of ₹19,184: of these 2,042 were decided during the year, leaving a balance of 276 suits. Of the suits on the file, 88 per cent. were decided.

54. The number of regular appeals on the files of the Courts was 651; 44 of these were disposed of, leaving a balance of 210. The ratio of appeals to original cases was nearly 7 per cent., and the ratio of disposals to appeals made 68 per cent.

55. There were 36 special appeals, out of which 28 were decided, leaving a balance of 8.

56. The number of decrees filed for execution, together with the balance of the previous year, was 6,047: of these 4,097 were finally disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 1,950 decrees. The percentage of disposals was 67·7.

57. Further information will be found in the statements appended.

Civil Justice.

Statement No. I.

58. Work done in the Sudder Court:—

Nature of Work.	Balance at the end of the year 1287.	Received this year.		Total.	Disposed of.							Balance.
		By the Sudder Court.	Transferred from other Courts.		Transferred to other Courts.	Struck off.	Decrees confirmed.	Decrees modified.	Decrees reversed.	Decrees remanded.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Original civil suits .	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Regular appeals .	13	108	...	121	...	8	47	6	17	8	86	35
Special appeals .	4	32	...	36	...	4	16	1	5	2	28	8
Small Cause Court reference.	...	111	9	120	...	12	49	13	8	22	104	16
Miscellaneous . .	7	91	...	98	...	11	39	4	12	4	70	28
Total .	25	344	9	378	...	35	151	24	42	36	288	90

Statement No. II.

59. Original cases disposed of in the respective Zilla Courts and Mahal Courts:—

Zilla.	Name of the Court.	Balance of last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Indore and Nimawar.	Zilla Judge, Indore	50	60	110	56	54	
	Adalat, City Indore	232	662	894	594	300	
	Small Cause Court	254	2,064	2,318	2,042	276	
	Pargana Alampore	3	3	6	4	2	
	Do. Indore	29	341	370	329	41	
	Do. Saver	4	173	177	166	11	
	Do. Petlawad	11	196	207	183	24	
	Do. Kaitha	11	34	45	38	7	
	Do. Sondarsi	...	6	6	5	1	
	Do. Betma	19	55	74	66	8	
	Do. Hasalpore	5	66	71	68	3	
	Do. Depalpore	19	178	197	131	66	
	Do. Tarana	46	108	154	112	42	
	Do. Mehidpore	97	524	621	537	84	
	Nimawar zilla.	190	514	704	616	88	
	Total	970	4,984	5,954	4,947	1,007	
Ramptra.	Judge, Zilla Rampura	10	11	21	15	6	
	Pargana Rampura	220	187	407	168	239	
	Do. Manasa	16	91	107	90	17	
	Do. Narayangad	10	87	97	91	6	
	Do. Chundwasa	37	44	81	67	14	
	Do. Garote	38	102	140	85	55	
	Do. Bhanpura	29	197	226	165	61	
	Do. Sonel	42	83	125	108	17	
	Do. Jirapur	8	42	50	35	15	
	Do. Nandwai	2	9	11	10	1	
	Total	412	853	1,265	834	431	
Nemad	Judge, Zilla Nemad	31	92	123	107	16	
	Pargana Khargone	274	1,269	1,543	1,203	340	
	Do. Burwai	24	278	302	236	66	
	Do. Dhargaon	50	117	167	118	49	
	Do. Chikhalda	3	49	52	49	3	
	Total	382	1,805	2,187	1,713	474	
	GRAND TOTAL	1,764	7,642	9,406	7,494	1,912	

Statement No. III.

60. The nature and valuation of original suits instituted in the Courts of the State, the Small Cause Court excepted:—

	Nature of cases.	Below Rs.	Above Rs 5 and below Rs 10.	Above Rs 10 and below Rs 20.	Above Rs 20 and below Rs 50.	Above Rs 50 and below Rs 200.	Above Rs 200 and below Rs 1,000.	Below Rs 2,000.	Below Rs 5,000.	Below Rs 10,000.	Above Rs 10,000.	Total number of suits.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
For Moveable Property.	On written documents	166	330	542	502	537	97	7	2	3	...	2,186
	On oral promise	239	233	233	194	136	26	3	1	3	...	1,068
	On account stated	237	263	396	309	542	143	16	11	21	6	1,944
	On mortgage bonds	3	2	7	8	15	12	...	...	3	1	51
	On sale deeds	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
For Immoveable Property.	Easements, &c.	4	10	90	21	17	9	...	...	...	1	152
	Against invasion of rights attached to land.	...	2	2	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	10
	For partition	2	...	1	...	6	8	...	...	...	...	17
	On other claims	12	20	21	15	23	4	2	...	2	1	100
	Total	663	860	1,293	1,051	1,280	301	28	14	32	9	5,531

Statement No. IV.

61. The manner in which original suits were disposed of in Fusli 1298—

Name of the District.	Suits for disposal.				Suits how disposed of.								
	Balance of last year.	Received during the year.	Transferred from other Courts.	Total.	Transferred to other Courts.	Struck off the file for default of plaintiff.	Compromised.	Decreed on admission of the defendant.	Decided *ex-parte*.	Decreed wholly or partially for the plaintiff.	Decreed wholly or partially for the defendant.	Total.	Balance.
Zilla Indore and Nimawar, including Indore Adalat. . .	716	2,884	36	3,636	27	389	412	590	282	1,040	165	2,905	731
Small Cause Court	254	2,064	...	2,318	1	577	218	193	159	790	104	2,042	276
Rampura Zilla .	412	842	11	1,265	1	90	180	192	70	264	37	834	431
Nemad Zilla .	382	1,802	3	2,187	38	83	346	411	188	562	85	1,713	474
Total .	1,764	7,592	50	9,406	67	1,139	1,156	1,386	699	2,656	391	7,494	1,912

Statement No. V.

62. Regular appeals disposed of by the District Courts during the Fusli year 1298 :—

Name of the Court.	Balance of 1297.	Filed.		Total.	Disposed of.							Balance.							
		In Fusli 1298.	Transferred from other Courts.		Transferred to other Courts.	Struck off.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Total disposed of.	Below 2 months.	Below 3 months.	Below 4 months.	Below 5 months.	Below 6 months.	Below one year.	Above one year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Zila Judges, Indore and Nimawar . .	27	86	...	113	...	18	24	5	22	9	78	...	18	...	...	12	3	2	35
Do. Rampura	18	67	...	85	...	11	14	8	8	...	41	...	22	...	...	8	4	10	44
Do. Nemad	29	85	...	114	...	12	22	1	18	9	62	...	2	...	...	41	7	2	52
Total .	74	238	...	312	...	41	60	14	48	18	181	...	42	...	...	61	14	14	131

Statement No. VI.

63. The nature and valuation of suits instituted in the Indore Small Cause Court in Fusli 1298 :—

Nature of cases.	Below Rs.	Above Rs5 and below Rs10.	Above Rs10 and below Rs20.	Above Rs20 and below Rs50.	Above Rs50 and below 200.	Above Rs200 and below Rs1,000.	Below Rs2,000.	Below Rs5,000.	Below Rs10,000.	Above Rs10,000.	Total No. of Suits.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
For recovery of debts :—											
On documents	37	68	90	132	7	...	...	...	...	...	334
On oral promise	100	70	105	92	11	1	...	...	...	...	379
On account stated	228	296	351	381	12	2	...	...	...	...	1,270
Easement, &c.	...	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Total . .	365	434	627	605	30	3	...	...	...	...	2,064

Statement No. VII.

64. Showing the working of the Insolvency Rules :—

Name of Zilla.	Balance.	Admitted during the Fusli.	Total.	Not granted.	Admitted to the benefit of the Insolvent Rules.	Balance.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Indore and Nimawar	43	34	77	9	12	56	
Nemad	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rampura	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL . .	43	34	77	9	12	56	

Statement No. VIII.

65. Decrees executed in the several Courts in the State in the Fusli year 1298.

Zilla.	Name of the Court.	Number of applications for execution.				Number of decrees executed.									Remarks.
		Balance of 1297.	Received during the year.	Transferred from other Courts.	Total.	By cash payment in Court.	By compromise.	By instalments.	By giving possession of property.	By imprisonment.	By striking off the file.	Otherwise executed.	Total.	Balance.	
Indore, Nimawar.	Hakkrasi Court—														
	Indore . .	507	1,951	9	2,467	500	100	308	28	12	744	334	2,026	441	
	Pargana Alampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	„ Indore .	41	88	13	142	19	15	31	9	...	23	9	106	36	
	„ Saver .	4	61	...	65	9	7	15	...	...	13	8	52	13	
	„ Petlawad	15	130	...	145	19	11	17	21	...	4	46	118	27	
	„ Kaitha .	7	12	...	19	...	8	1	3	1	2	2	17	2	
	„ Sondarsi	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
	„ Betwa .	21	12	...	33	12	...	3	...	...	2	...	17	16	
	„ Hasalpore	12	21	...	33	12	5	2	...	...	3	1	23	10	
	„ Depalpore	15	47	...	62	10	...	12	4	...	...	...	26	36	
	„ Tarana .	89	61	...	150	11	19	16	...	1	10	32	89	61	
	„ Mehidpore	225	331	3	559	222	29	47	12	1	13	26	350	209	
	TOTAL .	936	2,716	25	3,677	814	194	452	77	15	814	459	2,825	852	
Rampura.	Nimawar zilla .	201	197	1	399	28	61	37	9	1	20	6	162	237	
	Judge Rampura .	144	90	...	234	40	7	3	1	...	6	41	98	136	
	Pargana Rampura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	„ Manasa .	21	27	2	50	6	15	2	...	...	17	2	42	8	
	„ Narayan-gad.	21	26	...	47	10	8	12	2	...	3	4	39	8	
	„ Chand-warsa.	34	13	...	47	2	12	4	1	...	11	1	31	16	
	„ Bhan-pura.	11	74	1	86	17	8	...	...	...	12	7	44	42	
	„ Garote .	74	24	1	99	3	20	4	...	...	5	...	32	67	
	„ Sonel .	13	12	...	25	6	2	3	1	...	2	1	15	10	
	„ Jirapur .	12	14	...	26	3	1	...	3		2	...	9	17	
	„ Nandwai	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	
	TOTAL .	333	281	4	618	87	73	28	10	...	58	56	312	306	
Nemad.	Judge, Nemad .	45	66	...	111	13	14	9	2	...	10	2	50	61	
	Pargana Khar-gone. Sirkar Bijagad .	322	525	31	878	167	196	71	12	...	96	1	543	335	
	Pargana Burwai .	66	191	...	257	57	48	20	4	...	17	3	149	108	
	„ Dhar-gaon.	62	8	...	70	7	24	4	...	...	...	...	35	35	
	„ Chikhal-da.	18	19	...	37	3	7	4	1	...	6	...	21	16	
	TOTAL .	513	809	31	1,353	247	289	108	19	...	129	6	798	555	
	GRAND TOTAL.	1,983	4,003	61	6,047	1,176	617	625	115	16	1,021	527	4,097	1,950	

Jails.

66. There are three principal jails for which alone statistics are usually given. These are he Indore Jail, the Rampura Jail, and the Mundleser Jail.

67. On the 6th of June 1888 there were in these jails 442 convicted prisoners, of whom 408 were males and 34 females. During the year under report 782 prisoners were admitted, of whom 725 were males and 57 females. The total number of prisoners was thus 12,241, of whom 1,133 were males and 91 females. The figures for the last year were 1,023 males and 98 females. The daily average was as follows :—

Indore Jail	260
Rampura Jail	74
Mundleser Jail	132

Of the 1,224 prisoners, 2 escaped, 12 died, 672 were duly discharged, and 10 hanged, against 1 last year. The number of prisoners in the jails at the close of the year was 514, of whom 35 were females.

68. The daily average of sick prisoners was as follows :—

Indore Jail	14·7
Rampura Jail	10
Mundleser Jail	23

The death-rate at Indore Jail was ·42; at Rampura Jail 3·8, and at Mundleser Jail 1·36.

69. There were in these jails 92 male and 10 female under-trial prisoners at the beginning of the year. The admissions during the year were 583 males and 73 females; the total was thus 758. Of the 758 prisoners, 385 were duly discharged, 289 were convicted and sent to jail, 4 escaped, 1 died, and 21 were transferred to other jails. At the close of the year there remained 58 under-trial prisoners, of whom 7 were females.

Stamps and Registration.

70. The amount realized from the sale of stamps during the year was R74,608 against R72,930 last year. The cost of the Department was R5,208 against R4,733 last year.

71. Five hundred and eighty-seven documents were received for registration, and the fees amounted to R6,822-5-3.

Public Works Department.

72. The Public Works Department was this year re-organized. Ramchandra Govind Oak, Esq., B.A., L.C.E., a gentleman of experience and culture, was placed at its head. Separate engineers were appointed to the districts of Nimar and Rampura. Mr. Ramchandra Ballal Mulye, L.C.E., to the district of Nimar, and Mr. Vithalrao Vishnu Chitle, L.C.E., to the district of Rampura. The palace works in the city continue to be with Mr. Gopal Rao, the Naib Engineer, who, though without academical training, has established a local reputation as an architect.

73. The expenditure of this Department during the year under report amounted to R4,60,624 against R3,35,161 last year.

74. The expenditure will be much larger next year, as Your Highness has now sanctioned important works of public utility. They are as follows :—

(*a*) Metalled road from the station of Panth Pimplia on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to Bhanpura, a distance of 67 miles; estimated cost R3,99,464.

(*b*) Metalled road from the station of Sanawad on the Holkar State Railway to Khurgone in the Nimar Division, a distance of 30 miles, sanctioned in February last year; estimated cost R1,18,480-1-6.

(*c*) Strengthening the embankments of the Shirpore Tank by additional earthwork and new pitching; estimated cost R88,008.

(*d*) Increasing the water-supply of the city by means of an aqueduct from the Shirpore Tank; estimated cost R92,920.

(*e*) Additional accommodation to the Indore Madrassa; estimated cost R28,910.

(*f*) A new strong ward in the jail at Indore; estimated cost R22,226.

75. The earthwork of the Panth Pimplia-Bhanpura road has been completed to a distance of 40 miles, the value of the earthwork being R40,000.

76. On the Khurgone-Sanawad road, the whole earthwork has been completed at an expense of R25,000. Some culverts and drains have also been completed at a cost of R15,000. This work was commenced on 12th April 1888.

77. This line of road has to pass through British Nimar in two places, a total length of 12 miles. It would be in the interest of general traffic of all the country round about Sanawad to complete this portion of the line also.

78. The state of the embankments of the Shirpore Tank was reported to be very unsafe. They had sunk in many places, and their inner slopes in parts had been scared. The repairs sanctioned were commenced on 1st May last. The earthwork is nearly finished and the pitching has advanced from the edge of the water to ½ of the height of the slope. There is no fear now of the tank bursting.

79. The pipe-laying from the tank to the city is also approaching completion. The existing supply of drinking-water is drawn from the Pimplia Water-works. It is estimated at 6 gallons per head of the population. The Shirpore Water-works will increase it to 12 gallons per head.

80. Only a portion of the expenditure actually incurred on these works appears in the accounts of this year, as some payments for work done during the year have been made after the year was closed.

81. The work of the new ward in the jail will soon be completed.

82. The addition to the Madrassa was not taken up this year.

83. The following is the classification of the expenditure of the Department :—

	R
Original works	3,71,740
Repairs	11,252
Establishments	23,272
TOTAL	4,60,624

84. The details for original works are as follow :—

	R	a.	p.
Special arrangements for water-supply for this year to the city, including the construction of a new reservoir in Topekhana street.	7,249	1	0
Roads	1,08,944	4	0
Poor-house	21,675	14	9
New water-works	19,408	9	0
New palace	1,95,186	11	3
New ward at the jail and some works at the copper mint	18,673	9	3
Lunatic Asylum	601	11	9
TOTAL	3,71,739	13	0

Municipality.

85. The expenditure of the Department amounted to R65,657 against R53,152 last year.

86. Details of receipts and charges are given below :—

Receipts.

	R	a.	p.
Balance of 1297	7	15	6
Trade tax	15,465	14	9
House-rent tax	4,816	3	6
Drainage contribution	468	5	3
Tax on carts	6,572	8	3
Collections for services rendered	4,338	11	6
Miscellaneous	17,222	4	9
TOTAL	58,891	15	6
Sircar contribution	16,765	11	6
GRAND TOTAL	65,657	11	0

Charges.

Establishment	4,770	9	9
Conservancy	14,461	13	0
Fire engines	9,298	4	9
Lighting	3,116	5	6
Store expenses	1,493	7	3
Construction and repairs of drains	3,097	7	9
Re-metalling and repairs of roads	13,503	7	3
Repairs	1,307	9	0
Watering charges	2,736	11	9
Trade tax	235	11	3
Miscellaneous	3,801	14	3
TOTAL	55,872	5	6
Outstandings	9,780	0	9
Balance in cash	4	4	9
GRAND TOTAL	65,657	11	0

Public Instruction.

87. Education in the State is given gratis.

88. In the year under report the cost of education to the State was R47,539 against R46,718 last year. Instruction and subsidiary charges amounted to R41,421, while supervision and subsidiary charges amounted to R6,118.

89. The number of pupils in the Indore English School, the principal educational institution in the State, was at the end of the year 413. The average daily attendance was 331.

90. Fifteen candidates from the school appeared at the Entrance Examination of the Bombay, Allahabad, and Calcutta Universities. Two appeared at the Bombay examination, of whom one passed. Two appeared at the Allahabad examination, and both passed. The result of the Calcutta examination was not so successful. Eleven candidates went up, but only one passed. The result, I learn, has been equally disappointing in all the high schools affiliated to that university. The examination has evoked severe public comments, leading, says the Superintendent, to the resolution of the Syndicate to appoint a Committee of Enquiry into the causes of these unusual failures. As it is, 4 students entered the universities this year against 5 last year.

91. The cost of the school to the State was R8,224.

92. The school is growing, and it wants more room. Your Highness has, therefore, been pleased to sanction a sum of R28,910 for providing additional accommodation.

93. The boys want their gymnasium extended. They also want a play-ground.

94. Besides the English School there are 91 other schools teaching Marathi, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit. Of these three are girls' schools. The number of pupils in these schools was 5,136 boys and 83 girls against 4,829 boys and 77 girls last year, and the cost of maintenance was R23,320.

95. The Marathi and Hindi schools in the city want separate school-houses.

96. The State continues to support six scholars from the Indore English School at the affiliated colleges of the Bombay and Calcutta Universities.

97. It also continues to contribute a monthly sum of R249 to the Central India Medical School attached to the Residency Hospital; and a sum of R120 to the Central India School Examination charges.

98. A fresh budget for the Department has been drawn up, and submitted for Your Highness' sanction.

99. The Sanskrit College has no connection with the Educational Department. It cost the State R2,661. It employed 14 teachers, and taught 204 students.

100. The Engineering Class, under the supervision of the State Engineer, had at the end of the year 14 students: four passed the Departmental Examination, three of whom found employment in the State as sub-overseers.

101. The expenditure of this class was R1,194.

Medical Department.

102. There were 11 dispensaries in the State as in the last year, which admitted 43,503 patients for treatment against 32,454 last year: 1,878 of these remained under treatment at the close of the year; 26,955 were cured, 7,934 relieved, 6,388 absented themselves, and 350 died.

103. During the year 8,583 children were vaccinated against 6,432 last year. Of these 5,150 were males and 3,430 females: 7,170 of these were successful cases.

Postal Department.

104. There were 32 post offices open during the year.

105. The receipts including the value of service postage amounted to R28,804, and the charges to R14,501 against R15,516 last year.

Receipts.

	R	a.	p.
Postage collected in cash	1,916	5	3
Postage on letters received from British Post	1,864	3	3
Realized from the sale of labels	4,045	0	0
Miscellaneous	157	10	3
TOTAL	7,983	2	
Value of service postage	20,820	9	0
GRAND TOTAL	28,804	11	9

Charges.

	R	a.	p.
Establishment	11,428	2	3
Contingent charges	2,394	12	0
Half value of British unpaid letters paid to that Government	590	4	9
Commission to label vendors	88	1	0
TOTAL	14,501	4	0

Printing.

106. The receipts during the year amounted to R4,455 against R5,224-2-3 last year, and the charges to R4,027-12-9 against R4,652-14-6 last year.

107. Details are given in the statement below.

No.	Items of work.	Official.	Private.	Total.
1	Journals (Sircar Gazette issues)	52	...	52
2	Books, pamphlets, tracts, &c.	3	4	7
3	Forms and miscellaneous jobs	227	37	264
	TOTAL	282	41	323

Receipts.

No.	Items.	Amount. R	a.	p.
1	On account of Government work	3,759	14	0
2	Ditto private work	73	5	3
3	On account of private notices in the Sircar Gazette	261	3	9
4	Subscriptions to the Sircar Gazette, etc.	119	5	0
5	Sale of books, forms, &c.	241	9	6
	TOTAL	4,455	5	6

Charges.

No.	Items.	Amount. R	a.	p.
1	Establishment	3,332	7	0
2	Contingencies	695	5	9
	TOTAL	4,027	12	9

Khasgi Department.

108. Marriages were celebrated this year of their Highnesses Princesses Savitra Bai Saheba and Bhimabai Saheba.

109. The Khasgi Department has furnished the following statistics:—

	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Balance.
Civil Cases—			
Original Cases	1,031	774	257
Appeals	36	24	12
Execution of Decrees	650	370	280
Criminal Cases—			
Original	1,669	1,553	116
Appeals	23	19	4
Accused involved in Criminal Cases—			
Admitted			2,158
Convicted			921
Acquitted			1,144
Balance			93

Revenue—	R
Demand	4,75,216
Collections	3,56,082
Balance	1,19,134

Cotton Mills.

110. The production during the year was as follows:—

	lbs.
162,296 pieces of cloth, weighing	706,420
No. 12 and 20 yarns not weaved	205,670
TOTAL .	912,090

111. The production last year was 876,205lb.

112. The stock in hand at the beginning of the year was 242,358 pieces, making with the production of the year a total of 404,654 pieces. The sales during the year were 245,074½ pieces, leaving a balance in stock at the end of the year of 159,575½ pieces against 242,358 last year.

113. The stock of yarn at the beginning of the year was 31,940lb, making with the production of the year a total of 237,710lb. The sales during the year were 216,880lb, leaving a balance on hand at the end of the year of 20,730lb against 31,943lb last year.

114. The production of the year is estimated at R4,70,879-5-9, while the cost of the mill was 4,95,711-12.

115. The mill was open for 255 days.

116. This year's report has painfully to record the death of Your Highness' mother, Her Highness the late Dowager Maharani Bhagirthi Bai Saheba, a lady of more than ordinary sense and ability; her influence was not confined to the walls of the palace. The State joins Your Highness in mourning her loss.

117. Her Highness Maharani Warnathe Bai Saheba has now assumed the direction of the Khasgi.

INDORE DARBAR OFFICE;
The 16th August 1889.

VINAYAK J. KIRTNE,
Minister.

APPENDIX B.

No. 2130, dated Gwalior Residency, 2nd July 1889.

From—Major D. W. K. Barr, Resident at Gwalior,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Gwalior Agency for the year 1888-89.

Charge of Office.

2. I received charge of the office of Resident at Gwalior from Colonel P. W. Bannerman on 24th December 1888.

Visits of the Agent to the Governor-General.

3. Mr. Henvey, C.S., Agent to the Governor-General, visited Gwalior in August 1888 and March 1889.

Season and Crops.

4. The rainfall for the year, gauged at the Gwalior Residency, was 29·75, being somewhat less than the average.

The crops in Northern Gwalior were good, but in Malwa there was, in the early part of the year, some distress owing to injury to the rabi harvest of 1888 from rain and hail, and a deficiency to both the kharif and rabi crops owing to scanty rainfall. The opium crop was also considerably injured, and scarcity of water was felt throughout Malwa in February and March 1889.

Public Health.

5. The public health was good throughout the year.

Military.

6. The following return gives the strength of British troops stationed in Gwalior territory, exclusive of Malwa:—

	Cavalry.				Artillery.		Infantry.			
	European.		Native.		European.		European.		Native.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Troops of the Line.										
Sipri	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Co.	2 Officers and 80 men.	...	...
Local Corps.										
Central India Horse at Goona	...	...	1	626	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	1	626	...	...	1 Co.	82	...	..

Extradition.

7. During the year, 21 persons were made over by the Gwalior Durbar for trial in the Courts of British Districts and Political Agencies, and 22 persons were surrendered from British Districts and Native States to the Gwalior Durbar.

Service of Summons.

8. Four hundred and two summonses were received from British Districts for service on persons residing in Gwalior territory: of these 267 were duly served.

Thirty-four summonses were sent from the Gwalior Durbar to neighbouring British Districts, of which 15 were served,

Telegraph.

9. I have received no report of the work of the Government Telegraph Offices within this Agency.

Post Office.

10. The following return has been received from the Gwalior Residency Post Office :—

No. of letters, papers, books, parcels, &c., &c., for despatch.	No. of letters, papers, books, parcels, &c., &c., for issue.	Total.	Cash Receipts,	Cash Disbursements.
			R a. p.	R a. p.
21,600	18,004	39,604	90,869 2 2	86,293 10 3

Money Orders.

	R	a.	p.
Issued	64,341	1	0
Paid	13,220	1	0

Savings Bank.

	R	a.	p.
Deposits	11,556	9	0
Withdrawn	8,027	4	9

Civil and Criminal Justice.

11. The returns attached to this report show that only two petty civil suits were filed in the Resident's Court, and disposed of. There were two appeals from the Civil Court of the Political Assistant, Goona ; in one case the decree was upheld, in the other reversed.

Six criminal cases, involving 14 persons, were tried by the Resident, and 103 cases, involving 177 persons, by the Cantonment Magistrate, Sipri.

No appeals in criminal cases were made to the Court of the Resident.

Sati, Samadh, and Infanticide.

12. No cases of Sati, Samadh, or Infanticide were reported during the year.

Railway.

13. The Gwalior-Jhansi Branch of the Indian Midland Railway was opened for traffic on 1st March 1889.

Tributes and Contributions.

14. The following tributes were received and paid to the Gwalior Durbar during the year 1888-89 :—

	R	a.	p.
Nadigaon tribute for S. 1944	15,000	0	0
Talain „ „ „	85,172	0	0
TOTAL	1,00,172	0	0

The tribute from the Sitamau State is still due.

Local Fund.

15. The following is the account of the Gwalior Residency Local Fund :—

Balance.	Receipts during the year.	TOTAL.	Disbursements.	Balance.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
601 11 9	3,486 1 1	4,087 12 10	3,042 1 10	1,045 11 0

The Sipri Cantonment Fund is not under the control of this office.

Political Pensioners.

16. Of 33 political pensioners, *viz.*, Mafidars of Burhanpur, who draw their allowances from the Agra Treasury through the Gwalior Residency, four died during the year, *viz.*:—

1. Antaji Wasudeo	drawing pension of		R	28	3	2½ per annum.
2. Khande Rao Moreshwar	„		„	93	15	0 „
3. Lakshman Rao Narhari	„		„	14	1	3 „
4. Thakuri, widow of Narain	„		„	45	5	0 „

Boundary Disputes.

17. A good deal of work has been done during the year by Lieutenant Chenevix-Trench, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, who settled 11 cases on the border between Gwalior and the Rajputana States of Kotah and Jhalawar; and 12 cases between the guaranteed Chief of Baroda-Sheopur and the Gwalior Durbar.

Captain Dressner settled 3 cases between Kannidhana and Gwalior. There now remain only two unsettled boundary disputes (between Gwalior and Dattia) in the files of this office.

Dispensaries.

18. The annual report on the dispensaries of the Gwalior Agency has been separately forwarded by Surgeon-Major Crofts to the Administrative Medical Officer, Central India.

His Highness Maharaja Sindhia.

19. The Maharaja has enjoyed good health generally during the year. In the month of January he suffered from slight fever and cough, and was indisposed for some days.

The Maharaja has made fair progress in his studies under the tuition of Dr. Crofts and Pandit Dharam Narayan, C.I.E., and is intelligent and of a good disposition.

Administration of the Gwalior State.

20. The following is a sketch of the principal features in the history of the administration of Gwalior during the year; detailed reports on all matters of importance have already been made to the Agent to the Governor-General, and it is only necessary to record the chief events.

The Council of Regency.

21. The Council suffered a severe loss by the death, on 17th August 1888, of the President, Rao Raja Sir Ganpat Rao Kharke, K.C.S.I., who for more than 20 years had been the trusted Minister of His Highness the late Maharaja Jiaji Rao Sindhia, and since the Maharaja's death had successfully administered the State as President of the Council of Regency.

22. Bapu Sahib Avâr, K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief of the Gwalior Army and Member of the Council of Regency, died on 27th October 1888. This Sardar was the favourite General of the late Maharaja, and had done much to maintain the credit of Sindhia's Army; he was a good soldier and a man of strong common sense whose death will long be felt in the army, which he commanded with much tact and skill, and in the Council, where his experience and influence were of much service to the administration.

23. The Government of India were pleased to appoint Bapu Sahib Jadow President of the Council of Regency in the room of Rao Raja Sir Ganpat Rao, and at the same time Her Highness the Junior Maharani, mother of the Maharaja, was appointed Regent. A Durbar was held on 31st October for the purpose of announcing these appointments, and explaining the orders and wishes of His Excellency the Viceroy with regard to the future administration of the State.

24. The following is the present constitution of the Council of Regency:—

President:

Bapu Sahib Jadow.

Treasury Department.

1. Baba Sahib Sitole.
2. Appa Sahib Angriá, Commander-in-Chief.
3. Santoba Timak, Revenue Department.
4. Sahibzada Ghulam Ahmad Khan, Education Department.
5. Bhaya Balwant Rao Sindhia, Public Works Department (appointed in June 1888 in succession to Rai Bahadur Anandi Parshad, deceased).

The Council met regularly for the disposal of State matters in the Council Hall. A copy of the proceedings of every meeting is forwarded to the Agent to the Governor-General through the Resident.

The President and members of the Council frequently visit the Resident and discuss with him on matters connected with the administration of the State. The Secretary to the Council, Rao Bahadur Ramchandar Vithal, has worked with much assiduity, and I have to acknowledge the assistance which he has at all times readily rendered to the administration.

Season and Crops.

25. The rainfall in the northern and eastern districts of Gwalior was sufficient, and the outturn of the kharif and rabi harvests in those districts was good; but in Malwa the rainfall was scanty, and there was, in consequence, considerable distress on account of high prices, and, latterly, a scarcity of water.

The Council sanctioned the following sums, which were applied for the purposes indicated by Sir Michael Filose, Sar Suba of Malwa, who has administered his important charge with much skill and success:—

₹3,000 for relief of distress in the Agar District.

₹11,832 for takavi advances to the cultivators of Nalkhera.

₹10,000 for takavi advances to the cultivators of Barode.

₹6,000 for takavi advances and gratuitous relief in the district of Shujalpur.

Relief works were also started on roads from Amjhera and Mangarh to Sardarpur.

₹22,000 for improvements in water-supply of various places in Malwa.

₹5,000 for clearing and deepening wells, and sinking pools in river beds in the Shahjahanpur district.

Revenue.

26. The annexed statement shows the receipts and expenditure of the Gwalior State for the year ending 5th June 1889 (Samvat 1945).

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Gwalior State for the year 1888-89.

No.	Heads of Account.	Estimated Revenue.	Amount recovered during the year.	Balance.	No.	Heads of Account.	Amount of Expenditure.	Total.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.			R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Revenue	96,83,532 7 2	77,25,190 13 5	19,58,341 9 9		Military Department	36,47,159 13 4	
2	Last year's arrears recovered	77,235 15 10	77,235 15 10	...		Karkhanajat	12,24,310 2 0	
3	Customs	13,97,645 7 5	10,39,496 13 6	3,58,148 9 11		Judicial	3,62,136 4 0	
4	Fines, &c.	4,02,358 3 0	4,02,358 3 0	...		Council	2,64,957 0 0	
5	Interest	21,25,000 0 0	21,25,000 0 0	...		Mafi	8,84,968 3 0	
6	Savings	93,460 11 7	93,460 11 7	...		Pension	1,92,757 0 0	
						Miscellaneous	68,934 0 0	
						Mal Daftar	9,03,741 2 0	
						Police Department	8,51,461 2 0	
						Post Office	74,812 0 0	
						Educational Department	1,00,207 0 0	
						Survey „	2,61,496 9 6	
						Municipality	48,605 0 0	
						Public Works Department	16,92,000 0 0	
						Irrigation Department	3,20,000 0 0	
						Medical Department	1,09,365 6 0	
	Total	1,37,79,232 13 0	1,14,62,742 9 4	23,16,490 3 8		Total	...	1,10,06,910 9 10

From this statement it will be seen that the estimated revenue for the year was ₹1,37,79,232-13-0, but that of this amount ₹1,14,62,742-9-4 was actually collected, leaving a balance of ₹23,16,490-3-8.

It should be noted that of this large outstanding balance a considerable amount, probably 12 lakhs, will be realized during the current year; but owing to the scarcity in Malwa there will be a falling-off in the collection of revenue of from 10 to 11 lakhs. The expenditure for the year was ₹1,10,06,910-9-10 or ₹3,95,832 less than the realized collections.

The actual savings for the year will probably exceed 15 lakhs.

27. The following is the Budget Estimate of receipts and expenditure for the current year 1889-90 (Samvat 1946) :—

Budget Estimate of Receipts and Expenditure of the Gwalior State for 1889-90.

No.	Heads of Account.	Amount of Receipts.	No.	Heads of Account.	Amount of Expenditure.	Total.
		₹ a. p.			₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
1	Revenue	95,47,585 3 9	1	Military Department	37,31,232 0 0	
2	Tribute	1,45,298 11 3	2	Karkhanajat	13,25,311 2 9	
3	Customs	13,62,765 7 5	3	Judicial Department	3,82,136 4 0	
4	Fines, &c.	4,11,354 15 5	4	Council	2,64,957 0 0	
5	Interest	21,25,000 0 0	5	Mafi and Pension	9,84,968 3 0	
6	Savings	1,16,983 7 8	6	Mal Daftar	9,13,741 2 0	
			7	Miscellaneous	1,25,005 12 9	
			8	Police Department	9,01,431 0 0	
			9	Educational Department	1,02,807 0 0	
			10	Postal Department	74,586 0 0	
			11	Survey Department	2,61,496 9 6	
			12	Municipality	48,605 0	
			13	P. W. Department	21,92,000 0 0	
			14	Irrigation Department	3,30,000 0 0	
			15	Pension	1,92,757 0 0	
			16	Medical Department	1,09,365 6 0	
	Total	1,37,08,987 13 6		Total	...	1,19,40,399 8 0

The Budget shows a saving on the year's accounts of ₹17,68,588-0-0, and it is probable that this will be more than realized, seeing that the expenditure has been estimated nearly 9 lakhs in excess of the actuals of the past year.

I would here note that the figures quoted have been supplied by the Secretary to the Council.

Survey and Settlement.

28. The Revenue Survey of three districts of the State, commenced in 1887, has been carried on during the year under Mahomed Kasim Khan, Settlement Officer, who has done good work.

The survey of 259 villages, covering an area of 1,731,582 bigahs, was completed during the year; the total cost of settlement operations was ₹1,26,841.

The necessity of a general revision of the existing revenue demand which everywhere presses hardly on the cultivators, was brought to the notice of the Council in the Agent to the Governor-General's Memorandum, dated 10th March 1889.

In Malwa the work of revision was entrusted to the Sar Suba, Sir Michael Filose, and a sum of ₹2,05,722 was sanctioned by the Council to meet the costs of the necessary survey. In Malwa the new assessment will be comparatively easy as the Sar Suba has all the information collected in the survey made by him 10 years ago.

In the northern districts of Gwalior, where no survey or settlement has previously been made, the Durbar propose to employ a Native official for whose services application has lately been made to carry on the survey in three out of the nine districts; and, as noted above, Mahomed Kasim Khan has already made fair progress in the survey of three other districts. There remain therefore three districts for which arrangements have still to be made.

For the immediate relief of over-assessed districts, the Council have called for a list of villages from which collections are made with difficulty, and remissions will be made so as to afford relief to the cultivators.

Judicial.

29. Under the advice of the Agent to the Governor-General, magisterial powers were restored to the Subahs of districts, who were also empowered to direct the Police within their respective charges.

The Judicial Department of the State has been well administered by Mr. Srinivas Rao, Judge of the Sadar Adálat, and the following information is compiled from his report to the Council of Regency:—

There are in all 151 Courts, presided over by 152 Judicial Officers, of whom 131 exercise original jurisdiction only, and 21 exercise both original and appellate jurisdiction.

There are three grades of Appellate Courts: the first appeal, from the finding of a Magistrate of the 2nd class, lies to a Magistrate of the 1st class; the second appeal to the Sessions Court, and the third appeal to the Sadar Adálat.

The Council of Regency have lately notified that, although, as a general rule, the decisions of the Sadar Adálat are final, they reserve to themselves the right to exercise the power of a Court of Revision.

The following statement shows the work done in the Courts of the State :—

Total work of Courts.

No.	Courts.	Civil.					Criminal.					Total.					Percentage of decisions.	Percentage to total decisions.	Miscellaneous petitions.	Correspondence.		
		Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.				Inward.	Outward.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Sadar Adàlat . .	153	125	278	199	79	5	234	239	203	36	158	359	517	402	115	77·7	1·0	869	6,608	4,880	11,488
2	Prant Adàlats . .	888	621	1,509	917	592	836	869	1,705	1,401	304	1,724	1,490	3,214	2,318	896	72·1	6·3	1,793	14,299	14,780	29,079
3	Zilla Adàlats . .	1,228	2,996	4,224	2,857	1,367	2,736	3,473	6,209	5,434	775	3,964	6,469	10,433	8,291	2,142	79·4	22·4	1,158	34,389	31,739	66,128
4	Pargana Adàlats . .	4,803	8,287	13,090	10,102	2,988	5,429	12,319	17,748	15,876	1,872	10,232	20,606	30,838	25,978	4,860	84·2	70·3	642	40,754	33,904	74,158
	Total .	7,072	12,029	19,101	14,075	5,026	9,006	16,895	25,901	22,914	2,987	16,078	28,924	45,002	36,989	8,013	82·1	100	4,462	96,050	85,303	181,353

Jails.

30. There are in the Gwalior State the following jails:—

1 Central Jail, Lushkar.
15 Zilla Jails.
62 Pargana Jails.

At the commencement of the year under report there were in confinement in the several jails 2,268 prisoners.

During the year 8,725 prisoners were admitted, and of this total of 10,993 it is reported that—

4,637 prisoners were released,
2,484 do. were transferred,
101 do. were died,
1,687 do. were otherwise disposed of,
1 prisoner was hanged,

and 2,076 were in jail at the close of the year.

This return is hardly satisfactory, as no reason is given for the transfer of 2,484 prisoners, nor is it shown how 1,687 were "otherwise" disposed of.

The Central Jail at Lashkar contains 777 prisoners, of whom 99 are undergoing life-imprisonment and 412 terms of imprisonment exceeding 5 years.

Crime.

31. Dacoity has been very rife throughout the year, 141 cases were reported as having occurred in which no less than 3,203 persons are said to have been concerned.

The districts most affected by this crime were Bhander, Bhind, and Bajrangarh. The dacoits were for the most part Thakurs of the Dhondela, Bandala, Powar, and Tawar clans, and there can be little doubt that the causes which led to their outlawry were excessive demands of land revenue and deprival of rights. The Durbar was moved to take special measures for the repression of crime, and troops and police were sent to the Bhander district in September and October 1888. The large gang of dacoits under Maharban Singh was broken up, and a large number of offenders arrested. Maharban Singh and 121 of his followers surrendered themselves to the Durbar, and have since been settled down and granted parwanas of pardon for past misdeeds. Mr. Onraet, Inspector General of Police, has succeeded in arresting nearly the whole of the gang of dacoits under Mohan Lal, who for some time past had been a terror not only to Gwalior but to the neighbouring districts of Agra and Etawah. Mohan Lal died on 21st April; and Mr. Onraet after six weeks of hard work in the worst part of the hot weather has returned to Gwalior with 49 out of 58 men who formed his gang.

It is satisfactory to note that during the past three months dacoity has greatly decreased, and that no cases have been reported during that period as having been committed by subjects of Gwalior in neighbouring British districts.

Three cases of mail robbery occurred during the year in Malwa, and 2 unsuccessful attempts on the mail were made, one on the Ujain Agar Line, the other between Gwalior and Jhansi.

The Council of Regency are thoroughly aroused to a sense of the necessity of repressing dacoity and violent crime, and orders have been issued to district officials providing for the pursuit of offenders, and for the transmission of information regarding the occurrence of dacoity and movements of dacoits.

Police.

32. I have not received any report on the Gwalior Police for the past year, but I am aware that this is due to the fact that Mr. Onraet has been engaged in the attack on Mohan Lal's gang alluded to above, and has had no time to prepare a report.

Education.

33. Pandit Pran Nath was appointed Principal of the Lushkar Madrassa, and the High School at Ujain was placed under the principalship of Mr. Bapu Narayan Dhekar, M.A. Hafiz Ibadula, B.A., was appointed Head Master of the Lushkar Madrassa.

The number of schools was raised from 96 to 108 during the year.

The following figures show the number of teachers and students:—

	English.	Mahratti.	Persian.	Hindi.	Sanskrit.	Jyotish.	Mahratti and Hindi.	Total.
Teachers . . .	40	26	42	98	20	6	...	232
Students . . .	654	592	929	2,360	320	51	526	5,432

Eleven boys appeared for the Middle Examination at Agra in March 1888, and three passed. In March 1889, 25 students appeared for the examination, of whom seven passed. Nine boys appeared for the Entrance Examination from the Lashkar Madrassa and the Ujain High School, of whom two passed.

Anglo-Vernacular schools were opened at Gwalior, Bhilsa, Morar, Shahjahanpur, Mandsur, Nimach, Sikarwari, Narwar, and Moungaoli.

The Budget grant on account of the Educational Department was formerly R59,952. It was during the year under report increased to R1,00,257 per year.

Postal.

34. The number of Post Offices, which was 65 three years ago, has now been increased to 86. There are 186 letter-boxes, 123 postmen and 64 village postmen.

The modified Convention between the Imperial Postal Department and the Durbar Postal Department was introduced on the 31st July 1888.

The value of money orders issued by the Durbar Post Offices intended for the State is R2,18,507, while money orders forwarded to Imperial Post Offices amounted to R8,76,585. In the same way money orders paid by the State on account of its own remittances amounted to R2,18,345, and those paid on account of Imperial Post Offices to R3,10,554.

The following figures show the income and expenditure, and the balance on account of Postal Department during the 11 months of the last official year :—

Income.

	R	a.	p.
Postage, &c., recovered	96,901	11	8½
Sale of postage labels, &c.	1,04,986	9	3
Savings in the Establishment	19,308	14	5½
Kasar	440	4	5
Dead-letter income	326	15	9
Sale of stamps	8	0	0
Sale of old furniture, &c.	119	9	9
Service letters	78,631	0	0
Miscellaneous	1,826	6	3½
TOTAL	30,2,559	7	7½
Deduct Expenditure	2,46,964	8	0
BALANCE	55,594	15	7½

Public Works.

35. The Department has been ably managed by Mr. G. Harris, C.E., Engineer in charge.

The expenditure amounted to about R13,75,000, including establishment which cost R1,30,000.

The following is a list of works on which money was expended during the year :—

Maintenance.

	R
Imperial roads made over to State, 600 miles	1,58,000
Encamping grounds cleared and wells cleaned	...
Repairs to Government buildings at Gwalior and Goona	...

ORIGINAL WORKS.

Completed and handed over during the year.

	Cost. R
Military Hospital, Lashkar	25,000
Tennis Court for His Highness the Maharaja	13,500
Musàfirkhàna, or Rest-house	32,000
Dufferin Serai	63,000
Treasure Vaults in Palace	29,000
Cotton Press at Morena	1,30,000
Opium Godown, Ujain	12,000
Draining and Metalling Ujain Streets	60,000

Works in hand.

	Expenditure during the year.
	R
Dispensary, Jaora	20,000
Do., Sabalgarh	20,000
Do., Ambah	20,000
Victoria College, Lashkar	1,50,000
Jail, Sabalgarh	26,000
Do., Ambah	25,000
Post Office, Morena	3,500
Do. do., Joora	3,500
Do. do., Sabalgarh	3,500
Jail, Bhairogarh	50,000
Do., Mandsur	16,000
Road, Morana-Sabalgarh, 46 miles	90,000
Do., Morena-Ambah, 21 miles	30,000
Do., Agar-Susner	40,000
Do., Agar-Sarangpur	50,000
Do., Runija-Kachrod	30,000

Works commenced in 1888-89 and now in progress.

	Expenditure during the year.
	R
Barracks, Karera	37,000
Do., Ambah	50,000
Additions, Lashkar Jail	18,000
Havalat, Lashkar	30,000
Dam at Kheria	35,000

In the next year the Budget will amount to 16 or 17 lakhs; the following new works will be commenced:—

Public Offices at Bhander.
Do. do. Ranod.
Maharaja's Palace, Ujain.
Memorial Hospital, Lashkar.
Boarding House for the Daly College, Indore.
Bridging of Sipri-Jhansi Road, 2nd Section of Sarangpur Road.

The above is merely an outline of Mr. Harris' yearly report, which will shortly be prepared, and which will contain details of all works executed, together with plans of principal buildings.

Kaniadhana.

	R
Revenue	18,210
Expenditure	18,025

36. In December 1887, a party of Gwalior troops, while in pursuit of dacoits, entered the village of Dharampur in the Kaniadhana State and proceeded to search the village for dacoits and stolen property. Fourteen persons were arrested and a large quantity of property removed by the Gwalior troops.

An enquiry was made into the case by Captain Dressner, Boundary Officer in Bandelkhand, and the matter was subsequently settled by Colonel Bannerman, Resident at Gwalior. No sufficient evidence being adduced, the men under arrest were released; and as much of the property as was recognised was restored to the owners, the rest was sold and proceeds credited to the State.

The Kaniadhana State rendered material help during the year in apprehending some noted dacoits.

37. The usual returns are appended.

Statement showing the Number of Inland and Foreign Telegrams sent from, and received at, Gwalior Residency and Janaktal Offices during the year 1888-89.

Month.	Gwalior Residency.				Janaktal (Gwalior).			
	Sent.	Received.	Transit.	Total.	Sent.	Received.	Transit.	Total.
April 1888 . .	133	142	314	589	274	475	...	749
May „ . .	186	185	218	599	345	587	...	932
June „ . .	133	143	158	434	287	453	...	740
July „ . .	142	134	172	448	310	526	...	836
August „ . .	181	157	116	454	273	397	...	670
September „ . .	137	168	150	455	423	665	...	1,088
October „ . .	145	165	200	510	421	684	...	1,105
November „ . .	110	128	190	428	344	547	...	891
December „ . .	137	156	242	535	342	600	...	942
January 1889 . .	168	183	272	623	428	729	...	1,157
February „ . .	128	157	244	529	390	649	...	1,039
March „ . .	162	194	214	570	352	613	...	965
Total .	1,762	1,912	2,500	6,174	4,189	6,925	...	11,114

APPENDIX C.

No. 844—58-89, dated Bhopal, 29th June 1889.

From—Lieut.-Col. H. Wylie, C.S.I., Political Agent in Bhopal,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Indore.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Bhopal Agency for the year 1888-89, during which I held charge.

Visits of the Agent to the Governor-General.

2. The Agent to the Governor-General visited Bhopal twice during the year, *viz.*, for five days in July 1888 and for four days in March 1889. In January last he also marched through that portion of the Agency which lies between Sarangpur and Biaora. During these visits Mr. Henvey met Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, the Chiefs of Rajgarh, Narsingarh, Kurwai, Pathari and Suthalia.

Health and Climate.

3. The general health of the Agency was good, except that there was an epidemic of small-pox at Bhopal in the spring, and that cattle diseases prevailed to some extent in certain parts of the Agency. The total rainfall during the year was 33·34 inches, the average rainfall for the past 10 years being 48·98 inches. In consequence of this insufficient fall of rain the outturn of crops was below the average, and the prices of food-grains rose considerably and remained steady, at high, during the year.

Deaths of Chiefs, &c.

4. The guaranteed Thakur Ranjit Singh of Dariakheri died on the 9th April 1888. With the approval of the Government of India, Onkar Singh, the natural son of the deceased, succeeded to the estate, but the amount of assessment to be paid by Onkar Singh on the Istimrari villages of Dariakheri and Alina has been increased from ₹1,075 to ₹1,275 per annum.

Boundary Work.

5. Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt was deputed to carry on boundary settlement work during the cold season. He joined his appointment on the 7th December 1888, and remained in camp until the 30th March 1889, when he was ordered to Quetta. During that period he settled 27 disputes, as described in his letter, which forms one of the appendices to this report.

Judicial.

6. The tabular statements A and B, appended to this report, contain particulars of civil and criminal cases disposed of by the Political Agent and by the Superintendent of Sehore during the year.

Dacoity.

7. Thirty-seven cases of dacoity were reported as having occurred in this Agency during the year, as detailed below:—

Bhopal	8 Cases.
Rajgarh	5 „
Narsingarh	5 „
Shujalpur of Gwalior	3 „
Indore Districts	5 „
Seronj of Tonk	7 „
Kurwai	1 Case.
Suthalia	1 „
Maksudangarh	1 „
Agra Barkhera	1 „

I have framed some rules for the extradition of criminals between the States of this Agency, which have met with the approval of the Government of India, and of all the States under my charge, except Gwalior and Indore. It is hoped that these two important States will join in this league for stamping out crime in this part of India, for without their co-operation but little good can result from the rules.

From reports and accounts which reach me, I should say that the majority of dacoities in this Agency are committed by Sondhias from the Indore and Gwalior districts lying to the west

of the Kalisindh river. The principal dacoity is that of cattle, and these seem invariably to be driven away in a westerly direction, till they cross the Kalisindh, after which all trace of them ends.

Mail Robberies.

8. Two mail robberies were committed during the year in this Agency. One took place on the 11th April 1888 at a place between Sehore and Shujalpur. The property lost was worth R200-6-0, which sum was recovered in equal proportions from the State of Gwalior and the Jagirdar of Nagar. Some persons were arrested by the Gwalior Police on suspicion of being implicated in this robbery, but they were released, as there was not sufficient proof to convict them. The second mail robbery occurred about 2 miles from Biaora of Rajgarh, on the Goona road, on the 1st January. The property lost was valued at R65-5-0, and that sum was recovered from the Rajgarh State, and credited to the Sehore Treasury. In both these occurrences the runners and the escort were slightly wounded by the robbers.

Public Works.

9. The Durbars of Gwalior and Bhopal are maintaining in very fairly good order the roads which were made over to them last year by the Public Works Department, and Bhopal is arranging for considerable road repairs during the present rains. A causeway over the Sewan Nala, which was much needed, and will prove a great boon to the inhabitants of Sehore City, is being rebuilt by Her Highness the Begum, who has also ordered the construction of two metalled roads, as railway feeders,—one from Bhopal to Shampur and the other from near the Sanchi Tope to Raisen. The metalled roads in Rajgarh and Narsingarh are still maintained by the Public Works Department, and are in fairly good order. The road from Biaora to Rajgarh has been completed.

Medical.

10. Surgeon Alpin was in medical charge of the Agency during the whole of the year. His report on the work done at the Sehore Civil Hospital, as well as at the dispensaries in the district (of which there are eleven), was submitted in March. No new dispensaries were opened during the year.

Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal has already granted an annual allowance for the maintenance of a female hospital at Bhopal, but a qualified Lady Doctor has not as yet been found to take up the charge.

Vaccination.

11. There were 17,422 persons vaccinated, of which 13,457 are reported as successful cases. But Doctor Alpin considers that the returns sent in by the vaccinators, are most untrustworthy, and in two instances, where it appears the vaccinators took bribes from the people and submitted false returns, they have been made over to the Durbars whom they served for trial.

Postal.

12. Four new British Post Offices have been opened during the year at the following stations of the Indian Midland Railway :—

Bamora.
Ganj Basoda.
Kulhar.
Kaconda.

The Post Offices at Shujalpur of Gwalior and Chandpura of Bhopal were closed during the year.

The total number of British Post Offices open on the 31st March 1889 was 45.

Education.

13. The experiment, noticed in my last report, of raising the fees for boys at the Sehore High School has answered well, as the school continues to maintain its numbers and character. The Sehore Girls' School too maintains its high position, and I consider it the best establishment of the kind which I have seen in India. On the 31st March last, the numbers in the Boys' School were 325, and in the Girls' School 106.

On the 31st March 1889, the whole expense of maintaining these two institutions was made over by the Government of India to the Bhopal Local Fund.

An account of the condition of the school at Bhopal will be found in the report of the Minister of that State.

There are elementary vernacular schools at the head-quarters of nearly all the States in this Agency, but they call for no special remark, as they do not teach up to any recognized standard.

Manufactures.

14. There are no local manufactures worthy of note.

Forests.

15. Colonel Ward introduced a scheme of forest conservancy in Bhopal during the year but it told somewhat hardly upon the poorer portion of the population. Many complaints were made against it, and Her Highness the Begum, has considerably modified the scheme, which is now being worked on more liberal lines, as regards firewood, &c.

Forest conservancy throughout the rest of the Agency is utterly unknown, and were the States to combine and secure the services of a good Forest Officer, the outlay would soon be repaid, as much of the waste land is well adapted for planting timber, and a little care would render existing forests much more valuable.

Railway.

16. The Indian Midland Railway was opened for traffic during the year from Bhopal, through Jhansi, to Cawnpore and Agra.

NATIVE STATES.

Bhopal.

17. Colonel Ward was withdrawn from the post of Minister, on the 26th December. His successor, chosen by Her Highness, is Munshi Imtiaz Ali, a pleader of note belonging to the Lucknow Bar.

I attach a report by the new Minister, which shows the changes he has made since he took up his appointment. At the outset Munshi Imtiaz Ali met with considerable difficulties, but gradually these are being overcome.

The Police arrangements have worked well, and there have been but few cases of dacoity and those of only a trivial nature.

The Minister's Report shows the improvements he is effecting in the judicial line, and that Public Works are being maintained.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India visited Bhopal and Sehore last February, and was cordially received by Her Highness the Begum. He inspected the Bhopal State Troops and the Bhopal Battalion.

Rajgarh.

18. The condition of the Rajgarh State continues exactly as it was a year ago. The quarrels between the Rajgarh and Narsingarh State officials still continue.

Narsingarh.

19. The annual report from the Narsingarh State has not yet reached me, but I have lately seen a good deal of the Raja as he has been for a month at Sehore. The Chief is now anxious to dispense with the services of Mian Hari Singh, his Dewan, who has been lent to him from the Punjab. Accounts of the present condition of the State finances have been called for, but have not as yet been received. Both in this State and in Rajgarh, the Durbars are granting lands free to their Moghias and are trying in other ways to induce them to settle in one place as cultivators.

Khilchipur.

20. Affairs in this little State do not call for any special mention. The Rao is very careful about money, and he and his eldest son personally conduct the administration. The Rao's two younger sons have lately been married to near relations of the Raja of Rajgarh.

Kurwai.

21. I consider that this State continues to be well managed by Mian Mazhar Ali Khan.

22. The smaller States of the Agency, such as Basoda, Mohamadgarh, Pathari, Maksudangarh, and Suthalia, are all getting on quietly and demand no special notice here. I append a report on Maksudangarh from the Kamdar Superintendent.

Sindhia's Districts.

23. Work in these districts seems progressing better this year than it was last, and the Subahs of Isagarh and of Shahjahanpur are desirous of carrying out the orders of their Durbar and any wishes I may express. Orders have been issued, at my suggestion, for some railway feeders (roads) to be constructed from Bhilsa and from Ganj Basoda into the district, and a grain shed is to be erected at the latter place, close to the railway station.

Holkar's Districts.

24. I have received scarcely any complaints from these parganas during the past year, but there have been a few dacoities in Nimawar, and there has been much delay in reporting these occurrences.

Seronj (Tonk).

25. I am glad to note that under the new Nazim, Mirza Akbar Ali Khan, this pargana is improving. There is less crime, and the Nazim co-operates with the neighbouring States in tracing and delivering up dacoits. He seems also to be improving the general administration of the district.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Opium Statistics.

26. The number of chests of opium which were brought during the year to the scales at Bhopal for export to China was 1,285, as noted below:—

	R
By Bhopal merchants, 630 chests, amount of duty	4,09,500
By Sehore merchants, 655 chests, amount of duty	4,25,750
TOTAL	8,35,250

Irrigation.

27. There are no Irrigation Works in the Bhopal Agency.

Political Agent's Tour.

28. The Political Agent proceeded on tour on the 19th November, but was summoned into Bhopal on the 19th December, where he remained till 3rd January. He was then on tour till 15th February, when he returned to Bhopal to meet His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and afterwards the Agent to the Governor-General. He once more went on tour on the 22nd March, and returned to head-quarters at Sehore on the 5th April. During these tours he visited nearly all the States in the Agency.

Appendices.

29. The following are the appendices to this report:—

1. All annual returns.
2. Boundary Officer's Report.
3. Report on the Public Works by the Executive Engineer, Indore Division.
4. The Bhopal Administration Report.
5. *The Narsingarh ditto.
6. The Maksudangarh ditto.

No. 45, dated Quetta, 20th April 1889.

From—LIEUTENANT W. M. CUBITT, B.S.C.,

To—The Political Agent in Bhopal, Sehore.

In accordance with instructions contained in your letter No. 317 of 23rd March 1889, I have the honour to forward a report on the boundary work done in the Bhopal Agency during the time I held charge of the Boundary Settlement Office.

2. I attach—

(i) Appendix "A," showing the number of cases settled by me and points worthy of notice connected with them. The "Serial No." corresponds with the order in which I took up the cases.

(ii) Appendix "B," showing the number of boundary pillars erected during the year 1888-89.

3. I took over charge of the Boundary Settlement Office on the 7th December 1888, and left Sehore on the 11th December to take up my first case between the States of Gwalior and

* Will follow.

Bhopal. My last boundary was settled and surveyed on the 30th March 1889. I was thus actually employed for 109 days, and during this time I settled 27 cases of boundary disputes, consequently giving an average of 4·03 days to each boundary.

4. This average is, I consider, satisfactory, since of the 27 boundaries decided 25 are final settlements. I may here remark that I found that the Motamids generally dislike settling more than five cases on an average a month, as they appear to dread lest any reports should be forwarded to their Durbars containing complaints that they have not bestowed sufficient attention on the disputes and have not worked up their cases properly. Some of the boundaries between Gwalior and Tonk were settled on my suggestion, although no disputes had arisen between the respective villages, but even in these cases, all of which were settled by mutual agreement, all attempts to persuade the Motamids to decide two or three cases simultaneously were futile, in consequence, I am of opinion, of the reason stated above.

5. There is nothing of any special importance to bring to notice; but I would draw attention to the two cases—

1. Mithanpur of Narsingarh,

versus

Pilikarar of Rajgarh.

2. Patan of Narsingarh,

versus

Rajgarh of Rajgarh.

These two disputes commenced in 1842, and in spite of several endeavours to effect settlements, nothing practical was done till 1886; and, eventually, I had to take up both cases. My decision will, I think, be appealed against by Narsingarh.

6. I would now draw attention to the construction of boundary pillars. In nearly every case in which the States have constructed their own pillars, the results have been far from satisfactory, owing to the fact that the States very seldom, if ever, construct the pillars according to the prescribed pattern, but usually erect small stone heaps: the consequence is, contention arises hereafter regarding the exact position of the pillars, and hence the exact boundary.

It is of no use my making any observations regarding the Boundary Settlement Fund, since you have yourself thoroughly gone into the question.

APPENDIX A.

Number of File.	States.	Serial Number.	Boundaries.	How settled.	Date of Settlement.	Number and date of letter accompanying Report.	Date on which copies were given to vakils.	Remarks.
	Gwalior, Bhopal	1	Jangikheri, Kiraria	Mutual agreement	14-12-88.	1 of 1-1-89.	26-12-88.	Final.
	Narsingarh and Rajgarh	2	Jharkia, Tareni	Panchayat	21-12-88.	2 of 10-1-89.	9-1-89.	Final.
		3	Ghatkeri, Kotra	Demarcated	28-12-88.	7 of 29-1-89.	18-1-89.	Final: sanctioned by Razinama.
		4	Rensi, Bhatpura	Panchayat	29-12-88.	8 of 29-1-89.	18-1-89.	Final.
		6	Chainpura, Raipura	Demarcated	8-1-89.	16 of 22-2-89.	22-2-89.	Final: sanctioned by Panchayat.
		7	Paniakheri, Charpura	Panchayat	12-1-89.	14 of 21-2-89.	21-2-89.	Final.
		8	Paniakheri, Ramgarh	Amicably	15-1-89.	15 of 21-2-89.	21-2-89.	Final.
		9	Mithanpur, Pilikarar	.....	...	.....	...	Narsingarh will probably appeal.
		10	Patan, Rajgarh	.....	...	.....	...	Do. do. do.
		11	Nandni, Kundeli	Demarcated	7-2-89.	21 of 4-3-89.	3-3-89.	Final: Captain Masters' settlement accepted.
	Gwalior and Bhopal	12	Sigrampur, Gorea	Amicably	6-2-89.	17 of 25-2-89.	25-2-89.	Final.
	Gwalior (Pargana Bhilsa) and Tonk	13	Kishanpur, Porea	„	13-2-89.	22 of 12-3-89.	11-3-89.	Final.
		14	Kishanpur, Bilirari	„	13-2-89.	23 of 12-3-89.	11-3-89.	Final.
		15	Khoa, Damkhera	„	15-2-89.	24 of 12-3-89.	11-3-89.	Final.
	(Pargana Sironj)	16	Hasilpur, Damkhera	„	15-2-89.	25 of 12-3-89.	11-3-89.	Final.
		17	Shaipur, Narsingpur	„	15-2-89.	26 of 12-3-89.	11-3-89.	Final.
		18	Baniakheri, Kankarkheri	„	27-2-89.	27 of 28-3-89.	25-3-89.	Final.
		19	Baniakheri, Nekhan	Panchayat	25-2-89.	28 of 28-3-89.	25-3-89.	Final.
	Gwalior (Pargana Bhilsa) and Tonk.	20	Karmeri, Kenera	Amicably	1-3-89.	29 of 28-3-89.	25-3-89.	Final.
		21	Karmeri, Motigarh	„	4-3-89.	30 of 28-3-89.	25-3-89.	Final.
		22	Nudia, Motigarh	„	6-3-89.	31 of 28-3-89.	25-3-89.	Final.
		23	Ugar, Unsari	„	14-3-89.	32 of 6-5-89.	1-5-89.	Final.
	(Pargana Sironj)	24	Bari, Unsari	„	14-3-89.	33 of 6-5-89.	1-5-89.	Final.
		25	Gogra, Azimnagar	Panchayat	25-3-89.	34 of 6-5-89.	1-5-89.	Final.
		26	Bari, Tonkheri	Amicably	27-3-89.	35 of 6-5-89.	1-5-89.	Final.
		27	Bari, Berkhera	„	27-3-89.	36 of 6-5-89.	1-5-89.	Final.

W. M. CUBITT, *Lieut., B.S.C.*

APPENDIX "B."

Statement showing the Construction of Pillars during 1888-89.

Name of State.	Number of Pillars erected.	Remarks.
Gwalior	176	
Indore	27	
Khilchipur	49	
Sarangpur Dewas, Junior Branch	5	
Do. do., Senior Branch	6	
Rajgarh	99	
Narsingarh	36½	
Suthalia	19	
Agra Berkhera	82	
Basoda	91½	
Kurwai	25	
Mohamadgarh	15½	
Jhalawar	11½	

W. M. CUBITT, *Lieut., B.S.C.*

Indore Division.

Statement showing the Work done during the year 1888-89 on the Roads in the Bhopal Agency.

Name of Work.	Outlay in 1888-89.	Brief history of work.
	₹	
Constructing Biaora-Rajgarh Road.	2,960	The 15th mile has had the third coat properly consolidated, and the Niwaz river causeway has been extended on the east approach.
Paved approaches to Lotia Bridge in 71st mile, Dewas-Bhopal Road.	6,996	This work was commenced in April 1888 and finished in June. Owing to the black soil not having been removed from below the pavement in the first 60 feet or so of the east approach, the joints of the pavement have opened out at this end and a vertical crack has appeared in the south-east wing wall; the general stability of the work does not however appear much affected.
Metal collection for special repairs to Dewas-Bhopal Road (Bhopal Section).	1,642	This road has been made over to the Bhopal State.
Special repairs to bridges and culverts on Dewas-Bhopal Road, Bhopal Section.	234	This road has been made over to the Bhopal State.
Constructing an Inspection Bungalow and out-houses at Narsingarh.	862	This work was sanctioned towards the close of 1888, and a site for the work was fixed by the Superintending Engineer in February 1889.

Sehore;
The 29th June 1889.

F. M. SCOTT,
Executive Engineer, Indore Division.

Translation of the Annual Administration Report of the Bhopal State for the year 1888-89.

Land Settlement.

The area of this State, according to the compass survey, is 6,764 square miles, and the population is 889,770 souls, being an average distribution of 131·6 souls per square mile. This scantiness of population is attributable partly to the hilly nature of the country and partly to the fact that the land settlement has, from olden times, been placed in the hands of contractors who have always unjustly oppressed the cultivating classes.

These contractors consist for the most part of State servants, or their relations, or those bearing fictitious names. Some of the contractors are bankers residing at Jabalpur, or other towns in British territory, while some belong to foreign territories, such as Seronj, &c. These have established banking firms in Bhopal as well as in district towns, where they serve the Government as petty treasurers. Some of these contractors are also mahajans of Bhopal.

There is no proprietary right observed in Bhopal territory, nor does there exist any right of property between the Durbar and the cultivators.

If the land settlement were made here on the same system as in Berar and Madras, it is believed that a considerable amount of land, which is at present lying waste, would be brought under cultivation.

With this object in view, I have, with Her Highness's permission, directed the Settlement Officer to proceed to the four parganas and prepare separate pattas according to the nature of land possessed by each cultivator, and to ask the cultivators to execute an acceptance of these of their own free will. The Settlement Officer is to explain to the people that no ejection or additional assessment will be made except by a competent Court, and that according to the Settlement Laws, which are about to be introduced, their rights will be considered and guarded in every possible way.

Another and stronger reason of disturbance is that during the last settlement, in spite of the prismatic compass survey, no rent rate whatever was fixed, field by field, according to the class of land possessed by each cultivator, nor was the land correctly assessed. No statement of assessment, either from Colonel Ward's time, or prior to it, is forthcoming among the records of the office, from which can be seen the amount of rent against each name. There is a column in the statement for the amount of rent to be filled in, but this has been left blank, and thus a most important point has been overlooked. This information can only be obtained from the village Patwaris, but unfortunately these men do not submit the annual rent rolls regularly, but when they are hard pressed, they submit fictitious papers prepared at the dictation of the contractors.

A great difficulty is experienced in settling cases that arise between the contractors and the cultivators regarding payment of land rent, inasmuch as there is no law in existence for guidance. I have observed in certain cases that the decisions are merely arbitrary ones.

In the absence of a classification of the soils of each field and the corresponding rent thereon, the complainants only lay down in their plaints the area in bighas and the amount of rent, which latter is only an imaginary item. This makes the case a very intricate one to decide unless enquiries are made on the spot. In that case even the settlement can hardly be said to be satisfactory, for, in the absence of previous rent rolls, the Judge has recourse to oral evidence, which is not always satisfactory, and decides the case on its merits. I remember once deputing an official to decide a dispute on the spot, in which the contractor claimed payment of arrears of rent amounting to R362-5-6. The result of the enquiry showed that the contractor had already realized from the cultivator R2,325 over and above his due.

On the expiry of the 15 years' settlement made by plane table survey, a 20-years' settlement was made, and the survey was made by prismatic compass. In certain parganas the term of the 20-years' settlement had expired, and Colonel Ward appointed the following staff to make a new settlement :—

	R
Munshi Wasiat Ali, Settlement Officer	@ 350
Malik Gulam Husen, Asstt. do.	@ 175
Farzand Ali, Peshdast	@ 50
Alimula ,,	@ 35

Besides these there were 120 clerks. The total monthly pay of the whole staff amounted to R2,277.

On examining their work, which was laid before me for fixing the assessment, I found that the whole establishment had been employed for nothing. They had prepared no rent rolls, but what they had prepared was a paper in which the area of land is entered against each cultivator with no rent whatever. With such imperfect data on hand I was unable to fix any assessment. There was no paper forthcoming in the office which could give the required information. I therefore directed the Settlement Officer to reduce temporarily the establishment as much as possible, keeping as many hands as were absolutely necessary, and to proceed on tour in the district for the purpose of preparing such papers as would give me data, during the coming rains, on which to fix the assessments.

The Settlement Officer was furnished with the statements to work upon, samples of which are attached to this report. These statements are similar to those used in British territory for fixing or modifying assessments, and without these no officer can do his work.

The following was the reduction made in the Settlement Staff :—

Number reduced	85
Salary per mensem	₹1,219

Munshi Fasihudin Ahmad, Superintendent of the Basti Settlement Office, who was recommended to me by Mr. Hooper, has been appointed Revenue Settlement Officer of Bhopal on a monthly salary of ₹250, and the undermentioned three assistants have been placed at his disposal :—

Azam Ali	@ Govt. ₹	50
Farzand Ali	@ B. „	50
Alimula	@ B. „	50

The total number of hands now employed in the Settlement Department is 35, and their monthly aggregate salary is ₹898.

The following table will show the amendment made in the assessment, and the remissions effected in the arrears of land rent by Colonel Ward :—

No. of villages affected.	Amended assessment.	Arrears remitted.
	₹	₹ a. p.
245	2,72,256	8,33,373 3 9

By this arrangement the contractors only have benefited, and not the poor cultivators. If these reductions and remissions had been based on a thorough examination of the rent roll and rent rate of cultivators, and had been made in proportion to the amount reduced or remitted, in the case of each cultivator, the benefit would certainly have extended to the cultivators, but now it would require very great labour and expense to attempt to distribute the benefits of these reductions and remissions amongst the cultivators. It has been found from cursory enquiries made by the Nazims and the Tahsildars in certain villages that some of the Mustajirs, who received the benefit of reductions and remissions by representing their rent dues as being in arrears had actually previously collected those dues. These remissions and reductions have been made in some villages at the request of the Mustajirs, while in some they have been made without any application whatever. The Bhopal State has suffered a considerable loss from these proceedings. Her Highness, however, is prepared to submit to this loss, if some remedy can be found for the cultivators. Some of the well-behaved Mustajirs, who had no arrears to pay, came up to me and said that if they knew beforehand that the defaulting Mustajirs would be rewarded by remissions and reductions in proportion to the arrears due from them, they would also have joined them.

The reason why the Mustajirs fell into arrears in this State was that, in accordance with the custom of the State, villages had been farmed to them without requiring them to furnish security of any sort.

With the sanction of Her Highness, I have made it a rule that no village is to be farmed in future till sufficient security has been furnished by the Mustajir, and as there is generally very little immovable property in the possession of Mustajirs, the security should be taken in shape of either Promissory Notes or cash. In the latter case the money will be invested in Government paper, and the interest given to the Mustajir. The value of the security in every case will be such as to cover the revenue demand for one year. This arrangement will prevent Mustajirs falling into arrears.

Forests.

When I first arrived in Bhopal, I found people generally complaining about the Forest Rules in Bhopal, and, on enquiry, I learned that their complaints were true, as the rules did not agree with those in force in British or in Native territories. My personal opinion was that the Forest Rules, introduced by Colonel Ward, would with slight modifications do very well and would prove beneficial to the State, and add to the public convenience, but Her Highness the Begum did not like such restrictions being imposed on her subjects, so I have compiled new rules in supersession of the old ones. The benefit of these rules will extend, not only to the Bhopal subjects, but, in certain cases, to the residents of the Hoshangabad District. The poor will have an opportunity of getting any amount of fuel wood for mere labour, and they may sell it. The people of the Sehore Civil Station have been placed on a par with Bhopal subjects.

If the Bhopal Forests were preserved like those of the Central Provinces, it is very probable that the miscellaneous receipts would equal, or, in some cases exceed, the land revenue of the parganas in which the forests are to be found, but our generous Ruler does not approve of the scheme being put in force.

Sayar.

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	₹	₹ a. p.
1887-88	5,00,000	47,953 10 0
1888-89	4,55,522	47,953-10 0

From the above it will be seen that the Sayar receipts suffered greatly this year. Serious charges were brought against the motamim of that department for which he is now under trial.

Criminal Justice.

Number of cases disposed of	14,063
Do. pending	746

The following arrangements have been effected in this Department during my incumbency with a view to suppress dacoity and to prevent commission of other serious crimes.

1. Nineteen chaukis have been established on the frontier, and a few chaukis transferred from within the State to the borders.

2. Four patrolling Police Inspectors have been appointed.

3. One hundred and ninety new Sipahis have been added to the Police Force, and the Military Force has been ordered to render assistance to the Police when necessary.

4. The following registers have been ordered to be kept:—

(*a*) Register of professional criminals.

(*b*) A register of those previously convicted.

(*c*) A register of suspicious and notorious characters, including those who have no ostensible means of livelihood.

(*d*) Registered offenders of foreign territories.

(*e*) Registered offenders of this State.

5. Jagirdars and Mustajirs have been ordered to execute bonds to prevent commission of serious crime, such as dacoity, &c., to report offences and to give information of any changes in the whereabouts of bad characters.

Rules have been introduced for guidance.

Eight Honorary Magistrates have been appointed in the city with a view to their disposing of cases of smaller importance, and thereby giving sufficient time to the City Magistrates to decide larger cases, and also that the people of Bhopal should be induced to learn the work, and thus that State employment might be given to the youths of noble families after they had qualified themselves for office.

Mukhtars and Vakils were formerly not allowed to plead in behalf of the accused in criminal cases: the rule was unjust, so I ordered it to be discontinued. I found the jail arrangements to be good and not standing in need of any immediate change. Improvements will be effected gradually.

Civil Justice.

Number of suits disposed of	13,623
Do. pending	4,409

A few changes effected by me in this Department are given below :—

1. Eight Honorary Munsifs have been appointed for the city so as to settle petty suits. Their acquaintance with the customs of the city and the people, as well as their long experience, prove advantageous in disposing of cases in which loans have been contracted by parties without executing bonds.

2. I have introduced a new system of panchayat for settling petty civil suits in the district. A respectable man will be selected from each village, and nine such men will form a Bench of Panches for those nine villages, one of them being a Sar-panch. This Bench of Panches will be authorized to settle suits up to the value of ₹50, and their decisions will be final. In this way the people in the mafassal will get cheap and easy justice.

Each of the four Nazims is authorized to settle suits up to the value of ₹1,000, and each Tehsildar to ₹200. These officials possess little knowledge of law; my proposal that these officials should be required to undergo an examination has been sanctioned by Her Highness. I have also ordered that mukhtars and vakils should be examined in the law in force in the State, and that none should be permitted to practise who have not passed such an examination. This will remove the great inconvenience hitherto felt by the State Courts as well as the litigant parties. The Civil Procedure Code called the Tanzimat-i-Shahjehani is quite sufficient to meet the present requirements of the State.

Public Works.

The sanitary arrangements for the City of Bhopal and the arrangements for lighting and supplying water are deserving of praise. These are all under an European officer (Mr. Cook). All the expenses on these accounts are generously borne by Her Highness the Begum herself, without subjecting the people to any tax whatever. This dispenses with the services of a Municipal Committee.

There are also the following metalled roads in the mafassal :—

1. From Bhopal to Sehore and thence to Ashta.
2. From Bhopal to Hoshangabad.
3. From Sehore to the Parbati near Narsingarh.

In addition to the metalled roads already existing, I have, with Her Highness's sanction, ordered two others to be constructed, the estimates for which are being prepared by Mr. Cook, the State Engineer.

One of these roads will run from Daranpur to Raisen, and the Railway officials have promised to place a railway station at Daranpur.

Another road will run from Bhopal *viâ* Doraha to Shampur.

These roads will greatly contribute to the increase of trade with the neighbouring States, such as Narsingarh, Rajgarh, Gwalior Districts, Seronj, Saugor, &c.

The Bhopal State Railway has brought in no receipts up to this time. The accounts for 1887-88 showed a deficit of ₹14,000, but as the line has now opened as far to Cawnpore and to Agra, it is hoped that the State will derive some profit.

The Sulimani School, in which English is taught, is not what it should be. It is necessary that there should be a High School here teaching up to the Entrance class. It is a matter of regret that, owing to press of more important work, I have been unable to improve the condition of the school by reorganization.

The following is the substance of the Head Master's report for 1888-89 regarding the working of the school.

The number on the roll is 97 boys, and the average daily attendance is 74. They are distributed as under :—

Mahomedans	32
Kayasths	29
Christians	2
Brahman and others	34
TOTAL	97

English to the Middle Class Standard is taught. Five boys went to Hoshangabad for the Middle Class Examination, but the result is not known as yet. If the Bhopal State wishes that the school should improve and become equal to a High School, a few more competent teachers should be added to the staff, which consists mostly of masters who have passed only the Middle School Examination.

There are five classes in the school, the highest being the middle school class. The following table will show the present staff with salaries, &c.:—

Name.	Passed in what Standard.	Pay.
		R
Naoroji, Head Master	B. A. of the Calcutta University	100
Syed Ahmed		25
Zahurudin	M. S. Class	15
Basdeo Sahai	Do.	15
Mohamad Askari, Muhafez Daftar Daftar		15
Manmohan Lal		15
Phul Chand, Assistant Muhafez Daftar		4
Abdula Khan, Farrash		4
Bahnukand, Chaprasi		4
TOTAL		197

The work of the Arabic and Persian teachers supervised by Moulvi Mahomed Bashir is satisfactory.

Medical.

The hospital, which is under Khushaldas Joshi, Assistant Civil Surgeon, is well conducted. He is a competent, hard working, and willing officer. The jail has also been placed under his charge. I have seen his work only during the past three months, and have found that the patients under his treatment, and other persons concerned, are grateful to him.

The following is an extract from the Annual Report on the Dispensaries by the Agency Surgeon:—

The Prince of Waless' Hospital, under the charge of the Assistant Surgeon, Khushaldas Joshi, continues to have very fair success, and the three dispensaries in the State are also doing good work * * * * * * * *

The grand total of patients treated for all diseases exceeds that of the preceding year by close upon 9,000.

* * * * * * * *

Thirty-three vaccinators were employed for six months during the year, and the total number of operations performed by them was 44,127, of which 35,918 were reported as successful, 5,473 as unsuccessful, and 2,736 as doubtful or unknown.

The number of operations is greater than in the preceding year by 3,151, and the percentage of successful cases is also higher, being 82 against 76.

The vaccinators were examined before they were sent out in the district.

The work is inspected by Assistant Surgeon Khushaldas Joshi and myself when on tour, and a Native Superintendent is employed to travel about the districts, and report on the work of the different vaccinators.

In the City of Bhopal and in every tehsil there are native physicians appointed by the State for treating the people, and the State incurs large expenditure in keeping up this establishment.

The following is an extract from the report of Hakim Muizuddin, who is the head of native physicians:—

Patients treated	15,960
Recovered	15,255
Died	188
Under treatment	528
Cost of medicine	R1,381-1-3
Pay of establishment	R1,592-0-0

The total hospital expenditure per annum is R20,966.

A female hospital, under the auspices of Lady Dufferin, was opened by Her Highness the Begum, and for some time it remained under the superintendence of Miss Stewart; but since her departure no other lady has been found to fill her place. The subject is under consideration.

Excise.

There has been an increase in the receipts on account of excise this year.

	R
In 1887-88	26,000
In 1888-89	30,000

A contract for a small annual sum of R25 has been given for selling spirituous liquors in the refreshment room at the Bhopal railway Station. The contractor has no authority to sell the liquor beyond the limits of the Indian Midland Railway. This cannot affect the receipts of the city contractor. There has been a little falling-off in the receipts in the mafassal on account of excise.

Stamps.

The receipts on account of stamps are very meagre; the Department requires much revision.

	R	a.	p.
Receipts for 1887-88	30,000	0	0
Do. 1888-89	49,716	10	0

No stamp is attached to hundis in this State; the consequence is that when such hundis go to British districts, the holder has to pay some fine. This can only be remedied by either introducing the British stamp in this State, or with the sanction of the British Government, using a new State stamp for the purpose.

Mint.

The Mint arrangements are bad, and the constant fluctuation in the value of the Bhopal Rupee with respect to the Government Rupee subjects the Bhopal people and merchants to great loss.

Registration.

The Registration business is conducted in this State in a better way than it is in British districts, for here no document is registered till after the issue of a general notice to the people, and till all the objections that may be made regarding the subject-matter of the document have been heard and duly disposed of.

Military.

The organization of the army is good. The artillery, like the British Artillery, is in every way complete.

Mohamad Hasan Khan, Mir Bakhshi, is the General Commanding. His Assistant is a willing officer and is acquainted with his work.

The force was inspected this year by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and so I need not dwell longer on this subject. Her Highness is desirous that her forces should remain in such a state of fitness as to be utilized by the British Government when necessary.

Changes involved by arrival of a new Minister.

I took over charge of the Minister's office on the 26th December 1888. At the same time I found that Israr Husen Khan, Muntazim Police, and Banki Behari Lal, Head Clerk, had tendered their resignations and were about to go away along with Colonel Ward. I then learnt that some more officials had submitted their resignations, some had applied for leave, and the remainder were also thinking of doing the same. I tried my best to keep them in the State service, but when I found that they did their work reluctantly and badly, I was obliged to permit the following officials to leave the service:—

(1) Munshi Wasiat Ali, Muhtamim Bandobast.
(2) Malik Gulam Husen, Assistant Bandobast.
(3) Mohamad Husen, Nazim Junub.
(4) Mahfuzul Bari-Sadrul, Muham, Faujdari.
(5) Fakir Burhanudin, Naib Wazir Mal.

I was sorry to lose Mohamad Husen as he was an able official, and in consequence of the departure of these officials, I had great difficulty in conducting business. I put Jadu Rai, an old official of the State, and who was an Assistant in the Revenue Department, in the place of Altaf Husen, and appointed Kazi Nurudin Ali Khan, a pensioned Deputy Collector, in place of Jadu Rai.

Munshi Maksud Ali Khan, Naib Wazir, Dewani and Faujdari, all of a sudden presented his resignation on the ground of ill-health. In his place I temporarily put Abdul Ali Khan, an Assistant in the Mal Department, till such time as I should be able to secure the services of a competent person, and Abdul Ali's place was filled by Kazi Saidudin Khan. As Sayad Fakir Burhanudin also submitted his resignation, I was obliged to make the Kazi take over charge of

this post also. I am very much obliged to the Kazi Saheb, who has been conducting the duties of three different offices with great promptness and vigour. In fact I received great assistance from this hard-working, able, and experienced official.

Revenue cases disposed of	13,623
Do. pending	4,807

I have got a good Settlement Officer in the person of Munshi Fasihudin, late Superintendent of Settlement in the Basti District. This official was strongly recommended to me by Mr. Hooper, Settlement Officer of the district.

In the place of Mahfuzul Bari Sadr ul Maham, Faujdari, I have put Sayed Inayut Husen, an old official of the State, whose post has been filled up by Mohamad Ishak, an old Tehsildar. In the place of Mohamad Husen, Nazim, resigned, I have appointed tentatively Mohamad Ali, an old Tehsildar.

I am very thankful to Her Highness the Begum, who herself does a great deal of work with experience and discretion. She permits me to see her thrice in a week, on which occasions I explain everything direct to her and receive her instructions. She never allows any other man to interfere with my work. She feels great interest in the well-being of her people. She has established schools in every tehsil where Hindi, Urdu, Persian and Arabic are taught, and has provided every tehsil with a physician and a vaccinator. She has also opened schools in the city for the general public. Her Highness spends a great deal of money in the sanitation of the city, as also in keeping the roads in order. All this expenditure is disbursed from the State Treasury, and no tax whatever is imposed upon the people for the purpose.

The water-works were started by Her late Highness the Kudsia Begum, but they were completed and greatly improved by Her Highness the Shahjehan Begum.

Large sums of money have been laid out in the construction of roads and bridges in the district, and the State has borne considerable loss by remitting certain duties and taxes.

For the convenience of the people, a railway has been constructed between Hoshangabad and Bhopal at a cost of 50 lakhs, and Her Highness has been pleased to give land and other necessary aid for the construction of the Indian Midland Railway in her territory.

Sample Forms relating to the Settlement Department—Assessment of Village , Pargana Tahsil , Zilla , for the year .

Serial Number.	Name of Cultivator with parentage, &c.	Name of Sub-tenant with parentage, &c.	Number of Field.	Name of Field.	Amount of land according to class.	Duration of possession of land.	Rent.			Remarks.
							Net Revenue.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	

Statement of Khasra with the Amount of Assessment of Village , Pargana
Tahsil , Zilla

Number of Khasra.	Register of Assessment.	Number of Khasra.	Register of Assessment.	Number of Khasra.	Register of Assessment.	Number of Khasra.	Register of Assessment.	Number of Khasra.	Register of Assessment.	Number of Khasra.	Register of Assessment.	

Statement showing different Articles grown during the year on certain areas.

Crop.	Name of article.	Area.		
Kharif.	Dhan.			
	Kodon, Kutki.			
	Rameli.			
	Till.			
	Jwar, Makka.			
	Arhar.			
	Kapas.			
	Esculent vegetables.			
	Other esculent articles.			
	Naishakar Nagar.			
	Ditto Chahi.			
	Mung.			
	Non-esculent vegetables.			
	Other non-esculent articles.			
	Mungphali.			
	Total of the Kharif Crops.			
Rabi.	Wheat.			
	Alsi.			
	Barra.			
	Chana Khalis and Milwan.			
	Kora Batta.			
	Aloo.			
	Masur.			
	Esculent vegetables.			
	Other esculent articles.			
	Opium.			
	Tobacco.			
	Mustard, &c.			
	Non-esculent vegetables.			
	Other non-esculent articles.			
	Total of Rabi Crops.			
	Total Area.			
	Total Area of articles classified.			
	Area of Land yielding two crops in a year.			

Class of Land.

Classification.	Irrigated.			Non-irrigated.			Total.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Gatta yielding two crops.	Garden.	Dependent on rain.	
Kalmat, 1st class .							
Do. 2nd „ .							
Do. 3rd „ .							
Moran, 1st „ .							
Do. 2nd „ .							
Do. 3rd „ .							
Kabar, 1st „ .							
Do. 2nd „ .							
Do 3rd „ .							
Bhawar, 1st „ .							
Do. 2nd „ .							
Do. 3rd „ .							
Siyai, 1st „ .							
Do. 2nd „ .							
Do. 3rd „ .							

Statement showing Past Assessment.

Number.	Name of Settlement with Dates.	Assessment.	Remarks.

Statement showing the State of a Village.

Masonry Wells.		Kacha Wells.	Ori Tank, Brook.	Area irrigated.	Depth of Water.	Number of Ploughs.	Bullocks for Ploughs.	Cattle.	Sheep, Goat.	Mare.	Population.
Old.	New.										

Statement of Assessment of Village , Pargana , Zilla , for the year

Period.	Total Area.	LAND FREE OF ASSESSMENT.					LAND UNDER ASSESSMENT.												Total Area under Cultivation.	Rate per Bigha.	Remarks.
		Free of Rent.	Enclosure to a House, Cemetery.	Habitation.	Unculturable Land.	Total.	Garden.	Barren Land.			Culturable.			Under Cultivation.							
								Pasture.	Land covered with wood.	Jungle.	Old.	New.	Total.	Irrigated.			Non-irrigated.				
										Hilly Tract. Plain.				1st class Pat.	2nd class Well.	3rd class Ori.	Total.	Gatta yielding two Crops.	Haran.	Total.	

Translation of the Annual Administration Report of the Narsingarh State for the year 1888-89.

1. The enclosures of this Report exhibit the subjoined result regarding the income and expenditure of the State during the year under review :—

	R	a.	p.
Revenue with arrears	4,34,327	6	5
Expenditure	3,85,370	15	6

The item of expenditure includes R41,103 paid to liquidate the State debts.

2. A statement of the amount of debts paid by the State during the past three years has already been submitted to the Agency Office: it shows that R 1,27,768-7-9 is still due. His Highness the Raja is trying to clear off this debt as soon as possible.

3. The outturn of the kharif crop this year was good, but the rabi crop, owing to insufficient fall of rain, was far below the average. The opium produce was also below the average.

4. No epidemic cholera visited the districts during the year, but fever and pneumonia were prevalent.

5. The prices of food-grains were moderate during the year under review.

6. The boundary disputes, which had long existed between Rajgarh and Narsingarh, have come to an end, except four or five, which, by the Political Agent's kind attention, will soon be settled.

7. The advice, which Lieutenant-Colonel H. Wylie., C.S.I., gave to His Highness while he visited Narsingarh during the last tour, proved beneficial to the administration of the State.

8. In accordance with the instructions received from the Agency Office as well as from the Superintendent of Moghias, efforts are being made to settle down, in one place, the Bagri, and other criminal tribes. They are properly supervised and supplied with farm implements taccavi, &c.

9. To carry out the Central India Agency instructions regarding the mutual surrender of criminals by the Native States in Central India, a Girai official, with a suitable party of horse and foot, has been appointed.

10. The following statement will show the number of criminal cases, including cattle thefts that have been disposed of during the year under report:—

Instituted		1,047
Disposed of		948
Number of persons concerned		1,729
Number of persons acquitted		573
Number of persons escaped		6
Number of persons punished as under		982
Imprisoned	61	
Fined	769	
Whipped	56	
Imprisoned and fined	44	
Imprisoned and whipped	16	
Fned and whipped	10	
Imprisoned, fined and whipped	7	
Bound over to keep the peace	19	
Pending at the end of year with 168 persons concerned		99

Out of the number of cases instituted, 3 cases and 5 persons were made over to the Agency Office for disposal.

11. The number of civil suits instituted during the year was 238, of the aggregate value of R10,146: the number disposed of was 181, and the number pending at the end of the year was 47.

12. The number of miscellaneous cases instituted during the year, together with those pending at the end of the past year, was 1,126 : out of this number, 922 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 204 on hand.

13. The number of Revenue cases, together with those pending at the close of the past year, was 344: out of this, 247 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 97.

14. Proceedings of Police:—

The number of cases reported	615
Ditto ditto detected	334
Ditto ditto not detected	281
Ditto persons arrested	566
Ditto cases disposed of	273
Ditto persons concerned	454
Ditto ditto punished	290
Ditto ditto acquitted	157
Ditto ditto died and escaped	7

The number of cases pending at the end of the year was 71, with 112 persons concerned.

	₹	a.	p.
Value of property stolen	33,028	14	6
Ditto recovered	9,732	4	0

True Translation.

G. R. PEART, *Lieut-Colonel,*
In charge, Bhopal Agency.

Abstract Statement of Income of the Narsingarh State for the year ending 31st March 1889.

No.	Particulars.	Amount. ₹	a.	p.	Remarks.
1	Last year's arrears	9,106	12	3	
2	Current year's revenue	3,59,658	3	6	
3	Customs receipts	18,991	9	11	
4	Miscellaneous receipts	4,705	1	9	
5	Turkana from Jagirdars	10,296	6	3	
6	Sarangpur Tanka	5,102	11	6	
7	Shujalpur do.	1,229	4	0	
8	Muskrat receipts	2,418	0	9	
9	Fines, talbana, fees, &c.	3,516	2	9	
10	Interest	5,854	8	3	
11	Exchange	2,104	14	6	
12	Debts recovered	2,063	1	0	
13	Cash balance in Treasury	9,280	10	0	
	Total	4,34,327	6	5	

True Translation.

G. R. PEART, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
In charge, Bhopal Agency.

Statement of Expenditure of the Narsingarh State for the year ending 31st March 1889.

No.	Particulars.	Amount. ₹	a.	p.	Remarks.
1	Pay of State servants	1,09,520	8	6	
2	Filkhana (elephants)	5,175	6	9	
3	Stable (horses)	16,208	4	1	
4	Goshala (cows)	2,414	15	9	
5	Fodder	2,500	0	0	
6	Shutarkhana (camels)	374	12	3	
7	Guests	2,459	1	9	
8	Deorhi (seraglio)	29,495	0	9	
9	Charities	5,448	8	3	
10	Temples	714	11	9	
11	Rewards, &c.	5,131	15	3	
12	Public Works	7,080	15	6	
13	Festivals	2,756	15	0	
14	Sayer stationery, &c.	1,010	12	10	
15	Pocket expenses	19,174	13	6	
16	His Highness's travelling expenses	5,128	12	0	
17	Travelling allowance to officials	467	7	3	
18	Repairs to furniture	1,268	2	0	
19	Miscellaneous purchases	13,999	7	0	
20	The Indore tribute	99,395	11	0	
21	Contingencies (State)	2,071	7	9	
22	Do. (Teshil)	3,221	3	6	
23	Sanitation, Dispensary, &c.	2,520	2	9	
24	Education	2,324	0	0	
25	Jail, diet of witnesses, &c.	3,534	9	10	
26	Farm implements	770	0	0	
27	Payment of old debts	41,203	2	6	
	Total	3,85,370	15	6	

True Translation,

G. R. PEART, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
In charge, Bhopal Agency.

Translation of the Administration Report of the Maksudangarh State under the Bhopal Agency for the year 1888-89, dated Maksudangarh, the 18th April 1889.

The papers relating to the income and the expenditure of the State exhibit the subjoined results:—

	R	a.	p.
Income	32,379	3	8
Expenditure	31,916	2	9
Balance	463	0	11

Under head Expenditure is included the amount paid to liquidate the State debts.

2. The civil, criminal, and miscellaneous registers show the following entries made to the end of March 1889:—

Receipts	3,618
Reports	132
Parwanas	93
Orders	91
Letters	192
Cheques	771

3. Seventy-six criminal cases, including cattle theft, were registered during the year under review.

The number of persons arrested was 138. Out of these one person and one case were transferred to the Political Agent's Court at Sehore for final disposal. One accused person was made over to the Political Assistant, Goona, two to the Rajgarh authorities at Biaora, and one to Seronj. The remaining accused persons were disposed of by the State as under—

Imprisoned	15
Fined	58
Imprisoned and fined	8
Whipped	1
Acquitted	51

4. The following table will show the state of civil justice:—

Number of suits instituted during the year	58
Last year's balance	2
TOTAL	60
Disposed of	57
Balance on hand	3

The value of the newly-instituted suits was R1,396-12-0. Besides this, 280 miscellaneous cases were disposed of during the year under report.

5. The average price of food-grains was as under. The measure of weight used was the Government seer, and the current coin was the Bhopal Rupee.

	Srs.	Ch.
Wheat per Bhopal Rupee	16	15
Gram	18	10
Jowar	16	15½
Macca	17	8½

Twenty-one manis and 4 sais of food-grains were imported into the State from foreign territories, while 40 manis and 16½ sais were exported during the year under review. Excessive and untimely rain injured the kharif as well as the rabi crops, but the former on a larger scale.

6. Five or six wells were sunk during the year in Maksudangarh town as well as in the district.

7. During the months of July and August people complained generally of fever, cough, and diarrhœa, while the cattle suffered from foot disease.

8. The Jagirdars of Shahpur, Barkheri, Hatni, and Nawari, under the State of Maksudangarh, died during the year; their jagir villages have therefore been resumed in accordance with the State Rules. Enquiry is being made regarding the heirs of the deceased.

9. The Rani Puwarji, who went to Agra Barkhera to visit her relations, returned to Maksudangarh, while the Rani Kachwaiji went to Gopalpur to see her maternal relations.

10. Many dacoities were committed during the year in the districts of Seronj, Garha, Raghogarh and Aron of Gwalior and Bhopal which surrounded the State of Maksudangarh. These decoities occurred within a radius of 7 kos from the capital town of Maksudangarh.

11. This State is bounded on all sides by the States of Narsingarh, Rajgarh, Garha, Bhopal, and Seronj. It is a hilly tract of land covered with dense underwood.

12. The Political authorities finding the administration of the State neglected by the Chief, appointed, in 1880, Pandit Beni Pershad to superintend the affairs of the State. During the three years he was Superintendent he tried to restore order in the State, but owing to opposition from selfish persons, he could not satisfactorily do it. At last, on the 29th March 1883, I was appointed to succeed him.

13. The State debts having been cleared off during this year, suitable additions were made, by the Political Agent's instructions, to the allowances hitherto enjoyed by the Raja, the Rani, and their attendants.

The pay of the Sowars and Sipahis has also been increased.

14. The erection of the Jail building, and the house for the Raja, which was sanctioned last year, is now in hand.

15. Some necessary repairs have been executed to the old fortress, which has long been out of repair.

16. Houses of shopkeepers and other residents of the town are under construction; arrangements have been made to repair the roads and plant trees on either side of them.

17. In January 1889, when the Political Agent, during his annual tour, visited Maksudangarh, he inspected the Bagris settled in the State. These men are 56 in number, excluding children, as shown below:—

Cultivators	20
Cultivators and Chowkidars	15
Chowkidar	1
Labourers	5
Absconded	15

The land under cultivation by these Bagris is 228 bighas. These men live in different villages of the State.

The Political Agent was pleased to direct that all these men should be settled in one place and supervised by 4 Sipahis under a Munsarim, and that land should be given them for cultivation under the following terms: cultivated land should be given them on half assessment for a term of four years, after that full assessment should be charged.

Arable land should be given them free of rent for four years, half rent to be levied for the fifth and the sixth year, full rent for the seventh and the succeeding years.

Taccavi advances should be made them for the purchase of food and seed grain, bullocks, and farming implements. These advances to be recovered from the Bagris in a befitting manner.

Steps are being taken to carry out the above instructions.

True Translation.

H. WYLIE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent in Bhopal.

APPENDIX D.

No. 686, dated Baghelkhand Agency, Sutna, 21st June 1889.

From—Major DONALD ROBERTSON, Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Indore.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Baghelkhand Agency and the Rewah State for the year 1888-89.

Officers.

1. Major D. W. K. Barr held charge of the office of Political Agent and Superintendent of Rewah from the 1st April to 14th December 1888, when I relieved him.

Surgeon-Major S. J. Goldsmith held charge of the office of Agency Surgeon and Tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah from 1st April to 25th September 1888, when he was compelled by ill-health to take three months' privilege leave. The appointment was vacant until the 25th October, when Surgeon A. W. D. Leahy was appointed to officiate.

Surgeon-Major S. J. Goldsmith returned from leave on the 25th December 1888, but on the 3rd March was again obliged to take leave and left for Bombay *en route* for England. He was relieved by Surgeon G. H. D. Gimlette, M.D., who did not, however, take charge until the 16th March 1889.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Season and Crops.

2. The rain, gauged at Sutna, was 54 inches and 54 cents as compared with 45 inches and 67 cents in 1887-88. The fall, though sufficient in quantity, was so unevenly distributed that whilst the kharif crop suffered from excessive moisture, the rabi cultivation was restricted and retarded by extreme dryness. A too bountiful fall at first swamped the rain crops, and the sudden cessation of the rain in September left no moisture for rabi sowings, which were consequently restricted to low-lying lands, and those artificially protected. In some places there was a deficiency of nearly 50 per cent. in the extent of the rabi-cropped area, and, as late as the 15th January, doubts were entertained whether the standing crop could be brought to maturity owing to the generally prevailing dryness. A timely fall of rain in January, to some extent, relieved these apprehensions, though the advantage thus secured was partially at least discounted by rain and hail which fell in March and damaged the standing crops. It is not surprising that, under the circumstances to which I have alluded, both the kharif and rabi crops gave worse than average yields. Prices were fortunately easy, and there was no actual distress, though some of the poorer classes migrated, as they often do, in Baghelkhand to obtain work elsewhere.

Public Health.

3. Fever was prevalent throughout the district in September and October; and there were a few cases of cholera and small-pox in the Sohawal State.

Public Order and Tranquillity.

4. The bulk of crime in the States of this Agency is very small. In February, a case of robbery on the mail cart passing between Rewah and Sutna occurred at Gahra Nala on the Sutna-Bela road in the Rewah State, 2 miles from Sutna. The dacoits were "Kunjurs" armed with "lathis," who had been loafing in the neighbourhood for some time and were easily traced by the Rewah Police. The driver was wounded and all the passengers were deprived of their property, amounting to about ₹1,000. Seven persons were arrested and punished, though one of the culprits, who is said to be in possession of the booty, is still at large. The attack was evidently directed against the property of the passengers and not against the Government mails, the contents of which were almost entirely respected.

Political Agent's Tour.

5. In December Major Barr accompanied the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces from Kutni to the Umaria Coal-fields where arrangements were made for the better sanitation of the village of Umaria, adjoining the coal estate. I visited Umaria in January and March in order to give effect to the arrangement made by Major Barr on the above occasion, and paid passing visits to Maihar and Uchara in January, and Nagod in February.

Native States.

Nagod.

6. My predecessor's views regarding the administration of this State have been communicated to the Agent to the Governor-General. Since my arrival nothing special has occurred; the Raja is reported to be inaccessible and to take little or no interest in his State, and I am aware that he is not on friendly terms with his Thakurs. There is, however, a marked absence of complaints, and, so long as this continues, I conceive that it is no portion of my duty to interfere except by friendly advice as occasions offer.

Maihar.

7. I hear nothing regarding the administration of this small State, but the Raja is an enlightened Chief, and my relations with him have always been of a cordial character.

Sohawal.

8. The old standing feud between the Durbar and the Jagirdar of Raigaon is as keen and bitter as ever, and I see no prospect of any improvement.

Kothi.

9. I have nothing to record regarding Kothi.

Judicial.

Criminal Justice.

10. The statement in the margin shows the number and nature of criminal cases disposed of. Four cases were tried involving 8 persons, as against 3 involving 3 persons in the preceding year. The average duration of cases was 7 days. The punishment of whipping was not inflicted. There were no cases of Sati or Samadh.

Nature of Offence.	Total Number of Cases and Persons implicated.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Murder	1	4	...	...	1	4	...	...
Culpable homicide	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Theft	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Miscellaneous	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...
Total	4	8	1	1	3	7	...	...

Police.

11. Under the orders of the Government of India the Agency Railway Police was abolished with effect from 1st May 1888, and in its place an Agency Police was organized to be maintained at the expense of the five States in this Agency.

An additional force, consisting of 1 Head Constable and 3 Constables, was entertained at the expense of the States of Panna and Sohawal for the maintenance of peace on the Birsingpur boundary.

Education.

12. The schools at Rewah and Sutna have made satisfactory progress. Two boys of the Rewah High School and 2 from Sutna passed the Entrance Examination of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh University. The schools at Nagod, Maihar, Sohawal, and Kothi are said to be fairly attended.

Public Works.

Military.

13. Annual repairs to the military buildings at Sutna at a cost of R358 and petty repairs to the extent of R272 were done during the year.

Civil.

14. Annual repairs to the civil buildings at Sutna, amounting to R503, and petty repairs, amounting to R213, were executed.

Communications.

15. The operations were confined to the maintenance of existing roads.

Post Office.

16. One case of mail robbery occurred in the Rewah State, as already reported in paragraph 4. The mails were all recovered excepting a bag which is not believed to have contained anything of value from the village of Amarpatan.

Military.

17. The strength of the Detachment of the 1st Bengal Cavalry at Sutua is 64 sabres.

Dispensaries.

18. The following statement shows the working of dispensaries in the Native States of the Agency :—

Name.	Remaining on 1st April 1888.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated during the year.	Result.				Remaining on 31st March 1889.
				Cured.	Relieved.	Absented or discharged.	Died.	
Nagod	145	9,884	10,029	8,980	361	302	14	372
Sohawal	31	2,866	2,897	2,863	..	2	1	31
Total . .	176	12,750	12,926	11,843	361	304	15	403

Note.—No returns are received from Maihar, the Chief of which State declines to have anything to say to the Agency Medical Department.

Vaccination.

19. The following statement shows the work done by the Vaccination Establishment in the states of Nagod, Sohawal, and Kothi :—

Season.	Primary Vaccination.				Re-vaccination.				Percentage of successful cases in primary vaccination excluding unknown.
	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	
1888-89 . .	2,021	131	235	2,387	...	...	...	...	93·91

The number of vaccinations was 2,387, as compared with 2,153 in 1887-88. The actual expenditure was ₹390, giving annas 3 as the cost of each successful operation.

Boundaries.

20. Disputes on file at close of 1887-88	5
New cases in 1888-89	...
Total . .	5
Settled	...
Made over to the Boundary Settlement Officer	1
Disputes left at the end of the year	4

21. The usual annual returns are enclosed.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE REWAH STATE.

General Observations.

Rainfall and Crops.

22. The monsoon commenced at Rewah a little later than usual; the rainfall from July to September was 51 inches and 29 cents as compared with 53 inches and ·03 cents in 1887-88. The remarks contained in paragraph 2 of the Agency section of this Report are applicable as a description of the past agricultural season in Rewah. Notwithstanding unfavourable conditions, the Land Revenue was collected in all parts of the State without any difficulty. Prices of food-grains were steady until August, when they rose owing to the deficient kharif crop.

Health.

23. Fever was prevalent in September and October, but there was no epidemic. Cholera, brought as usual by pilgrims, commenced in a sporadic form on the Great Deccan Road in February, and lingered until the close of the year.

Public Order and Security.

24. No sort of disturbance or opposition to the authority of the Durbar has been reported.

His Highness the Maharaja.

25. The Maharaja has enjoyed excellent health and has made good progress in his studies under the control of Dr. Goldsmith, His Highness' Tutor.

The Maharanis.

I attach Dr. Gimlette's report for further particulars on this subject.

26. The Chandelin Maharani has since this report was despatched returned to Sutna from Naigaon. The Maharani Ranawat died in February, to the deep regret of all in the State.

The other four Maharanis have maintained friendly relations with the administration.

Council of Sirdars.

27. Sawant Pokur Singh, one of the members of the Council, died in January, and Lal Chatrpati Singh, Thakur of Etwan, the Senior Sirdar of the Rewah State, was appointed to succeed him. The members of the Council have been regular in their attendance, and their advice has often been useful.

The following is a return of cases disposed of by the Council :—

Court.	Pending on 1st April 1888.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Dispose of.	Remaining on 31st March 1889.
Consultative Council of Sirdars	31	102	133	85	48

Principal events of the year.

28. Lal Ramanuj Parshad Singh, the Senior Member of the Consultative Council of Sirdars of the Rewah State, was, in recognition of his good services, invested with the title of C. I. E. The badge was presented to him by Mr. Henvey, Agent to the Governor-General, in a Durbar held in the palace of His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah at Sutna on the 26th October 1888.

Visit of the Agent to the Governor-General.

Mr. Henvey visited Rewah on 24th February 1889. During his four days' stay there, he inspected all the State Offices, the school, jail and dispensary, and received visits from numerous Sirdars and officials, as well as deputations from the Chandelin Maharani.

Death of Maharani Ranawat.

The Maharani Ranawat, one of the widows of late Maharaja Raghuraj Singh, died on the 6th February 1889, aged 55. As a member of the Udaipur family, she was highly respected in the Rewah State.

She held a jagir yielding about R40,000 a year, which has now lapsed to the State, and died leaving valuables worth R67,933-14-9, as well as about R5,500 in cash, all of which has now become State property.

Tour through the State.

29. During the cold season I visited Ramnagar, Sitlaha, Naugunj, Madhogurh and Huzur Tehsils, examining the records of the Revenue Offices and Civil and Criminal Courts, supervising the work of the Tahsildars and giving instructions where necessary.

Financial condition of the State.

30. The following statement gives the annual account for the year under report as compared with the estimate :—

Revenue.	Estimate for 1888-89.	Actual for 1888-89.	Expenditure.	Estimate for 1888-89.	Actual for 1888-89.
	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance on 1st April 1888	2,46,488 0 0	1,83,991 9 1¾	Revenue Department .	1,18,668 0 0	1,18,836 0 9
Land Revenue . .	7,83,400 0 0	7,73,928 0 8	Forest . . .	53,200 0 0	52,156 2 4½
Customs . . .	1,74,817 0 0	1,56,393 3 11	Customs . . .	34,636 0 0	35,105 14 4
Abkari . . .	90,000 0 0	71,588 12 9	Army . . .	2,69,927 0 0	2,67,538 11 6
Forests . . .	1,19,050 0 0	1,36,480 2 10½	Law and Justice . .	12,804 0 0	14,927 6 9
Law and Justice . .	34,200 0 0	41,568 2 4	Police . . .	30,120 0 0	30,413 14 2
Royalty on Coal . .	25,000 0 0	9,011 8 0	Jail	13,248 0 0	13,186 13 4
Interest . . .	5,240 0 0	5,758 12 1½	Public Works Department.	74,112 0 0	99,496 15 10
Cesses or Funds . .	28,100 0 0	19,822 14 6	Educational Department	17,304 0 0	16,789 7 1
Loans recovered . .	9,000 0 0	10,263 5 6	Agency charges . .	41,914 0 0	46,694 2 11
Miscellaneous .	4,000 0 0	8,413 2 11½	Religious and Charitable grants.	64,836 0 0	68,635 0 9
Extraordinary . .	...	11,969 0 0	Medical charges . .	30,351 0 0	27,746 13 2
			Palace Expenses . .	1,64,805 0 0	1,84,401 14 8
			Miscellaneous . .	9,680 0 0	11,611 9 3
			Old debts . . .	15,000 0 0	58,108 1 6
			Extraordinary . .	...	42,041 4 11¼
			Total Expenditure .	9,50,605 0 0	10,87,690 5 3¾
Total Receipts .	12,72,807 0 0	12,45,197 1 7½	Closing Balance . .	5,68,690 0 0	3,41,498 5 5½
GRAND TOTAL .	15,19,295 0 0	14,29,188 10 9½	GRAND TOTAL .	15,19,295 0 0	14,29,188 10 9½

The actual *cash* balance on 1st April 1888 is shown as R1,83,991-9-1¾ instead of R3,68,174-3-2, the closing balance in the account for 1887-88. The decrease of R1,84,182-10¼ is due to the following causes :—

(*1*) The sum of R56,000 invested in Government Promissory Notes, which was shown under the head of Cash in the closing balance of 1887-88, has since been transferred to its proper heading in a Loan Account and excluded from the cash balance ;

(*2*) Advances, amounting to R6,697-11¼, were erroneously shown under the head of Cash in the closing balance ;

(*3*) R30,469-0-11, being the amount of advances included in the closing balance of 1887-88, has been adjusted during the year 1888-89 ; and

(*4*) the sum of R91,015-14-1, loans made to Sirdars and others, included in the closing balance of 1887-88, have been separately accounted for and excluded from the cash balance.

The difference in important items between the estimate and actuals is accounted for as follows :—

Receipts.

Land Revenue.

The decrease of R9,471-15-4 is owing to the Huzur Tahsil not having been completely assessed, as was anticipated when the Budget was prepared.

Customs.

The decrease of R18,423-12-1 is due to an indifferent season, which affected the tax on imports and exports.

Abkari.

The decrease of R18,411-3-3 is because, at the time of preparation of the Budget Estimate, it was expected that the Government of India would purchase the surplus opium in store here. This hope has not been realized. Besides this, there are some arrears recoverable from the contractors.

Forests.

The increase of R17,430-2-10½ is due to higher prices obtained for lac sold.

Law and Justice.

The increase of R7,368-2-4 is due to sale of jail manufactures.

Royalty on Coal.

The estimate of R25,000 was based on the statement received from the Manager of the Umaria Colliery, but the actual amount received during the year was only R9,011-8-0. R8,800-9-3 was received on account of royalty for 1888-89 after the year had closed.

Cesses or Funds.

The decrease of R8,277-1-6 is owing to unavoidable slow progress in the enhancement and assessment of revenue of the Huzur Tahsil villages.

Miscellaneous.

The increase of R4,413-2-11½ is on account of succession nazarana realized from Mohants.

Extraordinary.

The income of R11,969 is as follows :—

	R	a.	p.
The deceased Maharani Ranawat's jagir collections	4,733	9	9
Cash found in the Maharani's chests	6,434	5	6
Collections on account of 26 lakhs claims	801	0	9
TOTAL	11,969	0	0

EXPENDITURE.

Army.

The decrease of R2,388-4-5½ is on account of savings in pensions.

Law and Justice.

The increase of R2,123-6-9 is on account of the re-entertainment of the reduced establishment of the Civil Judge's Office and the inclusion in the Civil Judge's office establishment bill of Captain Ram Singh's pay, R50 per mensem, which was formerly drawn in the list of Sirdars of Huzurpat.

Public Works Department.

The increase of R25,384-15-10 is due to the re-establishment of a Mistrikhana, and the maintenance of a part of the conservancy establishment which it was at one time intended to reduce, and various minor causes.

Educational Department.

The decrease of R514-8-11 is because the allowances payable to the Forest Rangers undergoing training at Dehra Dun were provided in the Budget Estimate, but were not expended, owing to the return of the students to Rewah.

Agency Charges.

The increase of R4,780-2-11 is on account of charges for telegraphic charges, preparation of uniforms for peons, khalasis, &c., repair of tents, tour expenses, and various miscellaneous charges.

Religious and Charitable Grants.

The increase of R3,799-0-9 is due to pensions granted to the servants who have been brought under reduction.

Palace Expenses.

The increase of R19,596-14-8 is on account of purchase of horses, hire of camels, and re-enlistment of establishments, the reduction of which was contemplated but not effected.

Miscellaneous.

The increase of R1,931-9-3 is due to "Beoharh" expenses paid for the marriage of the daughters of Deoraj Singh Karchuli and Ragbir Singh Baghel.

Old Debts.

The increase of R43,108-1-6 is on account of payment of debt of R39,510-15-9 due to Joshi Parmanand Keshavji of Benares, and other petty debts.

Extraordinary.

The charge of R42,041-4-11¼ is made up as follows :—

	R	a.	p.
Loans granted	5,025	0	0
Payment of arrears of salary due to Maharani Ranawat's servants	7,624	3	0
Funeral expenses of Maharani Ranawat	5,995	10	9
Payment to the Maharani before her death on account of charity	1,014	0	0
Pilgrimage expenses of Maharani Pariharin	1,642	5	3
Condolence expenses	610	2	0
Redemption of State villages	10,352	1	9
Other charges	9,777	14	2¼
TOTAL	42,041	4	11¼

Public Works.

31. The following is a summary of the operations of the Public Works Department under Babu Ganga Parshad, Assistant Engineer.

The principal original works done were—(*1*) the completion of a ward for eye patients attached to the new dispensary at Rewah and construction of quarters for the hospital staff, the main building being still in progress ; (*2*) the stables close to the Rewah palace; (*3*) re-terracing the roofs of two of the wards of the Rewah Jail and rebuilding of nearly half of the partition walls which collapsed owing to insufficient foundation ; and (*4*) quarters for the Head Master of Rewah High School and a cook-house for the boarders. Besides these there were petty original works and repairs to the palaces at Rewah, Sutna, and Govindgarh, the kacheri buildings, the school and the regimental lines at Rewah, the Officers' bungalows at Rewah, Sutna, and Govindgarh, the serai at Rewah, the military lines at Sutna, and other public buildings at Rewah and in the tehsils. The Sutna-Bela road, 87½ miles of the Great Deccan road ; the Rewah-Allahabad road ; the Gursari Ghat and Popra Ghat roads ; and some village roads were maintained ; and sanitary works were efficiently carried out in the Rewah City. The outlay on Public Works during the year was R70,467-9-1, including the cost of establishment, R8,603-10-8.

Forests.

32. Sayad Israr Husain held executive charge of the Forest Department. The income was R37,557-4-5½ more than that of the last year. There was a falling-off in the timber and bamboo traffic, but the loss under this head was made good by the sale of lac, which showed an increase of R45,548-6-10½. The forest reserves and the trees along the Sutna-Bela road have been properly maintained.

Revenue Settlement and Survey.

33. The following return shows the work done by the Settlement Department in the Huzur Tahsil as compared with that of last year :—

YEAR.	Number of villages surveyed.	Number of villages assessed.	Old Jama.	Assessed Jama.	Difference.
			R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1887-88	205	161	17,613 13 9	27,675 8 3	10,061 10 6
1888-89	55	78	21,138 8 3	31,486 9 6	10,348 1 3
TOTAL	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The assessment of villages in the Huzur Tahsil up to 31st March 1889 has resulted in an increase to the revenue of R25,502-11-3. The survey work in this pargana is approaching completion, and the work of assessment is expected to be finished by the end of 1889-90. The progress made is not so rapid as was expected, and greater activity will be looked for during 1889-90.

JUDICIAL.

Criminal.

34. The following return shows the number and nature of cases disposed of in the different Courts of the State during the year 1888-89 :—

Number.	Nature of Offence.	Superintendent.		Dewan.		Magistrate of Rewah.		Deputy Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates.		Total.	
		Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.
1	Murder	4	4	2	5	1	1	2	8	9	18
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	...	...	4	11	2	4	3	4	9	19
3	Criminal breach of trust	...	...	3	4	5	5	14	17	22	26
4	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.	...	...	2	7	10	27	17	32	29	66
5	Robbery	...	...	1	1	9	26	2	5	12	32
6	Dacoity	...	...	2	8	...	...	1	7	3	15
7	Rape	...	...	7	7	2	2	1	1	10	10
8	Assault or criminal force	...	...	1	1	...	...	30	40	31	41
9	Wrongful restraint	...	...	...	...	3	7	86	141	89	148
10	Theft	...	...	1	1	44	86	249	424	294	511
11	Forgery	...	...	5	5	2	2	...	...	7	7
12	Cheating	...	...	...	...	2	5	12	14	14	19
13	Miscellaneous	...	...	15	43	112	238	1,333	2,177	1,460	2,458
	Total	4	4	43	93	192	403	1,750	2,870	1,989	3,370

Of 3,370 persons brought to trial, 1,676 were convicted, 1,554 acquitted, 39 escaped, 4 died, and 97 remained under trial. The large number of acquittals shows either a tendency on the part of Magistrates to favour the accused or defective police work.

The average duration of cases was 6·8 days, as compared with 8 days in the year 1887-88. But there is some reason to question the accuracy of such calculations. There were 112 appeals from sentences passed by the Deputy Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates. In 51 cases the decisions of the lower Courts were upheld, in 17 reversed, in 33 modified, 7 cases were remanded for revision, and 4 were pending. There were 40 appeals from the Magistrates' decision to the Dewan's Court. In 19 cases the sentence was upheld, in 6 reversed, in 11 modified, 1 was remanded for revision, and 3 were pending at the close of the year. There were 11 appeals to the Superintendent from the sentences passed by the Dewan. In 8 cases the decision of the lower Court was upheld, in 1 modified and 2 cases were undisposed of.

Civil Justice.

35. The following statement shows the work done by the Civil Courts during the year 1888-89 :—

Name of Court.	Filed.			Disposal.			Remaining on 31st March 1889.
	Cases pending on 1st April 1888.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	Disposed of	Total.	
1. Dewan	15	229	244	1	232	233	11
2. Civil Judge	27	134	161	13	120	133	28
3. Deputy Magistrates	904	4,135	5,039	1,074	3,663	4,737	302
4. Honorary „	322	1,613	1,935	252	1,354	1,606	329
Total	1,268	6,111	7,379	1,340	5,369	6,709	670

The work disposed of comprised 3,170 regular suits, 1,241 applications for execution of decree, and 958 miscellaneous cases. There were 438 appeals to the Civil Judge at Rewah from the decisions of the Deputy Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates,—156 decisions were upheld, 76 upset, 36 remanded for revision, 9 compromised, 43 modified, 2 transferred, and 116 cases were undisposed of; 178 appeals were made from the Civil Judge's decisions to the Dewan's Court,—94 decisions were upheld, 18 upset, 35 remanded for revision, 1 compromised, 12 modified, 5 transferred, leaving 13 undisposed of. There were 83 appeals

from the decisions of the Dewan to the Superintendent,—53 awards were upheld, 3 upset, 1 disposed of *ex-parte*, 1 settled by mutual agreement, 1 modified, and 24 were pending on the 31st March. The following figures show the total value of suits disposed of in the different Civil Courts:—

	Total Value. R	a.	p.
Dewan	1,06,959	8	7
Civil Judge	13,160	13	6
Deputy Magistrates	68,819	7	2
Honorary Magistrates	29,646	2	10
TOTAL	2,18,586	0	1

Revenue Department.

36. The total number of revenue cases taken up by the different Courts was 7,912, of which 6,175 were disposed of.

There were 77 appeals from the Deputy Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates to the Civil Judge,—32 decisions were upheld, 7 upset, 4 modified, 10 remanded for revision, 1 compromised, 2 transferred; the remainder were undisposed of. Thirty-one appeals were made from the decisions of the Civil Judge to the Dewan,—2 awards were upheld, 2 upset, 21 remanded for revision, and 6 remained pending.

There were 55 appeals from the Dewan to the Superintendent. In 34 cases the decisions were upheld, in 1 upset, in 2 modified, and 18 remained pending.

Jail.

37. The following statement shows the number of prisoners in the Rewah Jail during the year under report:—

	In Jail on 1st April 1888.			Admitted during the year.			Total.			Disposed of.												Remaining on 31st March 1889.		
										Transferred.			Died.			Discharged.			Total.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prisoners undergoing sentence.	186	16	202	246	14	260	432	30	462	2	...	2	13	...	13	45	19	264	260	19	279	172	11	183
Prisoners under trial	3	...	3	289	32	321	292	32	324	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	30	292	262	30	292	30	2	32

There were 215 prisoners in the jail on 31st March 1889 as compared with 205 in the previous year.

The daily average number of prisoners undergoing sentence and those under trial was 204·8. The total cost of their maintenance and that of the jail establishment was ₹10,990-9-9, and the monthly average cost per head ₹4-7-6.

The conduct of the prisoners was good. There was no escape from the jail.

Cholera broke out in the jail in March, when the buildings were at once cleared and the prisoners encamped outside and at a distance from the jail. Two prisoners only died.

There has been considerable improvement in jail manufactures. Some carpets, rugs, and other articles manufactured in the jail were sent to the Mysore Exhibition and were highly commended.

Education.

38. The following return shows the average attendance of boys, as compared with the statement of the previous year:—

Name of School.	Description of Class.	Average Daily Attendance. 1887-88.	1888-89.
Rewah High School	English, Urdu, Sanskrit and Hindi	235·07	216·62
Tehsil Schools (11)	Urdu, Persian and Hindi	404·15	409·14
	GRAND TOTAL	639·22	625·76

There are 6 girls' schools in the town of Rewah.

The number of boys in the Rajkumar Class of the Rewah High School has, as a measure of economy, been reduced from 54 to 40 with effect from 1st April 1889, and the rate of allowance fixed at R8 per head.

Dispensaries.

39. The following statement shows the working of the 12 dispensaries maintained by the Rewah State during the year under report:—

Name.	Remaining on 1st April 1888.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated during the year.	Result.				Remaining on 31st March 1889.
				Cured.	Relieved.	Absented or discharged.	Died.	
Agency Hospital, Sutna . .	43	2,409	2,452	2,273	50	73	3	53
Sutna Bazaar Dispensary . .	284	10,070	10,354	9,201	64	610	31	448
Rewah In-patient Dispensary .	422	15,080	15,502	12,792	830	1,392	53	435
Rewah Out-patient Dispensary .	273	9,990	10,263	7,909	1,362	729	3	260
Rewah Jail Hospital . .	25	2,581	2,606	2,589	1	2	7	7
Rewah Military Hospital . .	27	989	1,016	992	...	6	3	15
Mangowan Dispensary . .	693	18,436	19,129	15,864	1,514	1,222	52	477
Teonthur Dispensary . .	74	10,673	10,747	9,591	672	295	1	188
Bardi Dispensary . . .	161	8,610	8,771	8,543	...	14	11	203
Ramnagar Dispensary . .	105	7,795	7,900	7,556	173	56	1	114
Chandia Dispensary . .	149	5,263	5,412	4,973	...	262	4	173
Sohagpur Dispensary . .	40	2,432	2,472	2,389	...	24	8	51
Total . .	2,296	94,328	96,624	84,672	4,666	4,685	177	2,424

The total number of patients treated was 96,624 as compared with 69,854 in the previous year. The total number of deaths was 177 as compared with 382 in 1887-88.

Vaccination.

40. The following statement shows the work done by the Vaccination Establishment in the Rewah State:—

Season.	Primary Vaccination.				Re-vaccination.				Percentage of successful cases in primary vaccination excluding unknown
	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	
1888-89 . .	33,813	1,696	1,734	37,243	75	12	10	97	95·22

No. 252, dated Sutna, 6th May 1889.

From—Surgeon G. H. D. Gimlette, Surgeon to the Baghelkhand Agency and Tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah, Sutna,

To—The Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah, Sutna.

I have the honour to forward my annual report as Tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah for the year ending 31st March 1889.*

Report of Surgeon G. H. D. Gimlette, Tutor to His Highness Vinkatesh Raman Ramanj Pertab Singh, Maharaja of Rewah, for the year ending 31st March 1889.

Having taken over the duties of the tutorship only a few days before the close of the official year, I am entirely dependent for this Report on the notes considerately prepared for my guidance by Surgeon-Major Goldsmith.

The arrangements originally made, and fully described in former reports, by him have been adhered to throughout the year.

The young Chief's studies, occupations, and associates seem most suitable to his condition, and to the objects in view, namely, the cultivation of enlightenment and rectitude, and the encouragement of manly habits and bearing.

At the same time is kept in view the undesirability of inducing tastes and habits which would minimise sympathy between the Maharaja and the people he is to govern.

As far as can be judged, none of the boys who are his companions are of vicious habits and disposition; and the Sirdars who are in attendance for the administration of the household seem men calculated to influence him for good.

He is subject to precisely the same discipline as his class-fellows, and the same amount of work is demanded from him as from them.

His health has been good during the year, in spite of an unhealthy rainy season.

No fresh development has been observed in the Maharaja's character and disposition during the year. He remains a thorough boy in his manner and tastes, and is docile and easy to manage. His most prominent faults are a tendency to carelessness and a want of application these are said to be less noticeable than they formerly were.

As regards the Maharaja's studies, Surgeon-Major Goldsmith remarks that his progress seems to have been rather slow during the year, but adds that this may be due to the necessity he found for frequent repetitions in certain subjects.

The Maharaja appears to me backward in speaking English. As this accomplishment is the one of all others by which in after-life his English education, as apart from his general training, will be judged, I shall endeavour to promote its acquirement to the best of my ability.

G. H. D. GIMLETTE,
Surgeon.

Statement showing the receipts and disbursements of His Highness's Personal Allowance for the year ending 31st March 1889.

Receipts.				Disbursements.					
Particular.	Amount.			Particular.	Amount.			Average per month.	Remarks.
	R	*a.*	*p.*		*R*	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	
Balance of previous year brought forward.	12,166	2	6	Salaries to servants, &c.	5,972	12	9	498	
				Table allowances to Sirdars, &c.	3,173	7	0	264	
Personal allowance of His Highness the Maharaja from April 1888 to March 1889.	40,800	0	0	Religious and charitable grants	11,261	13	6	938	
				Food expenses	7,415	1	6	618	
Miscellaneous presents from the Maharanis, Nichawar, &c., &c.	2,083	4	3	Miscellaneous	7,944	6	9	662	Includes the Durbar expenses, Maharaja's dress furniture, &c., &c.
				Total	35,767	9	6		
Total	55,049	6	9	Saving	19,281	13	3		Includes R500 a month set apart for the Chandelin Maharani.
				Total	55,049	6	9		

Sutna;
The 6th May 1889.

G. H. D. GIMLETTE, M.D., *Surgeon,*
Tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah.

APPENDIX E.

No. 896, dated Nowgong, the 1st July 1889.

From—Lieut.-Col. F. A. Wilson, Political Agent, Bundelkhand,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, Indore.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Bundelkhand Agency for the year 1888-89.

Officers.

The Agency was held by Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Wilson throughout the year, as was the Cantonment Magistracy by Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. E. Dalrymple, and the office of Boundary Settlement Officer and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent by Captain C. J. B. H. Dressner.

Agent to the Governor-General's visit to Bundelkhand; the Political Agent's tour.

2. The Agent to the Governor-General visited Bundelkhand in the course of his tour, receiving the visits of the Maharajas of Datia and Samthar at Jhansi and of the Maharaja of Orchha at Orchha. At Nowgong the Maharaja of Charkhari and several of the minor chiefs and jagirdars were received by Mr. Henvey. Chhatarpur and Panna were then visited and the chiefs whose States are more distant from head-quarters were received. The Maharaja of Ajaigarh met the Agent to the Governor-General at Pararia Tola.

My tour, commencing in the middle of November, was continued till the end of February, during which all the leading States of the Agency were visited, except Ajaigarh and some of the smaller ones. Independent visits were paid to Charkari and Chhatarpur as occasion required.

Season and Crops.

3. The rainfall of the year was excessive, amounting to 67·86 inches, or about 22 inches above the average. It was very unfavourably distributed, and the *kharif* suffered severely, being in places almost destroyed by excess of moisture in the early monsoon. Its cessation again was abrupt and early, very injuriously affecting the first rabi operations. Many fields in consequence could not be properly prepared for sowing, while in others the seed failed to germinate or the crops withered while still young. Charkhari, Baoni, Beri, and Gaurihar were the States that suffered most.

Public Health

4. Malarial fever was of more than usual prevalence, and was specially severe in the Orchha State. In other respects the general health was good; there was no cholera till quite the close of the year, an outbreak being reported in Birsingpur, a distant pargana of Panna, in March.

Political Pensioners.

5. One death only was reported: that of Musamat Udait Kuar, widow of Kuar Isri Gir, who died on the 8th October 1888. She was in receipt of a monthly pension of R40, which has lapsed to Government at her death.

Deaths of Chiefs.

6. Dewan Gujrae Sing of Jaso, who had for some time been ill, died on the 6th October 1888 without male issue. The succession accordingly fell to the only surviving younger brother, Chatarpati Sing, a youth of 16 or 17, who was recognized by Government as jagirdar in December. The young jagirdar had long been ailing, and died on the 29th January 1889.

Local Manufactures.

7. These call for no special remark. The manufacture of national arms of superior quality in Orchha, and to some extent in Datia and Bijawar, has been referred to in previous reports. The other manufactures are petty and of little note.

Irrigation.

8. The year has seen little extension of irrigation. In Baoni, however, works have been in progress to supply water from the Hamirpur branch of the Betwa, and this State appears fully alive to the benefits to be derived from a regular supply. The climate and soil appear peculiarly such as to profit by it, and the water has been used readily. Beri also appreciates the advantage of the canal, and these two States will, it is hoped, come largely under irrigation.

The Datia Durbar has also asked for water, and schemes are in preparation for its supply. Samthar has continued its capricious and uncertain attitude in this matter, and has decided on nothing.

Boundary Settlement.

9. Owing to Captain Dressner, the Boundary Settlement Officer, being on leave till 10th December 1888, work was begun late in the season, and the result was somewhat below that of previous years. Much of the latter portion of the season's work concerned investigations which were not completed before the close of the year. Besides the 13 cases noted in the last report as settled in the year under review, 8 disputes were decided before its close, making the total 21. Five other boundaries were settled after the 31st March 1889 and before the camp season was brought to an end. To the 30 disputes in the file at the beginning of the year, 23 were added, bringing the total to 53. Of these, 21 having been settled, 32 remained pending at the close of the year. The work of the department was carefully and efficiently conducted by Captain Dressner. Payment of arrears due having been made, it is hoped that disputes in which Bijawar is concerned may be taken up next season. This State and Panna continue to head the list as boundary disputants, being parties to nearly half the total number of disputes in the Agency.

II.—Condition of the Native States.

10. The following States were under management during the year:—

Charkhari.	Bhaisauda.
Sarila.	Garauli.
Jaso, from October 1888.	

The administration of Tori Fatepur continued under the widow of the late jagirdar. The young jagirdar was married in February 1889, a measure of some precipitancy and of doubtful wisdom in view of the general depression caused by an unfavourable season. It was, however, strongly pressed by the family, and as postponement would have entailed some loss in connection with preparations which had been made, the Thakurain's wish was acceded to.

Charkhari.

11. The management under Rao Bahadur Jughar Sing Indeo, the young chief's father, under the supervision of the Agency, has continued satisfactory.

The revenue was affected by an unfavourable monsoon, and amounted from ordinary sources to ₹5,59,000, and adding to this an extraordinary receipt of one lakh from investments realized, ₹65,000 opening balance, and ₹15,000, the balance of advances and deposits on the two sides, the total is ₹7,39,000. The disbursements including a large expenditure on public works of ₹1,80,000, and considerable sums paid in settlement of the Chief's marriage account of the previous year, amounted to ₹7,00,000. The closing balance of the year is thus ₹39,000. Though every effort was made to push on the public works, their completion by the end of September, the term which had been fixed for the Executive Engineer Mr. Dallas's employment in the State, was not found possible. On his departure, a subordinate of the department was retained till the close of the year, and works were completed with the exception of the ornamental structure to crown the handsome carved stone gateway of the palace enclosure.

The seasons were decidedly unfavourable, the State generally and the Satwara Pargana in particular suffering from the excessive and untimely rainfall. In the course of my tour in the Satwara Pargana many complaints were made by the cultivators, of the difficulty and hardship that would be felt in meeting the revenue demand, owing to the impossibility, from the early cessation of rain, of preparing part of their lands for the *rabi*. The springing crops also were to some extent obviously suffering from want of moisture and insufficient ploughing. The complaints, though exaggerated, were undoubtedly to a large extent well founded, and the Muntazim, who met me in the locality, admitted their reasonableness, and assured me that his careful attention would be given to the matter, and that the condition of the people should receive full consideration, so as to prevent any avoidable hardship in the satisfaction of the State demands.

The public health was generally good, with the exception of malarial fever, which, though very prevalent, was not of a severe or fatal type. In Pandit Bal Makund, who died in October 1888, the State lost a very old and faithful official. The Pandit was a member of the Durbar during the period the administration was conducted by that body, and had for long been as the head of the Revenue Department. His activity and services were conspicuous in the troubles in which the State was involved during the mutiny.

Assistant Surgeon Madhu Sudan Maitra continued in charge of the State Hospital and Dispensary as well as of the Jail, and other duties formerly noticed; and to these was added, during the year, the medical charge of the school boarding-house. All these duties were very satisfactorily performed by that officer.

The principal school of the State has maintained the high reputation it had previously earned. This institution is a credit, not alone to Charkhari, but I venture to think to Central India also, among the schools of which it would appear to occupy a very high position as judged from the result of examination. Two students passed the Entrance for the Calcutta University, and 15 went up for the Central India Schools Examination, and 2 for the Sanskrit Examination of the Queen's College, Benares, the results being not yet known. These results must be considered mainly due to the energy and ability of the Head Master, Pandit Jugal Kishore, whose efforts have been deservedly rewarded by the success his pupils have attained.

The girls' school continues to prosper, and its position and efficiency have become more assured.

Sarila.

12. The administration has been carried on by Rao Sambhar Singh, the young Chief's father, under this office.

This State is situated in the region which suffered from the year's abnormal seasons, but escaped lightly. Its financial position continues good, and, besides a lakh invested and R40,000 on loan, has a satisfactory balance in the treasury.

The young Raja has attended the Rajkumar College and has done fairly well.

Jaso.

13. The death of the Jagirdar, Gujraj Sing, on the 6th of October 1888 necessitated arrangements under the authority of the Agency for the administration pending the recognition by Government of Chatar Pati Sing as successor. Chatar Pati Sing, a minor himself, only lived a short time to enjoy the title and died on the 29th January 1889, and his successor had not been recognized by Government up to the end of the year. The administration had meantime been conducted by Pyari Ju, a maternal uncle of Gujraj Sing.

Bhaisaunda.

14. Gaya Persad, who had long conducted the affairs of this small jagir, was withdrawn in the course of the year. An Agency official was appointed in December 1888, as an Amin to the charge of the jagir for six months, to correct abuses and establish an orderly system.

Garrauli.

15. Pandit Damodar Das continued as Manager. The effects of order and system have exhibited themselves in the improved financial position of the State, and a scheme for liquidating the old debts is under consideration, by which, it is hoped, this burden may shortly be removed.

STATES ADMINISTERED BY THEIR OWN CHIEFS.

Orchha.

16. The affairs of this State have generally been administered in a very satisfactory manner. There has, however, been dacoity, and some serious cases have occurred, especially one at Birau in December 1888, in which R67,065 worth of property was looted. The Durbar has not relaxed its efforts for the suppression of this crime, which during the latter part of the year seemed to receive some impetus, perhaps owing to the times being hard.

Datia.

17. Affairs generally in this State have been uneventful, and in connection with dacoity there has been little to call for special notice, or to revive doubts previously entertained as to the concern of influential persons with leading dacoits. The proceedings of the Durbar in the case of a suspected dacoit surrendered by the Jhansi authorities showed much want of judgment and irregularity. The Durbar in January 1889 arrested and promptly handed over six accused, four of whom were subsequently convicted of dacoity, and one important offender was killed by the State sepoys.

Samthar.

18. The breach of relations between the Chief and his eldest son has not been closed; the matter has, however, been practically disposed of as far as is necessary, and further concern with this unfortunate difference will, it is hoped, not be called for on the part of the Agency.

The Durbar has represented that the liberal allowance made for the insane ex-Chief is not properly devoted to the securing of his comfort as intended.

Panna.

19. Nothing need be added to the notice in the last Report of the Durbar's relations with its important Jagirdars, the position remaining much the same as before. It is much to be regretted that matters between the Chief and his next brother have not improved.

The administration otherwise calls for no special remark, except perhaps notice of the extreme delays which frequently occur in official business.

Bijawar.

20. It can hardly be said that substantial or satisfactory progress has been made towards a more firm and just administration in this State. Improved procedure in some minor respects has followed upon the introduction of one or two more efficient and trustworthy officials last year, but evasion, delay, and infirmity continue to characterize the Durbar's dealings with larger questions.

No better understanding has been arrived at with certain of the Thakurs, who have for years been at variance with the Chief. The authority of the Durbar over this class is of the weakest, and appears quite unequal to enforce decisions ostensibly given, or to practically dispose of long standing disputes.

Agaigarh.

21. The conduct of the Thakur of Chaparwara was again the subject of proceedings. A report of high-handed conduct and threatened violence on the part of the Thakur, who appeared to have collected a certain following, necessitated the deputation of an Amin to preserve the peace. This seemed to have some effect on the Thakur, who has latterly shown a quieter disposition.

Baoni.

22. The unfavourable seasons of the past year told more severely upon Baoni than any other State, and the financial embarrassment noticed last year has been aggravated. The Durbar has not, in my opinion, failed in its efforts to administer economically, but had not a fair start being heavily burdened with debt at the beginning of the present régime.

The last instalment of the debt to Government was paid off during the year, but the effects of the bad harvest on the revenue have been disastrous, and heavy liabilities remain.

Every desire is shown by the Durbar to extend irrigation from the Betwa canal, and with this advantage and more favourable seasons the State should, on getting free from its present difficulties, prosper.

Chhatarpur.

23. For the first few months of the year, the administration continued to be most satisfactorily conducted, under the Chief, by Munshi Chaturbhuj Sahai, the Deputy Collector, whose services, having been lent to the State, had been employed for more than two years, at first under the supervision of the Agency, and subsequently at the wish of the Raja, on his being invested with powers. This officer died very suddenly on the 16th of August 1888, probably of heart disease. His death was much regretted personally by the Chief, who also felt his loss greatly in public affairs. Other arrangements for carrying on the important duties devolving on the late Dewan became necessary, and in consultation with the Political Agent, the Raja decided to entrust them to a body of four officials forming a Durbar Council, and with their aid the affairs of the State were efficiently administered for the remainder of the year.

The land revenue suffered from the bad kharif season, but not to the extent of the loss in some other States; other items of revenue were satisfactory, and under some heads showed substantial improvement. Notwithstanding high prices, there was a net reduction in expenditure. The revenue, including the opening balance of ₹58,361 and an extraordinary item of one lakh from realized investments, was in round numbers ₹4,65,000, and the expenditure, including nearly a lakh and a half on public works, ₹4,21,500, giving a closing balance for the year of ₹43,500.

The invested funds at the close of the year were six lakhs.

This State suffered, as did others, from unfavourable monsoon conditions. The kharif was injured in the first instance, while the rabi prospects were blighted by the early stoppage of the rain. There was a good deal of sickness, chiefly malarial fever, which is reported as having been very prevalent, and of a bad type. Small-pox also made itself felt.

By the close of the year, the scheme of Public Works inaugurated during the Chief's minority reached completion. The State has now an excellent jail and admirable Durbar offices, besides other needed buildings. The handsome new Durbar Hall is a very fine addition to the palace. Useful work has also been done on the road opening up the hitherto hardly accessible Kishengarh Pargana.

Education has continued to receive the attention of the Durbar, and the State school has maintained its creditable position. A scheme for the extension of simple and suitable teaching among the rural population has been under consideration.

The Dispensary Returns indicate a satisfactory working of the institution, under Assistant Surgeon Kirpa Sankar, and a large increase is again shown in the number of cases treated, and may be accounted for in part by the prevalence of malaria, and in part by the higher favour with which hospital treatment is regarded by the people.

Baraundha.

24. Less trouble than formerly has been caused by the concerns of this little Rajput State during the year under review. The difficulties with the brotherhood have been in some degree softened down by the lapse of time, and the Chief has been encouraged to look to his own resources in dealing with them, and to endeavour by conciliation to establish a better feeling. A large portion of this State is held in jagir, the holdings have been much sub-divided, and many of the holders are now in poor circumstances. Owing to the difficulty in recovering from the numerous Jagirdars, and to the loss cused by bad seasons, there will be difficulty in meeting the final instalment of nazarana due to Government.

Beri.

25. As was to be expected from its position adjoining Baoni, the full effects of bad harvests have been felt in this State. Very heavy debts have been in course of liquidation for many years past. A compromise with certain of the creditors was lately effected, but the straitened circumstances of the State, from the cause above noted, have rendered it impossible to meet the instalments now over-due.

Gaurihar.

26. Here also the loss, from unfavourable seasons, was severe. In view of the financial difficulties thence arising, Government was pleased to sanction a postponement of the first instalment of the nazarana. The jagirdar, who succeeded a year and a half ago, has shown a disposition to do his best in the management of his affairs.

No special reference to the remaining petty States is needed.

III.—Judicial.

Civil Justice.

27. The Political Agent has no original civil jurisdiction, but as an Appellate Court receives appeals from the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate in cases beyond the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes. One such appeal was preferred in March and remained pending at the close of the year.

Criminal Justice.

28. The Statement B annexed to this Report gives full details. Four cases of murder, four of culpable homicide, and two of dacoity were brought to trial, the convictions being three for murder, three for culpable homicide, and two for dacoity. There was one case of Sati in the Bijawar State, in which a widow committed suicide by casting herself on the funeral pyre of her deceased husband. The Durbar made a very prompt report in this matter, and full investigation failed to elicit any trace of complicity on the part of the relatives in the woman's act.

Dacoity.

29. Twelve dacoities are reported as having been committed within the year, besides a few cases which occurred towards the end of the previous year, but the reports of which were not received before its close. The value of the property looted is returned at R88,417, of which R67,000 worth was plundered in the Birau dacoity in Orchha. In this serious case the dacoits are said to have belonged to Gwalior and Datia. At Mahewa, in an outlying pargana of Charkhari, a very daring dacoity was committed at the end of December 1888. Steps were taken, by the deputation of a special official, to trace the offenders in this case, but his efforts, though extended over a large area, had not, up to the latest report, resulted in definite

success, or the arrest of any leading offenders. Of the value of the clues obtained it is difficult to judge, until some important arrest can be made. The loss of property in this dacoity is estimated at nearly ₹18,000.

The Datia Durbar has professed great activity in its measures for suppressing the crime, and appears to have been roused to a sense of its responsibility in this connection. In the notorious murder of the informer Bhawani in Gwalior territory, noticed in the last Report, the result of the trial by that Durbar of the four Datia men accused of complicity has been an acquittal. A question of the exchange of outlying villages of Orchha, in which the Durbar found a difficulty in effectively dealing with outlaws, was referred to in last year's Report. In this matter the sense of the Jhansi authorities was adverse to an exchange.

The crime of dacoity generally would seem again to have received some stimulus, one of the most effective causes being probably the dearness of prices.

Thagi, &c.

30. Two cases of Jalparwa were reported from Bijawar, and were ordered for trial in the Court of the Political Agent, but were pending at the close of the year. One of these subsequently resulted in acquittal; in the other case, one of the accused was convicted. Leprosy was the cause of desire for suicide in both cases.

There were no cases of thagi, samadh, or kidnapping for immoral purposes.

Robbery of Government Mails.

31. No mail robbery occurred during the year.

A case of attempt at robbery in the case of a runner on the Nowgong-Sutna road beyond Panna was reported by the Post Office. As the fact rests on the statement of the runner alone, and nothing was effected, it may be considered open to doubt.

Female Infanticide.

32. No cases of this crime were reported. The registered births and deaths among the Parihar Thakurs of Jigni as given by that State are:—

	Males.	Females.
Total births	214	175
Total deaths	99	93
	115	82

Chhatarpur reports the total number of Kachwaha Thakurs as being 88 at the close of the year.

Professional Criminals.

33. Under this head only two classes are registered in the Agency, *viz.*, Sanorias in Orchha and Chandrabedis in Datia; their numbers are returned as shown in the following statement:—

Tribes.	Returned at the close of 1887-88.	Rejoined during 1888-89.	Total.	Absconded during 1888-89.	Died during 1888-89.	Total.	Remaining at the close of 1888-89.	Remarks.
Sanorias	46	...	46	...	...	...	46	
Chandrabedis	77	...	77	...	1	1	76	
Total	123	...	123	...	1	1	122	

IV.—Revenue.

34. Of the total tributes of ₹27,194-5-6 due to Government, ₹24,778-4-10 was realized during the year, leaving arrears amounting to ₹2,416-0-8, of which ₹2,337-14-8 due by Ajaigarh was paid on the 3rd April.

The following payments were made within the year:—

	₹	a.	p.
Panna	9,955	0	0
Charkhari	8,583	9	6
Ajaigarh	4,675	13	4
Bihat	1,400	0	0
Paldev	163	14	0
Total	24,778	4	10

Succession Nazarana.

35. R63,000 was paid within the year by Basaudha, leaving R2,987 still owing on account of the instalment due.

The Revenue and Expenditure of the Nowgong Cantonment Fund, the Agency Local Fund, and the Rajkumar College Fund are exhibited in statements appended to this Report.

V.—Education.

Rajkumar College, Nowgong.

36. The number of boys on the roll at the close of the year was 12, being two less than at the end of the previous year. The efforts to induce Chiefs to show a keener interest in the institution by sending their sons and the cadets of the higher families in their States have had little success. Mr. Mather, the Principal, took leave at the beginning of the year, and his duties were satisfactorily discharged for the rest of the year by Mr. C. Welby, whose services were lent by the North-Western Provinces' Government.

The usual Annual Examination was held in September 1888, with fairly satisfactory results, and prizes for proficiency in studies, riding, gymnastics, and regularity of attendance were given.

Riding and gymnastics were regularly taught till October, when the instructors left the station in course of relief with the 11th Bengal Lancers.

Mr. C. Welby in the course of his annual tour inspected schools in seven States: the following remarks are extracted from his report:—

Orchha State School.

"Founding my opinion on a comparison of my examination results with the Principal's report of 1887-88, I venture to say that it has improved, and this improvement is due to the exertion of Pundit Chuni Lal."

"I examined the two young Princes of Tehri, Raja Bahadur and Rao Raja, and was rather surprised to find them so well up in their English Reader."

Datia State School.

"The English Department of this school may be said to be making fair progress."

Rajkumar Class.

"Fifty boys, 2 classes; last year the number of pupils was 36. I cannot say much in favour of this Department. One boy's dictation was very good, and most of them could read pretty well, but very few could explain the meaning of what was read."

Samthar State School.

"It appears that some progress has been made in the two upper classes, both as regards number of pupils and Hindi. Last year there were 20 boys in the first and second classes, this year the number is 34. In Arithmetic the results, as I have already pointed out, are unsatisfactory."

Charkhari Boys' School.

"It was a pleasure to me to examine this school, and the results are most satisfactory. This is the best of the State schools, and the management of it reflects the greatest credit on Pundit Jugul Kishore. English had been well taught throughout."

Charkhari Girls' School.

"This is an excellent school in both Departments; the girls explain the meanings of words and sentences, and write correctly to dictation."

Chhatarpur State School.

"As the three highest classes were preparing for the Central India Examination, which was close at hand, they were not included in my examination."

"In dictation, the results this year compare favourably with those of last year. Dictation is a very important subject in the lower classes. As regards other subjects, these classes are much the same as last year."

"The number of names on the rolls (*i.e.*, including all departments) is 11 higher than last year, and the average attendance is better."

"*Village Schools.*—The total number on the rolls of the above nine schools has risen during the year under review from 220 to 224. As to their state, one school has improved since last inspection, and of the rest two may be classified as very good, and three good."

VI.—Public Works.

Imperial Civil.

37. Further progress has been made with the section of the Saugor Banda road noted last year as under construction; it is now nearly completed. The expenditure on communications was ₹18,618 upon original works.

The necessary land having been acquired, work was commenced on the Alipura Harpalpur road to complete the communication between Nowgong and the Railway in January 1889. Advantage being taken of $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles of the existing Nowgong-Jhansi road, the new portion striking off at the above mileage near Alipura to Harpalpur is $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The line has been cleared, earthwork begun, and metal and material for bridges and culverts was in course of collection. The land for the portions of this road passing through Garauli and Alipura has been given by those States free of cost.

Native States—Public Works.

38. Returns received from Native States show an aggregate expenditure of ₹4,83,291 upon works of public utility and improvement. The accuracy of these figures cannot be absolutely relied upon.

Local Fund—Public Works.

39. Upon original works and repairs the expenditure was as follows:—

	₹	a.	p.
Agency Local Fund	352	0	7
Nowgong Cantonment Fund	5,460	11	4

VII.—Railway.

40. The Indian Midland Railway was opened from Bhopal to Jhansi in January 1889, and the opening of the line through to Agra shortly followed.

On the Jhansi-Manikpur branch good progress was made. The section of 62 miles from Manikpur to Banda was opened for public traffic on the 15th February 1889. The completion of the important bridge over the Ken at Banda enabled plate-laying to be pushed forward vigorously from that side, while from Jhansi it was completed as far as Mow and close up to the Dhusan. The hope that there would be communication over the whole line by rail, by the middle of 1889, is practically realized.

Betwa Canal.

41. Figures obtained from the Canal Department show that the general usefulness of this work has been extended, the revenue having been increased from ₹63,800 to ₹75,700, or including miscellaneous receipts to nearly ₹80,000.

The extent to which Native State territory has availed itself of irrigation is not however quite so satisfactory as might be desired. The following extract from the report of the Executive Engineer deals with this point:—

"The progress in Native States is still unsatisfactory. The Maharaja of Samthar does not approve of a distributary proposed for him. As this would have brought water to his capital, he is scarcely likely to be anxious about it elsewhere. Two schemes are being prepared for the Datia State. The Baoni Durbar has started one minor, and a project is ready for another. The canal has done all it could in supplying professional advice gratis and in preparing schemes at its own cost, it rests with the Chiefs to help themselves any further. Relations with the various States through which the canal passes have been satisfactory as regards other matters."

VIII.—Miscellaneous.

Post Office.

42. The same offices were open as during last year, *viz.*:—

Kamta.		Allahabad Division.	
Nowgong. Ajaigarh. Alipura. Bijawar. Chhatarpur. Gulgunj. Panna. Rajnagar.	Sutna Division.	Charkhari. Datia. Kadaura. Samthar. Tori Fatehpur. Tikamgarh.	Jhansi Division.

The statistics of their working are given in Statement J appended.

Military.

43. The greater part of the garrison was relieved during the cold weather. Statement below gives the average strength:—

European Troops.

Royal Artillery	158
Infantry	413

Native Troops.

Cavalry	612
Infantry	830

Health of Troops at Nowgong for 1888-89.

Troops	Average of strength.	Total admission to Hospital.	Percentage of admission to strength.	Average period in Hospital of each admission.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to strength.	Cause of deaths.	Remarks.
P.4 Battery, R. A.	74	164	221·62	12·95	1	1·35	Ague and Eclampsia.	
O.4 Battery, R. A.	33	87	263·60	17·33	...	...	" "	
Wing, 2nd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment	179	537	300·00	13·01	1	·55	Abscess of Liver.	
Left Wing Suffolk Regt.	89	120	134·83	19·26	...	...	"	
XI Bengal Lancers	450	207	46·00	10·09	...	...	"	
VIII "	67	22	32·83	16·00	...	...	"	
1st Bengal N. Infantry	866	837	96·65	11·74	7	·80	3 Malarial Cachexia. 3 Debility. Abscess of Kidney.	
	1,758	1,974	156·50	14·34	9	·37		

The health of the troops was fairly good throughout the year, the death-rate being very low among the British troops especially; the number of admissions was, however, above the usual average.

Seven of the deaths occurred in the 1st Bengal Infantry soon after the return of the regiment from service in Burma, and can be, for the most part, ascribed to the effect of active service. There was no cholera.

Dispensaries.

44. Surgeon J. Pratt held charge of the Charitable Dispensary till near the end of October, being succeeded by Surgeon-Major Beamish for a few weeks. From November to the end of the year Surgeon S. H. Henderson held charge.

The number of cases treated was 6,036, being considerably higher than last year: 25 major operations were performed, 19 being for lithotomy, of which all succeeded except one. There were 270 minor operations. The most prevalent diseases was malarial fevers, conjunctivitis, bronchitis, and rheumatism. The services of the Subordinate Medical Staff are again very favourably commented upon by the Agency Surgeon.

Charkhari Dispensary.

This dispensary was visited three times during the year by British Medical Officers, and very favourably noticed in their remarks. The number of cases treated was 10,562, with 19 deaths: 17 major and 484 minor operations were performed.

Assistant Surgeon Madhu Sudan Maitra held charge throughout the year, conducting his duties with the care and efficiency he has always shown.

Chhatarpur Dispensary.

This dispensary has also done excellent work; the number of admissions was again very largely increased, being 13,101 against 8,177 of the previous year; 26 major and 563 minor operations were performed. Assistant Surgeon Kirpa Shanker evidently deserves credit, for the good management and increased usefulness of this institution.

Native States' Dispensaries.

Besides the two above noticed, there are dispensaries in 14 States, but some of them are of a very poor kind. They report a total number of 19,328 cases treated.

Vaccination.

45. The apathy shown by many of the States continues to be an obstacle to the more general diffusion of the benefits of vaccinationn and to hamper the efforts of the Deputy Superintendent to secure more marked success. The subordinate staff employed was the same as last year, *viz.*, 9 assistants and 51 vaccinators, and the number vaccinated was 29,056, of which 23,675 proved successful. The expenditure incurred was R8,577-5-0, and was defrayed by the States.

Statement of the number of days the Political Agent was on tour in 1888-89:—

Name of Officer.	Number of days the Political Agent was on tour in the month of .												
	April 1888.	May 1888.	June 1888.	July 1888.	August 1888.	September 1888	October 1888.	November 1888.	December 1888.	January 1889.	February 1889.	March 1889.	Total.
Lieut.-Col. F. A. Wilson .	16	8	...	1	10	...	...	19	31	31	26	...	142

APPENDIX F.

Annual Report on the Western Malwa Agency for the year 1888-89 by Colonel H. M. Buller, Political Agent.

The past year has been an uneventful one, nothing of much importance having taken place.

The rainfall was less than usual, only amounting to 20 inches against an average of 36. The lowness of water in the wells was, in consequence, the subject of general complaint amongst the cultivators.

Notwithstanding the want of rain, the kharif crops were fairly good. But the cereals and opium in the rabi were much below the average; an 8 to 10-anna outturn of the latter crop only being realised.

Prices have been high throughout the year, and at first a good deal of distress was experienced in several villages in the districts of Agar and Shahjapur which was met by gratuitous distribution of food granted by the Gwalior Durbar.

2. The usual amount of cattle dacoity has prevailed throughout the district, especially in the larger States of Gwalior and Indore, and this crime will continue to flourish until better arrangements are made by the Police for the arrest and punishment of the receivers of stolen cattle.

Two cases of mail robbery have occurred during the year, the first on the Agar and Ujain road, when the mail cart was attacked and plundered in the evening, and two native passengers severely wounded; 6 of the robbers were arrested and 4 sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment.

The other case occurred on the Agra-Bombay road when the mail bags were plundered from the runner. Efforts have been made by the district authorities to trace the offenders, but as yet no clue has been obtained.

A serious case of house burglary occurred in the city of Rutlam in January last, when one of the servants of the owner of the place was murdered by the dacoits. Seven of the dacoits were arrested and brought to justice, two of them being condemned to capital punishment.

Including summary trials, 33 criminal cases were tried by me as Magistrate or Sessions Judge, 2 remained over at the end of the year, but have since been taken up and disposed of.

From the Cantonment of Nimach only two appeals were received against sentences passed by the Magistrate. In one case the decision was confirmed, and in the other quashed.

Annual Tour.

3. During the winter I visited all the different States under this Agency. Commencing in November I marched *viâ* Shahjapur, Maksi, Narwar to Ujain. Later on I visited Sitamau, Mandsur, Jaora, Piploda, Sailana, and Rutlam.

In January I met the Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Partabgarh, at Dani Piplia in Banswara, where a Border Court was held. Twenty cases were disposed of, chiefly disputes between Bhils residing on the border and petty cases of cattle theft. The money awarded to plaintiffs by decision of the local Panchayats was paid over to the different parties in our presence.

This meeting of Political officers on the border is useful in obtaining a settlement of cases which otherwise would remain for long periods unadjusted It also tends to cement friendship between the different States.

Gwalior.

4. My relations with the authorities in Malwa have been of a satisfactory nature. Several changes have taken place amongst the officials, notably the Subas of Agar, Ujain, and Nimach.

Improvement has taken place in the supervision of the Police and in the general conduct of judicial work. Cases are now promptly taken up and disposed of, instead of being allowed to remain untried for several months, as was formerly the case, before the appointment of the Chief Justice Srinivas Rao.

The jails at Ujain and Mandsur have advanced much in construction, and, it is hoped, will be completed by the end of the current year. New jails are also urgently required at Agar and Shahjapur, as the old buildings now used for this purpose are most unsuitable. The matter has frequently been brought to the notice of the Council, and it is hoped early sanction will be given for the construction of the same. New dispensaries, which were much needed, are in course of construction at Mandsur and Kachrod, and extensive additions are being made to the dispensary at Agar, separate wards being built for the occupation of patients under treatment, which will prove a great boon to the people of the district.

Indore.

5. I am glad to be able to report improvement during the past 12 months in the transaction of business with the officials of the parganas belonging to this State. Instructions from the Agency are now more promptly complied with, but much still remains to be done in the matter of arrest and surrender of criminals. Cases of dacoity are now in accordance with orders reported to the Agency, though from the small number of cases shown in the register, I am inclined to believe that all have not been brought to notice.

The Durbar has sanctioned the construction of a metalled road from the station of Piplia on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to the town of Rampura, which will prove of much use to the traders of that district.

Hakims and vaccinators are, I am informed, sanctioned in each zilla, but no State dispensaries have yet been started, and the want of these is much felt by the inhabitants of the districts. It is hoped that the attention of the Durbar will early be drawn to this matter.

The appointment of a special officer has been sanctioned by the Durbar to supervise the Moghias in the Tarana district, where a large number of this criminal class reside. Lands have also been assigned to several of the families to induce them to cultivate and abandon their former unlawful pursuits.

Pirawa.

6. There is little to report regarding this outlying pargana of Tonk. The summary settlement drawn up by Captain Pears and alluded to in my last year's Report has been accepted by the villagers and no complaints have reached me.

The Moghias in this district appear to require closer supervision, as some instances have lately come to my notice in which men of this class have hitherto remained unregistered, and, in consequence, no check has been kept on their movements.

Jhalawar.

7. My relations with the four parganas of this State have been satisfactory. A serious case of dacoity occurred in the town of Dwar in 1887, when a large amount of property belonging to a wealthy banker was carried off. Owing to the negligence of the district officials, the perpetrators of the crime were not arrested until a few months ago. Five of the dacoits have now been tried by me and sentenced to transportation for 20 years.

Dewas.

8. There are three parganas belonging to this State under this Agency. *viz.* :—

Alote.
Ringnod.
Gurgucha.

Everything appears to be going on satisfactorily, and there is nothing particular to bring to notice.

Jaora.

9. Affairs under the able management of Yar Mahomed Khan, Minister, have been carried on well, and the debt incurred in previous years is being gradually liquidated.

The State was visited by severe hailstorms in February, and the opium in three districts was much damaged. Owing to the partial failure of crops last season, the surplus at the end of the year was unfortunately not as large as was anticipated. In addition to the sum of ₹75,000, which was repaid to Government as part of the loan, about ₹85,000 was disbursed among different creditors, and 6 months' arrears of pay due to some of the State servants was cleared off.

His Highness the Nawab, at my suggestion, visited several of his parganas in February and March, and remained in camp for some weeks. These tours are desirable in his own interests and that of the inhabitants of the district, as it enables him to see how affairs are progressing and brings him in closer connection with his Jagirdars and subjects.

Several abuses hitherto prevailing in this State have recently been put a stop to by the orders of the Nawab, notably the taking of forced labour from people whenever state work had to be done, and the abuse of their power by the farmers of revenues in the districts of Tal and Mundawal.

The jail in the city of Jaora is in an unsuitable condition, and the attention of His Highness has been drawn to the necessity of alterations and repairs to it.

Four of the Chief's sons have attended the Daly College at Indore during the past year, and I am glad to be able to report that the Principal speaks well of their ability and application.

The state of the Moghias in the pargana of Mulhargarh, which was unfavourably commented on by Government and the Superintendent of Moghias in his last Annual Report, has been prominently brought to the notice of His Highness the Nawab; measures have been taken for improvement of their condition; and land on favourable terms has been assigned to them. It is hoped further complaints will not arise, and that they will hereafter be enabled to earn their livelihood by agriculture.

I append herewith a brief report drawn up by the Minister.

Rutlam.

10. As usual, I have nothing but good to report of this chiefship. His Highness Sir Ranjit Singh, K.C.I.E., is most praiseworthy in the attention he pays to the affairs of the State and the great interest he takes in all that concerns his subjects.

In July last the Dewan Pandit Shyamji Krishna Varma resigned his appointment, and in his place a Council was formed consisting of four influential gentlemen. Two of these, *viz.*, Navin Chander Rai, Naib Diwan, and Krishna Rao, Judge, are official members; the other two non-officials being Seth Sri Krishna and Ganpat Lal, men who have long resided in the city of Rutlam and on whose judgment the Chief places much confidence.

In October His Highness sustained the loss of his grandmother, shortly after which he proceeded to Bombay on a month's visit, and whilst there had the honour of bidding farewell to His Excellency Lord Dufferin and being introduced to His Excellency the present Viceroy on his arrival in India.

Relations between the Chiefs of Rutlam and Sailana continue, I am glad to report, on an amicable footing. In consequence many judicial and boundary cases pending between their States have been amicably arranged.

Several miles of the border between this State and that of Banswara in Rajputana having been under dispute for some years, the appointment of Lieutenant Kaye of the Central India Horse as Boundary Officer has been sanctioned. Instructions have been issued to him to enquire into their respective claims and to demarcate the boundary.

A report from the Secretary of the Council regarding the affairs of this State during the last year is herewith attached.

Sailana.

11. His Highness Raja Dule Singh has enjoyed fair health throughout the year. Owing to the temporary absence on leave of his Kamdar, he has for a time himself supervised all affairs of the State. In January last he wisely granted some large remissions of land rent due from several of his cultivators.

The State, I regret to report, is still in debt to the amount of ₹1,11,394, but the Chief is making efforts to reduce this amount.

Owing to his having to support his adopted heir Kuwar Jaswant Singh, he finds it difficult at times to promptly meet calls on his treasury, as the yearly income of the State only amounted during the past year to ₹1,65,000. Kuwar Jaswant Singh has recently contracted two marriages, on which ₹10,000 was expended. This sum, however, will be met by gifts from the bride's family and from the customary marriage cesses levied from subordinate jagirdars.

Thakur Chatar Singh having obtained his majority was, in August last, put in possession of the jagir of Semlia, which, under the Hindu custom, he inherited on account of the adoption of his elder brother Kuwar Jaswunt Singh by His Highness the Raja.

A new jail and post office, which were urgently required, are now being built at a cost of about ₹10,000, and will be completed in the course of the next two months.

Sitamau.

12. Raja Bahadur Singh has supervised the affairs of his chiefship in a satisfactory manner, assisted by his Dewan Bhawani Baksh, an old and trusted official.

The State is still in debt to the extent of about a lakh, and there is little hope of this being paid off within the next four years. Expenditure under several heads is now being diminished and gradual liquidation of debt arranged for.

A new dispensary was opened in December last, and an experienced Native Doctor, Gangadin, appointed to the charge of the same. The expenditure on this institution, amounting to R100 a month, has been promised by the Raja from the State Funds.

Several families of Moghias who formerly resided in the village of Chiklia owned by Thakur Takt Singh, father of the present Chief, were dissatisfied and left their homes. They have now been granted land on favourable terms in other villages belonging to the State.

Only two criminal cases of importance were brought to my notice during the year. One of these was transferred to the Gwalior Courts for disposal, as all the parties concerned belonged to that State. The other, a case of homicide by an Aorah, who caused the death of another of his caste during a faction fight, was tried by me, the offender being convicted and punished by imprisonment and fine.

A road to connect the town of Sitamau with the railway station at Mandsur, distant 16 miles, is much needed. The State, however, is too poor to supply the necessary funds for the cost of the same, and it is hoped that the Gwalior Durbar may be induced to construct this, as the greater portion of the land over which the road would pass belongs to the Gwalior State.

Piploda.

13. The Chief of this jagir, Thakur Dule Singh, died in October last, and the succession of his eldest son, a minor of 16 years of age, has been sanctioned by Government with the presentation of a suitable khilat. The Thakur left a large family consisting of several widows, six sons, and the same number of daughters. The income of the estate amounts to about R1,20,000, and on the death of the Thakur it was found that a debt of about R90,000 existed.

During the minority affairs are being managed by Thakur Mokund Singh, uncle of Kesr Singh and brother-in-law of the late Thakur. A banker has been appointed to receive the revenue of the estate, and arrangements have been made for reducing expenditure, by which a surplus of R23,000 may annually be calculated on towards payment of the debt.

Three of the sons are attending the Daly Rajkumar College at Indore, and are progressing fairly well with their studies.

The Piploda Thakurs are Rajputs of the Doria caste, and claim descent from the Jodhpur family. They hold their lands under Treaty No. CCXI, and have annually to pay to the Nawab of Jaora a sum of R28,000 Salim Shye as tribute. The Thakur receives tankha from both chiefs of Dewas and also certain cesses from the villages of Tal and Mundawal in Jaora.

Accounts of all income and expenditure are now submitted monthly to the Agency for inspection.

On the accession of Kuwar Kesri Singh, the Jaora Durbar claimed the right to levy succession duty, but on the matter being referred to Government, the claim was not admitted, the succession being a direct one.

Guaranteed Thakurs.

14. The only change that has occurred amongst these is that at Lalgarh. Dewan Mohkam Singh, the late Thakur, died in July last at the age of 46 years. His nephew, Hari Singh, a minor of 10 years of age, was, at the request of the Thakuranis, acknowledged as successor, and the sanction of Government was accorded to this arrangement. During the minority, affairs will be managed by the widow of the late Dewan aided by the Kamdar, who has for many years been in the service of this family.

The estate comprises four villages held from Indore and Gwalior. In addition to the revenue of these, the Dewan receives certain cash payments from those Durbars amounting to about R10,000. In all, the estate is worth about R20,000. Unlike the majority of the Guaranteed Thakurs, the late Thakur kept his small estate free of debt.

It is proposed to send Hari Singh to the Daly College a few months hence, as he is an intelligent, promising boy, who is likely to benefit much by a course of study there.

A few petty criminal cases have been referred by some of the Guaranteed Thakurs to my Court for disposal. None of them are of sufficient importance to render comment on them necessary.

Neemuch Cantonment.

15. Captain Alexander has held the post of Cantonment Magistrate throughout the year under review.

Application was made by the military authorities to the Gwalior Durbar for a new artillery range, as the old one at Jiran was found unsuitable. The request was readily complied with.

Some complaints were received from the Cantonment Magistrate regarding encroachments by Gwalior cultivators within the cantonment limits, and the matter was brought to the notice of the Suba of the district with a view to keep a check on the same.

Roads.

16. All the roads in the Gwalior districts hitherto under the charge of the Department of Public Works were, in May last, transferred to the Gwalior State Public Works. The necessary repairs to these have been duly effected, and all are now in good order with the exception of the Agar-Ujjain road, which in many parts requires re-metalling. Traffic along this has much increased during the last three years, and doubtless will continue as soon as the extensions to Sarangpur and Susner have been completed.

It would be a great boon to the Jhalawar and neighbouring States if the small portion of country in the Indore State between the Jhalawar border and that of Sohait (Gwalior) was opened up for traffic. The cost would not be much, and is worth the attention of the Indore Durbar.

Another road which would prove of great advantage to the district would be from Ujain to Maksi on the Agra-Bombay road, a distance of 26 miles, 10 of which run through Gwalior and 16 through Indore territory, thereby enabling traders to avoid the circuitous route *viâ* Dewas when going to the railway.

Education.

17. There is little to add to my remarks of last year regarding the schools at Agar, Jaora, Rutlam, and Sailana. It would be desirable if they could once year be inspected by the Principal of the Residency College. The attendance at most of these institutions is fairly good. There is no school worth the name at Sitamau, but the Raja has promised to make some arrangements for the education of his subjects. Greater attention has been paid to education in the different large towns of Gwalior, and the High School at Ujain will doubtless produce many good scholars. The erection of a suitable building for this purpose in the centre of the city has been arranged for by the Sar Suba, Sir Michael Filose.

Postal.

18. With the exception of the robberies alluded to in paragraph 2 of this Report, the mails and parcels have been carried in safety.

Until recently no escorts were provided by the Gwalior State, but on the matter being brought to the notice of the Durbar the defect has been remedied, and due precautions are now taken for ensuring sufficient protection to the mails in future.

Irrigation.

19. There is little to add to my remarks in former reports on this subject. The attention of Chiefs has frequently been directed to the desirability of the construction of more tanks throughout their States, and the Gwalior Durbar has, I am informed, sanctioned a large amount for this purpose.

Native Handicrafts.

20. Large amounts of dyed and stamped cloths are made at Barod, Mandsaur, and Bhairogarb. Brass and metal vessels are manufactured in Rutlam and in its neighbourhood. At the Baijnath Fair held near Agar in April 1889, a large amount of native-manufactured goods were sold. The large imports, however, of Manchester fabrics and cloths from the Bombay mills are fast driving the local manufactures out of the market.

Boundaries.

21. Lieutenant F. W. P. Macdonald has been employed during five months of this cold season in settling disputes between Gwalior, Indore, Jaora, Jhalawar and Sitamau. His work has been most successful, 26 cases having been decided with scarcely any appeals. Some of them were of long standing, and previous to this officer's deputation much animus had been shown by the Durbars and villagers regarding the disputed lands.

Several petty cases have also, at my instigation, been settled amongst themselves by the officials of different States. About 70 cases still remain unadjusted.

Attention of the different States has been drawn to the necessity of erection of pillars on all decided boundaries.

Studs.

22. Five stallions have during the year been maintained at Agar, *viz.*, 2 Arabs and 1 country-bred horse and 2 Arab ponies.

The grey Arab "Major" having become useless has recently been destroyed, and it is proposed to replace him by the purchase of another suitable young Arab from Bombay. The services of these stallions are much appreciated by the zemindars of the district.

At the Agar Fair held this month, about 60 animals competed for prizes. The show of young stock was inferior to that of previous years, but this is to be accounted for by the scarcity of water and grass throughout the country—₹150 was expended in prizes; only 8 colts and fillies being considered fit to be entered in the first class and 14 in the second.

Military.

23. The 2nd Central India Horse under command of Captain Money was stationed at Agar till November, when it was relieved by the 1st Regiment from Goona under the command of Major Vincent. The usual detachments, 11 in number, throughout Malwa have been maintained during the whole of the year, and the main roads, where considered necessary, have been patrolled. The 1st Regiment was armed with Martini-Henry carbines in October last, and a marked improvement has taken place in the shooting of that corps.

This regiment supplemented by a squadron of 100 sabres from the 2nd had the honour of being inspected at Agar by His Excellency General Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief, early in March 1889, when His Excellency was pleased to express his approbation of the high state of efficiency of the Force.

24. The following returns, as usual, are submitted:—

A. Civil Justice.
B. Criminal Justice.
C. Attendance of witnesses.
D. Police.
E. Jails.
F. Revenue.
G. Education (Tables I to VII).
H. Public Works from Local Funds.
J. Post Office.
K. Military.
L. Vaccination.
M. Report from Minister of Jaora.
N. Report from Secretary, Council, Rutlam.
O. Report from Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch.

AGAR;
The 23rd April 1889.

H. M. BULLER, *Colonel,*
Political Agent, West Malwa.

To—His Highness the Nawab Sahib Bahadur of Jaora.

I have the honour to submit the General Administration Report of the Jaora State for the year 1888-89.

Season and Crops.

The untimely and unusual wet weather during the cold season preceding the last resulted in a scanty fall of rain during the last monsoon. The total rainfall gauged at Jaora was 18 inches and 40 cents, being a little more than half of the average of the preceding years. The fall was distributed as follows:—

Inches.	Cents.	
3	45	June 1888.
4	55	July 1888.
8	20	August 1888.
...	50	September 1888.
1	70	October 1888.
18	40	

The cold season which has lately come to an end was marked by an abnormal feature. All the districts of this State with the exception of Baroda were more or less visited by severe

hail-storms. Though the fall of rain was much below the average, still on account of its being well distributed the outturn of the kharif crops was satisfactory. The winter crops, which are raised on unirrigated land were, however, affected by the scarcity of moisture in the ground. The produce has been abnormally small, some fields having hardly given back what they had received. Had it not been for a plentiful supply of jowari, the price of wheat would have by this time risen to famine rates.

The opium crop has, I regret to say, suffered the most. The irrigation operations were imperfectly carried on owing to an insufficiency of water in the wells, while much damage was done to the standing crop by the fall of hail, in some of the villages half of the crops being destroyed. The total produce of opium is estimated to be less than half of the average. The figures below show the area brought under wheat and opium cultivation and the estimated produce thereof:—

	Area under cultivation.	Produce.
	Bighas.	Maunds.
Wheat	49,532	77,815
Opium	17,494	1,738

Public Health.

On the whole, the general health of the year has been good, though I am unable to present a clean bill of health for the whole year owing to the outbreak of small-pox in the city of Jaora which raged during the months of December 1888 and January 1889. It attacked mostly children, of whom about 500 fell victims to it. Stringent measures were at once adopted to arrest the progress of the disease by improving the conservancy of the city and compelling persons to have their children vaccinated. No other epidemic occurred during the year. It is a matter of congratulation that Jaora has been quite free of cholera for the last three years.

Tour of His Highness the Nawab Sahib.

The districts had not been visited for several years by Your Highness or the Minister. It was, therefore, deemed desirable that a tour should be made during the cold weather. Your Highness, accompanied by the Minister, started on the tour on the 11th February 1889. The tour, which had been unavoidably delayed owing to the indisposition of Your Highness, lasted for a month, and was confined to the districts of Beroda and Tal Mandowal. Much useful work was done during the tour, which lasted till 13th March. The offices of the district officers were inspected, their work was examined, and the errors discovered were rectified. The presence of Your Highness at what I may call the door of the homes of Your Highness's subjects encouraged them to come forward and lay their grievances before Your Highness. Numerous cases of undue exactions by the village contractors from the cultivators were brought to light and were dealt with. Complaints were made by the people of some of the villages regarding the raising of the rent by the contractors, and in cases in which on enquiry the unfairness of the contractors' demand was proved reduction of the rent was ordered. I may here state that, according to the practice long established in this State, the whole district of Tal Mandowal is let to three persons, each holding a part of it. Formerly these contractors held almost unlimited power over the cultivators in respect of the rent of the land, and they used it most arbitrarily by fining the tenants and putting them in confinement for non-satisfaction of their demands. The officer in charge of the district had no power to interfere with their doings, his work being confined to civil and criminal matters. This state of things has been altered. The contractors have been deprived of their power, and all disputes between them and the tenants are enquired into and settled by the officer in charge of the district. The cultivators being generally illiterate persons, cannot keep a correct account of the payments which they make in kind or cash to the village contractors. This gives rise to constant disputes, in which the poor ryot is generally discomfited and in some cases obliged to pay more than what is due from him. It was deemed necessary that the State should give its help to the weak party. Orders were issued that the payments of the rent by the cultivators should be made in presence of the village Patwari, who should keep an account of them, and that such account should be referred to in case of dispute. I hope that this arrangement will put a stop to such disputes in future, and will protect the ryot from loss. It was found that the Kanungos and Patwaris did not do their work properly, and in some cases were not allowed to do it by the village contractors, to whose interest it was to keep the Patwaris ignorant of matters connected with the rent of the village land. The respective duties of the Kanungos and the Patwaris were clearly defined, and the officer in charge of the district was ordered to control their work and to report any case of the non-performance of the duty. There is no doubt that the tour made by Your Highness has proved beneficial both to the State and its subjects. The repetition of such tours for a more extensive period is most desirable.

Judicial.

The judicial work of the State is performed by ten Courts, of which four are situated in the districts and the remainder in Jaora. Each district has got one Court presided by the officer in charge of the district, who exercises both the civil and criminal powers. In Jaora, so far as the city itself is concerned, the civil work is performed by the Civil Judge and the Kotwal while the criminal work is mostly done by the City Magistrate, the Kotwal taking cognizance of only petty cases, such as assault, &c. The Court of the Tahsildar of Jaora is situated in the city. He is invested with civil and criminal powers, and his jurisdiction is confined to the district of Jaora. The Minister's Court is the court of first appeal. But in addition to the appellate work, all original suits, the value of the subject-matter of which exceeds ₹1,000, are instituted in his Court, and all trials of serious criminal cases are held by him. Your Highness's Court, called Mahakma Ijlas Khas, is the highest Court of Appeal.

Civil Justice.

The total number of cases for disposal during the year under report in all the civil Courts, including 43 pending from last year, was 1,636, in which the value of the claims amounted to ₹3,50,745-5-9. Of these 1,512 cases were disposed of, leaving 124 pending for disposal at the close of the year. Of those disposed of, 345 were contested and 965 uncontested, while 202 were decided *ex parte*.

The statement appended shows the work done in each Court The number of appeals in civil cases received in Minister's Court during the year was 57, and one was pending from last year. Of 58 appeals for disposal, 36 were disposed of, leaving 22 pending at the end of the year. Of those disposed of, in 27 the decree of the lower Courts was confirmed and in 9 it was reversed.

Criminal Justice.

Including 44 cases pending from the preceding year and 910 filed during the year under report, there were 954 cases for disposal. Of these, 836 were disposed of, leaving 118 cases pending at the close of the year. The total number of persons involved was 1,375, of whom 770 were convicted, 455 were acquitted, and 150 remained under trial at the end of the year. In the following table are noted the cases in which the offenders were charged with the commission of serious crimes : —

	Murder.	Dacoity.	Highway robbery.	Rape.	Total.
Pending from last year	1	1	2	0	4
Filed during the year under report	1	3	4	5	13
TOTAL	2	4	6	5	17
Disposed of	2	3	4	4	13
Pending at the close of the year	0	1	2	1	4

Regarding the murder cases in the one pending from last year, the offence was committed in the city of Jaora on the 6th of January 1888. A Mahomedan sepoy in service of the State while passing through a narrow lane on his way to the house of a friend half an hour after sunset was shot dead. The perpetrators of the deed were not apprehended on the spot. Two persons were afterwards arrested on suspicion and brought for trial, but were discharged owing to the insufficiency of evidence against them.

The other case occurred at Tál. In it a child was suffocated to death soon after its birth by the mother, who wanted to hide her shame by secreting the child's birth. The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment. In these cases preliminary enquiry was made by the Minister, who committed them to the Political Agent, Western Malwa. The latter officer tried the accused and finally disposed of the cases. The other cases were tried by the Minister, whose orders were confirmed by Your Highness.

In addition to the above-mentioned civil and criminal works done by the Minister, 196 miscellaneous cases were disposed of by him.

Jail.

There are five jails in the Jaora State. The Central Jail is in Jaora City, while a small jail is situated at the head-quarters of each district. The district jails accommodate prisoners under-

going sentences of not more than one month's imprisonment. All the other prisoners are located in the Central Jail at Jaora. I deem it necessary to bring to Your Highness's notice the unsatisfactory condition of the Central Jail. The building does not afford sufficient accommodation to the male prisoners, while the rooms assigned to the female prisoners are small and badly ventilated. It is very necessary that new wards, more spacious and properly ventilated, should be built for the female prisoners quite separate from the quarters of the males, and that the rooms now occupied by the former should be enlarged and converted into a barrack for the latter. The above-mentioned improvements, if effected, will meet the necessary requirements. The jails in the district of Tál and Beroda were visited by me during Your Highness' tour. I found that the most objectionable practice of keeping the under-trial prisoners together with the convicts was in vogue, there being observed hardly any distinction between the two classes of the prisoners. Orders were accordingly issued for the abolition of the practice and for the building of a lock-up for the under-trial prisoners. There were 36 prisoners in the Central Jail at Jaora at the close of the last year, and 136 were admitted during the year under report, making the total of 172. Of these, 92 were released on the expiration of the term of imprisonment and 80 remained in the jail at the end of the year. The average daily attendance during the year was 40.

Finance.

I am happy to report that the improvement in the condition of the State's finances commenced in the year 1885-86 has continued uninterruptedly up to the present, and I have strong hopes that if the progress is further maintained, the State, which was heavily encumbered with debt, will find its burden getting lighter every year till it will be able to totally shake it off and in a few years to find its coffers full and itself able to apply their contents to useful and beneficial purposes. In the beginning of the year 1885-86 the State was found to owe ₹12,48,353-1-9 to its various creditors. It had further to borrow ₹3,78,641-8-0 from the Government of India.

Thus the total debt payable by the State amounted to ₹16,26,994-9-9. Of this, the State has paid off ₹8,21,378-2-9 within the last three years, leaving a balance of ₹8,05,616-7-0 at the end of the last year. It is expected that, excluding the instalment of rupees one lakh payable to the Government, a sum of ₹75,000 will be available at the end of the present year for payment to the other creditors, leaving a balance of ₹6,30,616-7-0 including the remaining amount of the Government loan. If the payment of the debt is continued at this rate, the whole debt will be cleared off within the next few years.

In treating of the receipts and expenditure of the State for the present year I must first note that as the State financial year has not come to an end, and as the total revenues have not yet been realized, it is impossible to state the actual receipts and expenditure. The Budget estimate has been revised and the figures given in the 3rd column of the statement annexed show the conclusion arrived at after revision. It is a matter of great regret that owing to the occurrence of adverse circumstances the bright anticipations formed in the beginning of the year are not destined to be fully realized. The failure of the winter crops owing to the scanty fall of rain in the monsoon and the damage done to the opium crop by severe hail-storms have caused great loss to the cultivators and have rendered them unable to fully meet the State demand. It is therefore expected that as regards the land revenue, the balance standing unrealized at the end of the year will amount to ₹11,000. This will not be the only decrease in the State revenues. The receipts from the duty on opium are expected to fall short of the estimate by ₹15,000. Though there has been an appreciable increase under other heads of receipts, yet it is not sufficient to cover the amount of the decrease. In the beginning of the year the total receipts under all heads were estimated to be ₹9,67,314-9-3, while ₹9,52,064-9-3 are expected to be realized, showing a decrease of ₹15,250.

On the side of the expenditure there has occurred an increase under certain heads amounting to ₹9,973-7-0, the most noticeable being under the heads of Grass, Hospital and Boundary Settlement. The total expenditure estimated was ₹8,70,573-12-9. It is now expected to be ₹8,80,547-3-9.

In accordance with the above-mentioned calculations, the net balance available for payment to the State creditors excluding the amount of the instalment payable to the Government will amount to ₹71,517-5-6. It is, however, hoped that this sum might be swollen to ₹75,000.

Education.

There are altogether seven English and Vernacular schools maintained by the State. Jaora is proud of possessing an English High School, besides having one Persian and two Hindi schools. The English school was once in an advanced state under the superintend-

ence of an able Mahomedan graduate of the Calcutta University, when it had the honour of passing two students in the Entrance Examination. This happened in the year 1881. On its unfortunately losing the services of its able Superintendent, it made a retrograde movement and was reduced to a condition of a third class school. However, efforts have been again made to restore it to its former state. The staff of the teachers has been strengthened and closer attention has been paid to the character of the instruction received by the students The result is that the school has shown signs of reviving. It has been able to send up this year nine boys for the Central India Schools Examination, 1 in the first class, 3 in the second class, and 5 in the third class. Though the result of the examination is not yet out, it is expected that six boys will come off successful. There are Persian schools in the districts of Tál and Malargadh, while Beroda has a Persian as well as a Hindi school. The district of Sanjit is without a school of any sort. During the tour made by Your Highness, I had the opportunity of visiting the schools at Beroda and Tál, and I am able to report favourably about them. I found the teachers taking interest in their work and showing a great zeal in its discharge. All the schools, English and Vernacular, are under the superintendence of the Head Master of the Jaora English School. Further particulars regarding the latter school will be found in the statement annexed. In addition to the schools maintained by the State, there are 22 private institutions in the city of Jaora, including one girls' school, in which Gujarati is taught. The total number of scholars receiving instruction in the public and private institutions is 1,190.

Public Works.

As regards buildings, no new works were taken in hand during the year. Small additions were made to some parts of the palace and repairs were done to some State buildings as well as to the office buildings in the districts. The work of metalling and repairing the roads in and out of the city of Jaora was carried on during the year. The roads having been neglected for many years had fallen into a very bad condition. They are now, with a few exceptions, in perfect order and a source of great convenience to the public. It should be mentioned here that there is no competent officer to supervise the work of the Public Works Department. The officer in charge is an old man without having any knowledge of even the rudiments of the science of Engineering. I should like to have a better qualified man appointed in his place.

Boundary Settlement Work.

A great deal of work has been done this year in the way of settling the boundary dispute cases. There were 17 boundary cases in which this State was in dispute with other States. There were 9 cases in which the dispute was between the villages of Malhargarh district of Jaora and those in Indore and Gwalior territories. In 6 cases the dispute was between the villages of Sanjit district of Jaora and those of Indore and Gwalior territories. In 2 cases the disputants were Amba Jagirdar of Jaora and the States of Rutlam and Sailana. Of these cases, 13 were settled by Captain Macdonald, the Boundary Settlement Officer, during the year under report. There are 4 cases remaining unsettled. Of the cases settled by the Boundary Settlement Officer, in two cases the Jaora State has appealed against his order; the result is not yet known.

In addition to the above-mentioned cases there were two cases in which the dispute was regarding the boundaries of the villages belonging to the State Jaghirdars, *viz.*, Gudarkhera and Amba, and Mandawal and Abupurah. These were settled during the present year.

State Officials.

There have been a few important changes in the State officials. Pandit Bishesher Nath, the former State Vakil in attendance on the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India was dismissed, and Pandit Sham Lal, the vakil at the Western Malwa Agency, was appointed in his place. The latter officer was succeeded by Pandit Tirbhawan Nath, who had formerly held the same post for a long period and who was at the time of his re-appointment efficiently discharging the duties of a City Magistrate.

I have the honour to be,
Your Highness's most obedient servant,
YAR MOHAMED KHAN,
Minister of Jaora.

Jaora, 17th April 1889.

Abstract Statement showing the Revised Estimate, the Receipts and Expenditures of Jaora State for the year.

Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance available.	Remarks.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
9,52,064 9 3	8,80,547 3 9	71,517 5 6	

YAR MOHAMED KHAN.
Minister of Jaora.

Comparative Statement showing the Receipts of Jaora State for the years

No.	Heads of Receipts.	Budget Estimate for 1887-88.	Revised Estimate for 1888-89.	Decrease.	Increase.	Remarks.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	Land Revenue . .	8,04,472 8 3	7,93,472 8 3	12,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	
2	Tribute . . .	28,000 0 0	28,000 0 0	...	...	
3	Customs . . .	20,795 0 0	20,795 0 0	...	...	
4	Excise . . .	9,606 5 6	9,906 5 6	...	300 0 0	
5	Miscellaneous cesses and dues.	19,019 12 0	19,319 12 0	...	300 0 0	
6	Opium . . .	53,467 0 0	38,467 0 0	15,000 0 0	...	
7	Stamps . . .	5,744 11 6	5,744 11 6	...	...	
8	Law and Justice . .	10,996 0 0	10,996 0 0	...	...	
9	Registration . .	1,350 0 0	1,750 0 0	...	400 0 0	
10	Dustakana . . .	715 0 0	715 0 0	...	...	
11	Interest . . .	540 0 0	540 0 0	...	...	
12	Chanda Wardi . .	1,900 0 0	1,900 0 0	...	...	
13	Salt	3,125 0 0	3,125 0 0	...	...	
14	Fees on Tune Bargains.	3,500 0 0	8,800 0 0	...	5,300 0 0	
15	Grass . . .	500 0 0	500 0 0	...	...	
16	Jail	150 0 0	400 0 0	...	250 0 0	
17	Repayment of loan due to State.	1,996 0 0	1,996 0 0	...	...	
18	Printing Press . .	326 4 0	326 4 0	...	...	
19	Miscellaneous Receipts .	1,111 0 0	1,111 0 0	...	...	
20	Arrears of Revenue .	...	3,500 0 0	...	3,500 0 0	
21	Extraordinary Receipts .	...	700 0 0	...	700 0 0	
	Total .	9,67,314 9 3	9,52,064 9 3	27,000 0 0	11,750 0 0	

YAR MOHAMED KHAN,
Minister of Jaora.

Comparative Statement showing the Expenditures of Jaora State for the years .

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate for 1887-88.	Revised Estimate for 1888-89.	Decrease.	Increase.	Remarks.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	Allowance of His Highness the Nawab Sahib's relatives.	1,36,664 7 0	1,36,664 7 0	...	...	
2	Miscellaneous servants . . .	55,557 0 0	55,557 0 0	...	...	
3	State troops	71,664 12 0	71,664 12 0	...	...	
4	Civil and Military pensions . .	20,312 7 0	20,312 7 0	...	...	
5	Charitable allowances and annuities .	10,540 13 0	10,540 13 0	...	...	
6	State contribution towards the maintenance of Malwa Contingent.	2,02,263 0 0	2,02,263 0 0	...	...	
7	Second instalment in payment of Government loan.	1,00,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	...	...	
8	His Highness' kitchen and other establishments.	57,293 0 0	57,293 0 0	...	...	
9	Personal allowance of His Highness Nawab Sahib.	36,000 0 0	36,000 0 0	...	...	
10	Land Revenue	58,666 0 3	58,666 0 3	...	...	
11	Law and Justice	11,975 1 0	11,975 1 0	...	...	
12	Public Works	17,254 0 0	17,254 0 0	...	...	
13	Gardens	2,099 0 0	2,099 0 0	...	...	
14	Jail	3,000 0 0	3,500 0 0	...	500 0 0	
15	Hospital	7,986 0 0	9,486 0 0	...	1,500 0 0	
16	Education	4,222 2 0	4,222 2 0	...	...	
17	Interest	16,000 0 0	16,000 0 0	...	...	
18	Education of His Highness' sons .	3,803 12 0	4,475 12 0	...	672 0 0	
19	Boundary settlement expenses . .	1,702 8 0	3,702 8 0	...	2,000 0 0	
20	Agency Vakils and their establishments.	4,650 0 0	4,650 0 0	...	...	
21	Allowance to State Treasurer . .	1,875 0 0	1,875 0 0	...	...	
22	Printing Press	1,127 14 0	1,127 14 0	...	...	
23	Grant-in-aid to His Highness' relatives and State servants on the occasion of marriages in their families.	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	...	...	
24	Travelling allowance to State servants .	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	...	...	
25	His Highness' travelling allowance .	5,500 0 0	5,500 0 0	...	...	
26	Charities and rewards . . .	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	...	...	
27	Celebration of festivals and His Highness' birthday.	3,304 15 3	3,304 15 3	...	...	
28	Entertainment of state guests . .	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	...	...	
29	Opium scales expenses . . .	774 0 0	774 0 0	...	...	
30	Toshakhana	3,984 0 0	3,984 0 0	...	...	
31	Kothar	3,690 0 0	3,690 0 0	...	...	
32	Firewood	2,360 0 0	2,360 0 0	...	...	
33	Postage	800 0 0	800 0 0	...	...	
34	Grass	9,614 0 0	14,614 0 0	...	5,000 0 0	
35	Newspaper subscription . . .	600 0 0	600 0 0	...	...	
36	Ice	1,250 0 0	1,250 0 0	...	...	
37	Compensation to contractors of customs on account of abolition of transit duties.	5,040 1 3	5,040 1 3	...	...	
38	State contribution to the Moghia Fund	...	301 7 0	...	301 7 0	
	TOTAL .	8,70,573 12 9	8,80,547 3 9	...	9,973 7 0	

YAR MOHAMED KHAN,
Minister of Jaorá.

Statement showing the work of the Minister's Court on Appellate side.

Balance at the end of last year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.			Pending for disposal.	Remarks.
			Decrees confirmed.	Decrees refused.	Total.		
1	57	58	27	9	36	22	

YAR MOHAMED KHAN,
Minister of Jaora.

Statement showing the work of the Criminal Courts of Jaora State during the year 1888-89.

Courts.	Number of cases pending at the end of last year.	Number of cases for disposal during the year 1888-89.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of.	Balance.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Persons pending for trial.	Balance.	Remarks.
Minister's Court . . .	10	178	188	169	19	258	75	148	35	
Magistrate's Court . . .	12	272	284	232	52	438	170	201	67	
Tál Office	4	218	222	205	17	317	86	213	18	
Melhargadh Office . . .	18	85	103	77	26	103	35	42	26	
Sunjeet Office . . .	...	59	59	55	4	123	61	58	4	
Baraoda Office . . .	...	31	31	31	...	33	1	32	...	
Jaora Kotwali Office . .	...	67	67	67	...	103	27	76	...	
Total .	44	910	954	836	118	1,375	455	770	150	

YAR MOHAMED KHAN,
Minister of Jaora.

Statement showing the work of the Civil Courts of Jaora State during the year 1888-89.

Name of Courts.	Number of cases pending at the end of March, 1888.		Number of cases instituted during the year under report.		Total.		Cases disposed of.								Remarks.
							Decided ex parte.		Uncontested.		Contested.		Total.		
	Number of suits.	Value of claims.	Number of suits.	Value of claims.	Number of suits.	Value of claims.	Number of suits.	Value of claims.	Number of suits.	Value of claims.	Number of suits.	Value of claims.	Number of suits.	Value of claims.	
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.	
Minister's Court	7	1,18,052 11 0	131	1,64,930 8 3	138	2,82,983 3 3	10	14,609 10 6	16	6,763 2 6	80	69,918 0 0	106	91,290 13 0	32	1,91,692 6 3	
Civil Court	10	1,135 7 6	219	27,342 4 9	229	28,477 12 3	118	15,902 1 6	75	7,085 2 0	29	3,155 1 3	222	26,142 4 9	7	2,335 7 6	
Tehsil	1	265 5 3	118	7,634 2 9	119	7,899 8 0	22	882 8 6	14	266 15 6	48	6,484 0 9	84	7,633 8 9	35	265 15 3	
Kotwali	15	521 2 0	673	9,505 0 0	688	1,026 2 0	15	150 0 0	635	8,750 0 0	23	130 0 0	673	9,030 0 0	15	996 2 0	
Tal Munsifi	4	923 0 0	128	7,687 5 0	132	8,610 5 0	5	905 10 0	82	2,991 5 6	30	3,336 3 0	117	7,233 2 6	15	1,377 2 6	
Melhargadh Tahsil	6	780 0 0	114	4,464 13 6	120	5,244 13 6	...	...	55	2,836 10 3	51	1,240 14 6	106	4,077 8 9	14	1,167 4 9	
Sanjit Munsifi	...	...	74	4,782 1 9	74	4,782 1 9	17	944 12 0	17	944 12 0	34	1,889 9 9	68	3,779 1 9	6	1,003 0 0	
Baroda Thana	...	...	136	2,721 8 0	136	2,721 8 0	15	909 0 0	25	500 0 0	96	1,312 8 0	136	2,721 8 0	...	...	
Total	43	1,21,677 9 9	1,593	2,29,067 12 0	1,636	3,50,745 5 9	202	34,303 10 6	965	30,137 15 9	345	87,466 5 3	1,512	1,51,907 15 6	124	1,98,837 6 3	

YAR MOHAMED KHAN,
Minister of Jaora.

Register of boys of High School, Jaora, showing the progress made during the year 1888-89.

No.	Month.	No. on the Roll.	Average attendance.	Percentage.	No. of boys sent up last year for Central India Schools Examination.			No. of boys passed last year.			No. of boys sent up this year for Central India Schools Examination.			Remarks.
					1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	
1	April . . .	95	66 .	69·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The result of this year's examination not known as yet, but six boys are expected to come off successful.
2	May	89	...					Summer Vacation.						
3	June	95	66·04	64·25										
4	July	87	65·48	75·26										
5	August . . .	89	70·42	79·12										
6	September . . .	93	66 90	71·93										
7	October . . .	86	57	66·28	*Nil.*	One.	Three.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Two.	One.	Three.	Five.	
8	November . . .	85	54·79	64·45										
9	December . . .	87	54·13	62·22										
10	January . . .	84	58·28	69·38										
11	February . . .	87	57·14	65·68										
12	March . . .	86	53·23	62·5										
		1,063												
	Average monthly attendance.	88·58												

YAR MOHAMED KHAN,
Minister of Jaora.

ICHHA RAM,
for *Head Master.*

NOTE ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE RUTLAM STATE DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1888-89.

Events of importance.

The late Minister, Pandit Shyamji Krishna Varma, having resigned his appointment, Pandit Navina Chandra Rai, Naib Dewan, officiated in that post from 1st April to 13th June 1888. From 14th June 1888 a State Council was formed, composed as follows:—

President.

His Highness SIR RANJIT SING, K.C.I.E.,
Raja of Rutlam.

Members, Official.

PANDIT NAVINA CHANDRA RAI.
MR. K. S. RISHVADKAR, B.A., LL.B.

Members, Honorary.

SETH GANPAT LAL.
SETH SIR KRISHNA.

Secretary.

PANDIT NAVINA CHANDRA RAI.

To the end of the official year, 76 important cases were laid before the Council, most of which were finally disposed of. There have been 49 meetings of the Council to the close of the year. The usual routine business of the Durbar was carried out by the Secretary, State Council.

Agricultural.

Owing to want of sufficient rainfall both the *Kharif* and *Rabi* crops suffered. Relief was given to the cultivators in the following manner.

Postponement of the recovery of revenue in many cases, and Tukavi advances of ₹5,000.

The produce of the year is estimated as follows:—

	Area cultivated.	Produce.
Jowar	40,000 bighas.	1,00,000 maunds.
Cotton	7,535 „	7,535 „
Indian corn	6,189 „	35,000 „
Wheat	71,650 „	1,43,299 „
Opium	6,189 „	15,472 seers.
Linseed	8,000 „	16,000 maunds.

Land.

The following boundary disputes have been the subjects of much correspondence during the year:—

(1) Jaghirdar Lunara of Rutlam and Baramad Kheri, &c., of Sindhia's territory.

(2) Chandargarh Sarwan and Berda Estates of Rutlam and Banswara territory.

Lieutenant Kaye is now engaged in settling the second of these disputes.

Construction of, and repairs to, several wells have been sanctioned during the year.

Trade and Customs.

The duties on several articles were reduced during the Tribeni fair. Two fairs took place during the year, *viz.*, the Tribeni fair and the Bibrod fair: the former lasted from 28th December 1888 to 1st January 1889, and the latter from 8th November 1888 to 18th November 1888.

The imports and exports of the principal articles of trade into and from Rutlam during the local year ending on Sawan Sudi Punam Sambat 1944, *i.e.*, 23rd August 1888, have been as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat, &c.	58,737 Pothi.	3,992 Pothi.
Opium	Butti 951	Butti 400
	Chix 1,781	„ 924
	Chests *Nil.*	„ 1,225
Linseed	3,947 Pothi.	726 Pothi.
Cotton	*Nil.*	1,856 maunds.
	Kapas 394	*Nil.*
Piece goods	5,084 Pothi.	3,393 Pothi.

One case of opium smuggling was tried, and the smugglers punished with imprisonment and fine. Several petty cases of smuggling of other articles were also detected.

Judicial.

The number of civil and criminal cases decided during the year by the local Courts was as follows:—

Civil and revenue cases	1,033
Criminal and miscellaneous cases	1,618

One very important semi-religious case of long standing between two sects of the Jains called the Mandirwálás and the Thánax-Wallahs was decided in *Ijlas khas.*

A gang of robbers who committed robbery and murdered one man in the suburb of Rutlam was arrested, and their case after preliminary enquiries by the *Sarnyayadhisha* was sent up to the Political Agent who sentenced two of the robbers to capital punishment, one to transportation for life and one to seven years' rigorous imprisonment in the Rutlam Jail.

The *Sarnyayadhisha* has been invested, in addition to his other powers, with power of summary trial of petty civil cases for transactions not extending longer than six months.

Public Works.

1. The new house built for the use of the Assistant Opium Agent has been occupied by Mr. Grant, the Assistant Opium Agent.
2. The construction of the hospital building has reached up to the arches of the doorways.
3. Extensive repairs have been made of the local Courts.
4. A new lock-up is under construction.
5. Some additions have been made to the opium godown.
6. The works for completing the Ráj Ságar tank have been taken in hand.

Municipal.

A bridge on a suburban road is being rebuilt.

Fire broke out in the town several times, but they were invariably extinguished by means of the fire-engines before they could extend to more than one or two houses.

New conservancy carts have been made, several wells cleared up. More attention is paid to sanitation.

Jail.

The average number of prisoners in the Rutlam Jail during the year was 40.

Educational.

The number of students of the Rutlam Central College who passed the Central India Examination in 1888 was as follows:—

	Went up.	Passed.
1st class	2	1
2nd „	3	1
3rd „	5	3

One ex-student of the college passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

Medical.

The only change in the establishment of the local dispensary has been that Mr. Gopal Rao, Hospital Assistant, has been appointed in place of Hira Lal, who was allowed to resign.

The average number of daily patients treated in the dispensary during the year was 244·23.

Personal.

The grandmother of His Highness the Raja died.

Financial condition.

Owing to the agricultural failure caused by want of sufficient rainfall, the income of the State was not prosperous; the State has, however, only been able financially to make the two ends meet with difficulty, but fortunately it has not been obliged to contract any debt.

Statistics.

The statistics for the year will be found in the returns submitted in vernacular.

FRANJIE BHAKOJIE,
Vice-President, State Council.

APPENDIX G.

CHAPTER I.

General Remarks.

Colonel W. J. W. Muir held charge of the Bhopawar Agency during the whole of the year under review. For this reason all matters worthy of notice have have been referred to in that portion of the Report which directly deals with the State which they concern. In November and December 1888, the Agent to the Governor-General made a short tour in the Agency, visiting Dhar, Sirdarpur, Mandu, and Manpur. During his visit he saw nearly all the Chiefs and Bhumias.

2. The Political Agent was in camp at Ali Rajpur and Jhabua from the beginning of the year till the 20th April, and he again went on tour when the Agent to the Governor-General visited the Agency. On 6th February he arrived at Barwani, where he remained till the 15th March. The state of affairs in Barwani is not satisfactory, owing to the Rana and Dewan being unable to work together, but in other parts of the Agency no political difficulties have arisen. The usual disputes between the guaranteed Bhumias and their suzerain Durbars continue; they are being enquired into and will be settled as soon as possible. Formerly the Durbars of Indore and Jhabua exercised a joint jurisdiction in the parganas of Thandla and Pitlawad, and in 1880 an exchange of territory was effected by which Thandla was kept by Jhabua and Pitlawad by Indore. Unfortunately, owing to objections on the part of the late Maharaja Holkar, the documents regarding the exchange were not properly completed, and as disputes on the boundary have begun, it is possible that the whole question of the boundary, which is about 62 miles long, may be reopened.

Telegraphs.

3. The work done at the Dhar and Sirdarpur Telegraph Offices has considerably increased, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Receipts.	Issues.	Receipts.	Issues.
Dhar	1,779	1,643	2,056	1,936
Sirdarpur	649	637	1,086	1,002

CHAPTER II.

Manpur District (British).

Settlement.

4. The new ryotwari settlement introduced on 1st April 1887 is working satisfactorily. The arrears of land revenue due at the close of the year were ₹636, of which ₹429 were on account of the previous year and ₹207 for the year under report. Of the former sum, the Kamasdar states that ₹260 are not recoverable, the cultivators having either died or left the pargana. It is, however, satisfactory to note that no difficulty is experienced in recovering the revenue fixed under the new assessment.

Forest.

5. There is nothing to add to the remarks made last year about forest conservancy in the pargana.

6. The Commissariat Department was supplied with 1,368,001lb of grass, against 1,169,287 of the previous year. The profit, ₹2,052, will appear in the current year's account.

Receipts and Expenditure.

7. The subjoined table shows the Income and Expenditure of the year:—

Receipts.	Actuals.		Expenditure.	Actuals.	
	1887-88.	1888-89.		1887-88.	1888-89.
	R	R		R	R
Land Revenue	7,644	11,303	Land Revenue	1,334	1,678
Sayar and Miscellaneous	4,846	4,017	Public Works	2,650	1,900
Abkari	3,673	3,653	Law and Justice	1,248	1,399
Stamps	641	490	Education	978	963
Law and Justice	129	84	Forest Establishment	1,392	1,287
Miscellaneous	...	...	Miscellaneous	...	...
Total Receipts	16,935	19,547	Total Expenditure	7,602	7,227
Opening balance	3,805	5,129	Remitted to Indore Treasury	6,000	13,387
			Grass supplied to the Commissariat Department, Mhow	2,009	1,754
Grand Total	20,740	24,676	Closing balance	5,129	2,308
			Grand Total	20,740	24,676

8. The receipts under Land Revenue show an increase of R3,659, which was due to the revenue for the whole year having been realised according to the now assessment, while, during the previous year, the first two instalments only were recovered under the new assessment. The large decrease under Sayar and Miscellaneous was mainly due to a falling-off in the export of inferior or burning wood.

Expenditure.

9. Land Revenue. The increase is due to the increased establishment necessitated by the new settlement having been employed during the whole year while they were only paid for four months during 1887-88.

Public Works.

10. The sum of R1,900 only was sanctioned by Government. It was spent as below:—

	R
Repairs to buildings	255
Ditto roads	899
Ditto wells	461
New wells	285
Total	1,900

One old well was constructed. There were 185 wells in the pargana on 31st March 1889, of which 60 belonged to Government.

Schools.

11. The average attendance at the three schools maintained in the pargana at a cost of R1,381, was 105 against 102 of the preceding year.

Dispensary.

12. This institution, which cost R945 during the year, gave relief to 3,445 patients against 3,341 of the year preceding.

Rainfall and Crops.

13. The rainfall registered at Manpur was 30·85 against 51·15 inches of the previous year. Owing to insufficient rain the kharif crops suffered partially, while the outturn of the rabi was only half the average. The opium crop was almost equal to the average.

Judicial—Civil.

14. Including the 30 pending cases, 98 cases were filed: of these, 84 of the value of R6,406 were disposed of at an average cost of R5-4-6, leaving a balance of 14 cases.

Criminal.

15. The number of criminal cases for disposal were—

Theft of cattle	5
Miscellaneous	29

the number of persons implicated being respectively 5 and 39: of this number, 28 were fined and 7 imprisoned.

Population.

16. The population of the district is 4,946, showing a slight increase on last year. There are 366 tiled houses and 753 thatched houses. The number of cultivating families is 612 against 602 of the previous year.

Irrigation.

17. On the expiry of the previous settlement, several kacha wells belonging to the ryots have lapsed to Government, but they are so filled with earth that they hold little water, and unless money is spent on them they cannot be of use.

Kamasdar.

18. Asad Khan has been granted an increase of pay, which, I think, he thoroughly deserves.

CHAPTER III.

NATIVE STATES.

Dhar.

19. Owing to the short fall of rain last year, remissions will have to be made in some parganas, Kuksi especially having suffered from drought. Dhar has, however, been more fortunate than the districts east and north of Indore, and returns show that the grains which form the staple food of the poorer classes were cheaper at Dhar during the year 1888-89 than during the preceding year.

The Chief.

20. Owing to the sickness of his relative, the Raja of Dewas, Junior Branch, and for other reasons, the Maharaja remained at Indore for a considerable time during the autumn of 1888. In the winter he visited Mandu, but, unfortunately, was unable to make an extended tour, owing to a serious attack of fever which laid him up for about three months. He completely recovered before the close of the official year.

Revenue.

21. The receipts were R7,65,334 and the expenditure amounted to R7,13,633, showing a saving of about R52,000. The State holds Government Promissory Notes worth R5,60,000, and the cash balance in the Central Treasury was about R33,500 at the close of the year.

Judicial.

22. The form in the margin shows the work done by the Civil Courts of the State. The number of suits remaining undecided is about the same as last year. One hundred and eighty-nine appeals were pending at the beginning of the year, and 267 appeals were filed during the year; making a total of 456. Of the appeals decided, only 94 were confirmed, while 175 were reversed and 7 were modified. In addition to these, 82 appeals to the "Huzur Durbar" are pending.

Cases.	Number.	Value.
		R
Pending	739	2,70,488
Filed	2,143	1,88,712
TOTAL	2,882	4,59,200
Decided	2,171	2,21,332
Remaining	711	2,37,868

23. In the Criminal Courts, 1,041 cases were disposed of, while in 612 cases the offenders were not discovered. There were 308 criminal cases pending at the close of the year. Only 11 men were tried for dacoity. In the 26 criminal appeals heard, 15 were confirmed, 8 reversed, 1 revised, and 2 sent back for re-trial. At the close of the year 7 criminal appeals remained to be heard.

Jail.

24. On the 1st April 1888 there were 107 prisoners in the jail: 235 were admitted during the year, and on the 31st March 1889, 119 remained in confinement; 2 prisoners escaped.

Dacoity.

25. Eleven dacoities have been reported during the year against 27 last year. Of these 11 cases, 6 occurred in the Dhar pargana. The following form shows the value of property looted, &c., and it also shows that, out of 142 dacoits concerned, only 3 have been arrested. This will be brought to the notice of the Durbar.

	Value of Property.			Persons.		Dacoits.				
	Number.	Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Not arrested.
Cases	11	718	85	1	11	142	3	...	...	139

In none of these cases has the property looted exceeded ₹200.

Police.

26. Eight new chaukis have been established in the Dhar mahal at an annual cost of ₹2,300, and it is proposed to strengthen the police in other districts.

Moghias.

27. There are 85 registered Moghias cultivating 1,198 bighas of land in khalsa and non-guaranteed villages, which shows that there is practically no change since last year.

Copper Currency.

28. It seems that the copper coin obtained by the State from the Government Mint is not much appreciated, as inconvenience is felt owing to the fluctuating value of the Hali Rupee, which is the silver current coin.

Public Works.

29. The budget allotment under this heading was ₹67,253 last year; this has been increased to ₹1,06,798 for the current year. There is nothing to show how the money has been spent.

Education.

30. The budget allotment for education is ₹8,313: of this ₹1,170 are spent in maintaining students at schools of Medicine, Engineering, and Arts, and the balance is spent on the High School at Dhar, and other primary schools in the city and districts.

During the year 2 students from the Dhar High School passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and 14 passed the Central India Schools Examination. One of the latter got a scholarship of ₹14 a month. The average attendance at the English School was 90·1, and in all 924 students attended the State schools. In addition 331 persons received instruction at private institutions.

Medical.

31. There is a hospital at Dhar, and there are 7 dispensaries in the districts. The total cost of these institutions is ₹6,614, and the number of persons who attended them amounted to 35,852 against 24,298 last year. There is thus a great increase in the number of patients, but there is no proportionate increase in the number of persons vaccinated, which was only 283 against 235 last year: 165 persons were vaccinated at Kuksi, 104 at Dharampuri and 14 at Badnawar; the return for the rest of the State is blank.

General.

32. On the recovery of the Maharaja from his illness, the people subscribed R3,000, which is to be spent on a new library at the capital. A new house is being built for His Highness about a mile and a half out of Dhar, on the top of a hill, the site having been selected as an airy and healthy one.

Jhabua.

33. The rainfall was 19·44 inches, or only half the average; consequently the autumn crops failed, especially the rice. The State contains about 60,000 Bhils, who depend almost entirely upon the autumn crops, so the past year has been one of hardship for the people and difficulty for the responsible officials. As early as November, want of water began to be felt and practically no rabi crops were harvested. There was considerable anxiety owing to scarcity of food and water, and owing to incursions of Bhils from Kushalgarh and other States. Fortunately the Dewan, Rao Bahadur Narain, Rao Bhikaji, is a man of tact and energy who thoroughly understands the Bhils; when distress was first felt he went on tour in the districts, started relief works, appointed extra police, and made a mutual agreement with the Kushalgarh Durbar that no armed Bhils should go from one State to the other without a pass. Owing to these measures, the restriction of the export of grain and the promptness of the Dewan in enquiring into and dealing with cases of dacoity, the public peace has been well kept.

Finances.

34. A statement of receipts and disbursements is attached to this Report and marked Appendix II. It is not an exact copy of the statement furnished by the Dewan, as his account is somewhat complicated owing to debts incurred and paid off being shown as receipts and expenditure. The result of the year is a net loss of R352.

35. The receipts for the year were estimated at R1,32,355, but the actuals only amounted to R1,28,230, or about R4,000 less than the estimate. There was a loss of about R3,700 in Land Revenue owing to the badness of the season, a loss of about R2,100 in Customs collections owing to the prohibition to export grain and R1,200 in Octroi receipts. On the other hand, the actuals under headings Abkari, Law and Justice, and Arrears of Revenue exceeded the estimates by a total sum of about R3,100.

36. The expenditure side of the account, as shown in the Jhabua report, is rather difficult to understand at first sight; but the more important information it contains is for facility of reference noted here. Including R13,224 for liquidation of debts, the total expenditure was estimated at R1,32,355, or the same as the estimated receipts. The actuals, however, show that the expenses incurred during the year amounted to R1,28,582 or R362 more than the receipts, and the expenditure does not include money spent in liquidation of the State debt.

Thus the State is some R13,500 poorer than was expected. This is due to a loss of R4,000 in receipts and unforeseen expenditure, amounting to R9,500, as follows: (1) cost of administration in excess of estimate, R1,239; (2) spent on relief works, R7,426; (3) spent on Raja's visit to Sirdarpur to meet the Agent to the Governor-General, R786.

The arrears of pay off the State servants are still due to them for six months.

Judicial.

	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Tried.	Pending.
Murder	...	1	1	1	...
Culpable homicide	4	8	12	11	1
Highway robbery	1	15	19	15	1
Dacoity	4	18	22	15	7
Mischief	1	...	1	1	...
Attempt at suicide	..	7	7	6	1
Miscellaneous	58	434	492	443	49
	68	483	551	492	59

37. The form in the margin shows at a glance the work done by the Criminal Courts. It is satisfactory to note that a considerable number of dacoits are arrested in Jhabua.

38. The civil returns show that 527 cases were decided, leaving a balance of 127 at the close of the year.

Jail.

39. The new jail has been completed and occupied during the year; the average number of prisoners in it was 34·98 against 35·16 last year. The average cost of maintenance of each prisoner is R64·56. The increased number of prisoners is due to the Courts having in many

cases awarded imprisonment where a sentence of fine would in former days have been passed. The prisoners are now taught to make blankets, durrees, and a sort of coarse cotton cloth.

Dispensaries.

40. There are three dispensaries in the State, at Jhabua, Ranapur and Thandla; the total number of patients has decreased from 12,833 last year to 11,719 this year; but, on the other hand, the number of operations, major and minor, has much increased, being 40 and 889 against 19 and 691 last year. The State has to regret the loss of Native Doctor Paim Singh, who served it faithfully for many years. The three dispensaries cost R3,690.

Three hundred and nineteen persons were vaccinated.

Education.

41. As was noted in last year's report, education is at a low ebb in Jhabua. There are four State schools and the aggregate average attendance is only 142. Last year it was 198.

Relief Works.

42. Owing to the scarcity prevailing in the State and the poverty of the majority of the people, relief works were started at Jhabua, Ranapur, Rambhapur and Harinagar. On an average, 1,329·41 people attended these works and received payments in Macca. With the exception of the work at Jhabua, where an existing tank has been deepened, it is expected that the work done will be reproductive. The cost of the works up to 31st March 1889 was R7,426. In addition to the works at the four places above mentioned, 39 new wells have been dug and 124 old wells have been deepened, which has afforded direct relief to about 100 labourers a day.

Dacoities.

43. The form given below shows the number of dacoities which occurred during the year, dacoits arrested, &c.:—

	Number of cases.	Value of property plundered.	Property recovered.	Arrested.	Escaped.
		R	R		
In Khalsa territory	11	3,421	2,084	15	119
In Thakurates	7	2,643	785	5	95

Omraos.

44. Nine estates are under the superintendence of the Durbar. They are all in debt, and will doubtless be the better for good and economical management.

Potdar.

45. It is a matter of regret that a difference of opinion has arisen between the State and the Potdar, who was appointed through the intervention of a former Political Agent. This will probably result in fresh arrangements having to be made.

Debts.

46. At the close of last year the State debts amounted to R1,13,637, and on the 31st March 1889 they were R1,14,023. Arrears of pay due to the State servants for 1887-88 have been paid to them, but they have derived no real benefit from this, as their pay for the last half of 1888-89 has not been disbursed. The Dewan reports that, owing to the difference which has arisen between the State and the Potdar, it was found necessary to borrow money from the local bankers, who would not lend except on condition that some of their old debts were repaid to them. For this reason some old debts have been paid and new ones incurred in their stead.

The Chief.

47. The Chief did not exceed his allowance this year. There has, however, been considerable trouble owing to his wish to adopt a son from Jodhpore in spite of having previously promised to adopt one of the Jhabua Thakur's sons.

ALI RAJPUR.

48. Thakur Jowan Sing of Jhaknaoda has continued as Superintendent of this State. Although the rainfall was little more than half that of the preceding year, no great scarcity

has prevailed, owing to the rain having fallen at opportune times. The prices of food-grains have, however, been very high. On the 25th May 1888, the marriage of Ratankuar Bai with Gambhir Singh, Chief of the Rajpipla State, was celebrated at Rajpur. All arrangements had been made for this wedding during the lifetime of the late Rana Rupdeo, and the Dowager Ranis are much pleased at its accomplishment. The total cost of the wedding was ₹12,585, which was disbursed from the State Treasury. No new debt on this account has been incurred.

The efforts made to induce the Bhils and Bhilalas to irrigate their fields have not yet been successful, but the Superintendent has persuaded some families of Malis to settle in the State. These men are good cultivators, and it is hoped that the good crops raised by them will prove to the Bhils the advantages of regular labour and irrigation.

Forests.

49. During the year very large quantities of timber have been exported, and it is reported that no valuable timber now remains. No forest rules have yet been drawn up, but the Superintendent quite sees the necessity of some precautionary measures. He is in favour of preserving a certain portion of the jungle of each village, having no forest officials, but working through the Bhil Tarvis.

Finances.

50. Appendix No. III shows the items of receipt and expenditure, and the statement below is an abstract of it:—

	₹
Balance at close of 1887-88	16,500
Receipts in 1888-89	79,829
	96,329
Expenditure in 1888-89	95,226
Balance at close of 1888-89	1,103

Receipts.

51. As compared with last year, there has been a slight decrease in land revenue owing to temporary remissions, a considerable decrease under the heading Law and Justice which is due to the receipts in 1887-88 having been abnormally high, and a decrease of about ₹8,000 under Miscellaneous. This will be referred to hereafter. There is an increase in Sayar and Abkari receipts. On the whole, the ordinary receipts have exceeded those of last year by about ₹750.

Expenditure.

52. The expenses of the State (see Appendix No. III) amounted to ₹95,226 against ₹82,910 last year, showing an increase of ₹12,319 .This was almost entirely owing to the marriage of Ratankuar Bai, the expenses in connection with which are shown as State charges. Also there was a slight increase in the amount spent on Public Works, while debts to the amount of ₹10,252 were paid off.

Land Revenue.

53. Land revenue was assessed on 6,813 ploughs, or 147 more than last year. As showing the wandering nature of the Bhils, it is curious to note that during the year 870 new ploughs have been brought on the State books. Some temporary remissions have been made.

Customs.

54. Formerly receipts under this head consisted of two separate portions—(1) transit dues; (2) Thal Bharti or export dues. After transit dues had been abolished, it was found that the collection of some taxes which were not really transit duties had been abolished owing to a misunderstanding. These taxes, which were referred to in paragraph 73 of last year's Report, were re-imposed in October last. In spite of this, the Customs receipts have decreased by about ₹370, the reason for which has not been reported.

55. The State still continues to urge the desirability of re-imposing "Khunt" duties. The question is a difficult one and deserving of careful consideration owing to the peculiar nature of the country and people.

Debts.

56. Debts, amounting to R10,252, have been paid, leaving a balance of R61,435 to be paid. This includes the amount due to the creditors of the Phulmal Thakurate.

Judicial.

57. In the Rajpur and District Courts 71 cases were decided of a value of R28,082 and 5 cases involving claims for R453 remained pending at the close of the year. There were no appeals. Decrees amounting to R2,355 were executed. No house property was sold in execution of decrees, but one "inami" village has been attached.

Only seven criminal cases were pending at the end of the year, 153 having been decided as follows:—

	Cases.	Persons.
Culpable homicide	2	3
Thefts, ordinary and cattle	78	136
Receiving stolen property	3	5
Dacoity	1	7
Miscellaneous	69	99
TOTAL	153	250

Of the 250 persons tried, only 12 were acquitted, 54 were imprisoned, 176 fined, and 8 whipped.

Jail.

58. The average number of prisoners was 36, and their average cost R57-8-11. This does not represent the whole cost of prisoners, which has to be met by the State. It pays for prisoners in the Andamans, at Sirdarpur, and at the district lock-ups.

Education.

59. There has been no change in the number of schools. The attendance has decreased from 125 to 111, but the number of Bhil and Bhilala boys has increased by 2. The State expenditure on education is R1,084.

Dispensary.

60. Three thousand three hundred and fifty-seven patients attended the Rajpur Dispensary; 84 absented themselves, 9 died, and 3,264 were cured. One hundred and forty-one children were vaccinated.

Dacoities.

61. Three small dacoities occurred during the year, in which R373 were robbed. No trace of the dacoits has yet been discovered.

Population.

62. The figures given this year are said to be incomplete; they show, however, that in Ali Rajpur the males outnumber the females both amongst the adults and children.

Chandla Phala.

63. This is the name of the cess levied from all classes on the wedding of a lady of the ruling family. The Banias at first opposed the levy of this tax, but the Superintendent reports that they are now willing to pay it, having been persuaded that it is in accordance with ancient custom. This tax was not realised during the year under report, as the tax-payers asked for a year's grace owing to the scanty rainfall of 1888. It is estimated that it will be realised during the current year without difficulty or opposition.

The Rana.

64. The Rana Vijay Singh, aged about 21, left the Daly College, Indore, in April 1888, and since then he has remained at Ali Rajpur. It is reported that he attends the State Offices and is learning administrative work. During the year he went on tour with the Superintendent.

BARWANI.

65. The submission of this Report has already been long delayed on account of the non-receipt of a memorandum on the administration of Barwani, which has not yet been received. For this reason the information available is less full than usual.

66. Some anxiety was felt at the beginning of the year as to the state of the Bhils, and certain wild rumours were spread that large numbers of them had deserted the State. On enquiry these rumours proved to be false, but considerable quantities of grain and money had to be advanced. The Bhils continually change their homes, and, though a considerable number left Barwani, this was more than balanced by the number of new-comers.

Finances.

67. An abstract statement of the year's receipts and expenditure is attached and marked Appendix IV. It shows that both receipts and expenditure have fallen far below the estimate, and that the State has gained ₹7,823 during the year, while in the Budget a gain of ₹16,484 had been estimated.

Receipts.

68. Owing to the scarcity in the Barwani and Anjer parganas, the revenue collections fell short of the estimate by ₹11,000, and the collection of arrears of land revenue by ₹3,200. The receipts under the following heads were also less than the estimates :—

Abkari by ₹3,000; Import and Export duties by ₹1,300; Miscellaneous ₹1,700; Taccavi advances recovered, ₹2,000; Sale of Timber, ₹2,700, and Sale of the Anjer Thana ₹1,000. On the other hand, the actual receipts exceeded the estimates under the heads Grazing Fees, Nim-Kirana, and Forest Dues.

Expenditure.

69. The heads under which a saving has been effected, as compared with the estimates, are :—New buildings and repairs, ₹15,000, owing to work on the Palace at Barwani having been stopped, pending the entertainment of a competent man to supervise it. Education, ₹1,200, the reason for which has not been explained, and ₹900 in the purchase of timber. Where the estimates have been exceeded, it has in most cases been due to the Rana's two visits to Sirdarpur, or to the fact that certain religious ceremonies connected with the Ranis had to be performed.

Judicial.

70. In the various Courts of the State, 128 civil cases were pending at the beginning of the year : 702 have been filed during the year, and 654 have been disposed of, leaving 176 pending on the 31st March 1889. The suits decided involved ₹73,518. Three hundred and forty criminal cases, concerning 646 persons, were filed, and of these only 14 were pending at the close of the year. The offences were not of a serious nature.

Jail.

71. The average number of convicted prisoners was ₹37, and that of under-trial prisoners 19. Total average 56.

Public Works and Irrigation.

72. No detailed information is available about them, but the records shew that a considerable sum has been spent on tanks and bunds which were started as relief works.

Education.

73. In last year's report it was said that there were seven schools in the State, but though there is nothing in the Agency Office about new schools having been instituted, the return received from the State shows 14 boys' schools and 2 girls' schools. The cost, ₹3,898, and the average attendance, 477, are, however, much the same as last year. Both at Barwani and Rajpur there is one school in which English, Urdu, and Sanskrit are taught.

Dispensaries.

74. There are three dispensaries at Barwani, Rajpur, and Pansemal; they cost in all ₹3,819. During the year 15,430 persons were admitted, or about 2,200 less than last year. Eleven hundred and sixty-eight persons were vaccinated.

Forests.

75. The forests of Barwani are of considerable extent, and contain, or used to contain valuable timber; during the year much attention has been given to the subject, but no satisfactory rules have yet been framed for protecting the young trees. Certain rules were drawn up by the Rana and the Dewan, but they are too complicated to be really practicable. Some simple rules will probably be decided upon during the next cold weather, when the Political Agent visits Barwani.

JOBAT.

Finances.

76.

	R	R
Opening balance	4,926	
Ordinary receipts	18,060	
		22,986
Ordinary expenditure	18,668	
Liquidation of debts	1,300	
		19,968
Closing balance		3,018

77. The receipts, as compared with the previous year, show a decrease of R587, which was largely due to a refund last year of the cost of maintenance charges of the convicts at the Andamans.

78. The expenditure shews an increase of R1,474, of which R1,000 was spent on relief works and deepening wells, owing to scarcity among Bhils, and the remainder represents the excess of expenditure on feed of State horses owing to dearness of gram.

The result of the financial administration for the year was that the cash balance in the treasury at end of the year was reduced from R4,926 in the previous year to R3,017 this year, but as R1,300 of debts were paid, the State really lost about R700 on the year.

Debts.

79. These have been reduced to R12,371. They bear no interest.

Dispensary.

80. Fourteen hundred and fifty-five patients attended this dispensary, of whom 6 died.

The Chief.

81. Rana Sarup Sing, in spite of the advice given him by the Political Agent and a promise given not to do so, married a third Rani, the daughter of the Airal Thakur, in the Panch Mahals.

82. The Rana is now 22 years of age, and is anxious to be invested with powers.

83. The Kamdar, Waman Rao Bapuji, has continued to do his work satisfactorily.

MATHWAR.

84. No complaints were received against the Thakur Ranjit Sing. The receipts and expenditure are given as R4,037 and R3,858 respectively. The increase under receipts was due to an unusually large export of timber, owing to scarcity among the Bhils. The expenditure shows an increase of R2,400, which was caused by payment of arrears of salaries, purchase of gold and cloth, and increased expenditure on Police, Kothar, and charity, &c. The estate possesses R1,500 in Government paper purchased during British management of the Thakurate.

KATHIWARA.

85. Thakur Bahadur Sing has managed the estate well. He has not furnished any information about his receipts and expenditure.

RATANMÂL.

86. The Dowager Thakurani manages her estate for her minor son, Dhirap Sing, now 11 years old, under the orders of this office.

87. The receipts and expenditure are given as R1,305 and R1,334 respectively. The increase under the former was due to a large export of timber, and that under the latter to repairs of the Thakur's house.

BAGOD—DEWAS.

Receipts and Expenditure.

88. The receipts amounted to R9,791, and the expenditure to R5,511: the surplus of R4,280 will be paid, as usual, to the Dewas State. The preliminaries for the survey of the pargana will be arranged during the current year.

Road.

89. The expenditure on culverts on the Railway Feeder to Balwa Station on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway was R650.

Schools.

90. The average daily attendance at Padlia and Bagod Schools was 24·81.

Dispensary.

91. The dispensary at Padlia afforded relief to 2,413 persons, of whom 9 died.

Season.

92. The rainfall measured 17·30 instead of 39·70 inches, as in the previous year. Owing to insufficient rain, the yield of kharif crops was much below the average, and that of the rabi almost *nil*.

Health.

93. The health of the people was good.

Kamasdar.

94. The Kamasdar, Kishenlal, continues to work satisfactorily. He has been granted a small increase of pay.

GUARANTEED THAKURS.

Multhan.

95. The complaints against this estate about the non-payment of debts still continue, but in order to save his estate, the Thakur appears to be making efforts to clear himself.

Kachi Baroda.

96. The estrangement between the Thakur and his son Zalim Singh, although they were reconciled to each other last year, continued to give some trouble.

Bakhtgarh.

97. The health of the Mandloi Partab Sing has somewhat improved.

Dotria.

98. The estate does not call for any remarks.

99. At the close of the year there were in Multhan 58 registered Moghias, of whom 46 hold 631 bighas of land; in Kachi Baroda, 64, of whom 27 hold 428 bighas; in Bakhtgarh, 80, of whom 30 hold 495 bighas.

GUARANTEED BHUMIAS.

100. No complaints were received against the Bhumiats of Mota and Chota Barkhera, Jamnia, Garhi and Rajgarh.

101. Daryao Singh, the Bhumia of Nimkhera, was the subject of numerous complaints during the year. The Kamdar, Gopal Pershad, selected by Daryao Singh, will probably shortly leave his service.

BHUMIAS UNDER MANAGEMENT.

Kali Baori.

102. The Bhumia Sher Sing, now 30 years of age, is anxious to get the management of his estate, and the matter will receive early attention. The Bhumia married a second time, his first wife having died.

Receipts and Expenditure.

103. The Kamdar has not brought up the annual accounts, but it is satisfactory to note that the estate is free from debts, and the financial condition of the Bhumiat is good.

Bharudpura.

104.

	R	R
Balance on 1st April 1888	26	
Ordinary receipts	3,399	
		3,425
Ordinary expenditure	...	3,018
Balance on 1st April 1889		407

No debts were paid during the year, but from the surplus some will be paid shortly. The liabilities of the State amount to R930. The Bhumia has again run into debt.

Kotideh.

105.

	R	R
Opening balance	111	
Receipts	1,373	
		1,484
Expenditure	...	1,207
Closing balance		277

The debts amounted last year to R233, and to this may be added R8 which the Bhumia owes to Dhar on account of the plough rate for 2 Bhil Paras for 1888-89, but which is refused by the Dhar Durbar owing to some dispute about other Bhil Paras.

No debts were paid during the year, but some will be paid soon.

106. There is also a dispute between the Bhumia and the Indore Darbar about a tanka due to the Bhumia. If the case is decided against the Durbar the Bhumia will get arrears amounting to about R1,400.

Chiktiabar.

107.

	R	R
Opening balance	9	
Receipts	826	
		835
Expenditure	...	811
Closing balance		24

The debts still amount to R76, nothing having been paid during the year owing to want of funds.

CHAPTER IV.

The Agency.

108. No changes were made in the detachments of the Malwa Bhil Corps stationed in the Agency.

109. As arranged last year, the Native officers of the corps send in weekly reports from the districts, but as yet they are not as full as is desirable.

Judicial.

110. The subjoined table shows an abstract of the civil and criminal work done by the Political Agent's Court:—

Civil.	No. of Cases.	Value.
		R
Pending	30	4,949
Filed	72	3,494
Total	102	18,443
Settled	88	6,985
Pending	14	1,458

Criminal.

Nature of Offences.	Cases including pending.	Persons implicated.
Murder and attempted murder	1	1
Culpable homicide	4	5
Dacoity	3	14
Highway robbery	1	1
Cattle and ordinary theft	3	5
Miscellaneous	10	13
Total	22	39

The Officer Commanding Malwa Bhil Corps, who has the powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate within the Cantonment of Sirdarpur, tried and settled 43 petty cases of drunkenness and infringement of Cantonment rules.

Jail.

111. The average number of prisoners in the Sirdarpur lock-up was 18·91.

Bombay and Agra Road Police.

112. No change has occurred in the police arrangements. The Deputy Road Superintendent, Mohomed Nawaz Khan, who was appointed on six months' probation, has been confirmed.

113. The renewal of some of the Chaukis and Dharamsalas has been arranged for; the cost of the work, some ₹1,750, will be debited in the accounts for 1889-90.

Dacoity.

114. Three dacoities occurred on this road, two near Hasilpur in Indore territory, and one in the vicinity of Sendhwa, also in Indore. Of the 24 persons who committed these dacoities, 5 were arrested and brought to justice. The value of property stolen was ₹787, of which ₹15 were recovered.

115. The receipts and expenditure of the Indore Agency Road Fund are shown in the detailed statement attached as Appendix IV to Form F.

Boundary Disputes.

116. Seventy-six cases were pending at the beginning of the year, and 5 were brought on the register, making a total of 81. Of these, 19 were settled by Lieutenant Goodenough.

Local Funds.

117. The Incorporated Funds under the Agency and the receipts and expenditure of each are shown below:—

I.—Indore Agency Road Fund.

	₹		₹
Cash balance in Indore Treasury on 1st April 1888	28,490	Expenditure during the year ...	15,123
Receipts during the year	9,425	*Balance on 1st April 1889.*	
		Opium dues for distribution 853	
		Balance proper 21,939	
			22,792
Total	37,915	Total	37,915

The expenditure exceeded the receipts by ₹5,698, which was largely due to the purchase of a house at Sirdarpur.

118.

II.—Manpur Road Fund.

	₹		₹
Opening balance	300	Expenditure of the year	135
Receipts for the year	244	Closing balance	409
Total	544	Total	544

III.—Manpur School Fund.

119.

	₹		₹
Opening balance	355	Expenditure of the year	109
Receipts for the year	151	Closing balance	397
Total	506	Total	506

Sirdarpore;
The 25th July 1889.

J. RAMSAY,
Offg. Political Agent, Bhopawar.

Appendix I.

Receipts and Disbursements of the Dhar State for the Fasli year 1295 ending 5th June 1888.

Receipts.	Actuals.	Disbursements.	Actuals.
	₹		₹
I.—Land Revenue	5,30,339	I.—Land Revenue (State Establishments)	1,19,286
II.—Assessed Taxes—		II.—Treaties and Engagements	8,065
Municipality	9,019	C.—Army	1,07,018
Local Funds	11,804	E.—Public Works	67,253
III.—Customs	71,745	III.—Law and Justice	29,914
VI.—Stamps	17,690	IV.—Police	35,615
IX.—Law and Justice	6,433	V.—Education	8,913
XIV.—Tributes	87,097	VII.—Pensions—	
XV.—Miscellaneous	10,740	Medical	7,842
XVI.—Interest on Government Paper	20,467	Charity	65,230
		Pensions	10,165
		VIII.—State Charges	2,28,995
		IX.—Miscellaneous	25,337
Total	7,65,334	Total	7,13,633

J. RAMSAY,
Offg. Political Agent, Bhopawar.

Appendix II.

Receipts and Disbursements of the Jhabua State for the year 1888-89. (Salim Shahi Currency.)

Receipts.	Estimate.	Actuals.	Expenditure.	Estimate.	Actuals.
	₹	₹		₹	₹
Opening balance	196	196	I.—Land Revenue	9,239	6,615
I.—*Land Revenue*—			II.—Treaties and engagements	6,193	6,193
Arrears	3,000	3,614	E.—Public Works	2,000	602
Current	76,850	73,154	III.—Law and Justice	10,864	8,592
Abkari	22,000	22,767	IV.—Police	22,906	15,360
Sayar and Miscellaneous	8,150	6,012	V.—Education	1,051	719
III.—Customs	8,000	6,819	VI.—Political charges	3,932	3,298
IX.—Law and Justice	5,000	6,728	VII.—Pensions—		
XIV.—Tributes	6,159	6,332	Medical	3,720	3,690
XV.—Miscellaneous	3,000	2,804	Religious	7,918	5,000
			Pensions	3,513	1,878
			VIII.—Chief's personal allowance	35,000	29,680
			IX.—Miscellaneous	12,793	13,101
Total Ordinary	1,32,355	1,28,426			
			A Total Ordinary	1,19,131	94,728
XVII.—Borrowed	...	1,234	*Extraordinary.*		
			B Relief Works	...	7,426
			H.—Debts liquidated	13,224	27,276
			Closing balance	...	230
GRAND TOTAL	1,32,355	1,29,660	GRAND TOTAL	1,32,355	1,29,660

A + B + R26,428, which is due to State servants as pay for year under report, equals to R1,28,582, and represents the total cost of administration.

	₹
The total receipts, omitting opening balance, is	1,28,230
Receipts	1,28,230
Expenses	1,28,582
Deficit	352

J. RAMSAY,
Offg. Political Agent, Bhopawar.

APPENDIX III.

Receipts and Disbursements of the Ali Rajpur State for the year 1888-89.

RECEIPTS.	ACTUALS FOR 1887-88.	ACTUALS FOR 1888-89.	EXPENDITURE.	ACTUALS FOR 1887-88.	ACTUALS FOR 1888-89.
	₹	₹		₹	₹
I.—(1) Land Revenue	44,210	43,506	I.—Land Revenue	8,103	8,317
Arrears of Land Revenue	402	230	II.—Treaties and engagements	10,351	10,328
(2) Sayar and Miscellaneous	7,307	9,674	E.—Public Works	2,890	3,798
(3) Abkari	12,435	13,346	III.—Law and Justice	13,405	9,473
III.—Customs	8,913	8,545	IV.—Police	15,328	15,344
IX.—Law and Justice	3,252	1,989	V.—Education	967	1,084
Marriage Tax	8,468	838	VI.—Political charges	1,500	1,500
Miscellaneous	1,740	1,701	VII.—Pensions	3,564	3,463
			VIII.—State charges	15,761	28,443
			IX.—Miscellaneous	3,041	3,224
TOTAL ORDINARY	86,727	79,829	TOTAL ORDINARY	74,910	84,974
Opening balance	12,683	16,500	H.—Debts liquidated	8,000	10,252
			TOTAL	82,910	95,226
			Closing balance	16,500	1,103
GRAND TOTAL	99,410	96,329	GRAND TOTAL	99,410	96,329

J. RAMSAY,
Offg. Political Agent, Bhopawar.

APPENDIX IV.

Receipts and Disbursements of the Barwani State for the year 1888-89.

RECEIPTS.	ACTUALS. 1887-88.	ACTUALS. 1888-89.	DISBURSEMENTS.	ACTUALS. 1887-88.	ACTUALS. 1888-89.
	₹	₹		₹	₹
I.—Land Revenue—					
Arrears	11,969	3,815	I.—Land Revenue	10,378	11,046
Current	64,885	59,665	(5) Customs	5,912	6,518
(2) Sayar and Miscellaneous	8,959	9,233	E.—Public Works	32,394	33,779
(3) Abkari	25,643	31,003	III.—Law and Justice	13,939	14,915
III.—Customs	21,775	19,868	IV.—Police	21,185	21,011
IX.—Law and Justice	11,608	7,795	V.—Education	3,907	4,023
XV.—Miscellaneous	6,876	9,356	VI.—Political charges	6,366	6,158
XIII.—Ferry tolls	3,690	4,502	VII.—Pensions—		
			Medical	3,758	3,819
TOTAL ORDINARY RECEIPTS	1,55,405	1,45,237	Charity	189	242
			Pensions	1,310	1,236
Opening balance	50,244	65,273	VIII.—State Charges	29,896	26,110
			IX.—Miscellaneous	14,940	25,029
Interest on Government Paper	3,798	16,471	TOTAL ORDINARY	1,44,174	1,53,886
			Closing balance	65,273	73,095
GRAND TOTAL	2,09,447	2,26,981	GRAND TOTAL	2,09,447	2,26,981

J. RAMSAY,
Offg. Political Agent, Bhopawar.

APPENDIX H.

No. 569 A., dated Goona, 24th June 1889.

From—Colonel M. G. Gerard, Political Assistant, Goona,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General for Ceneral India, Indore.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Goona Agency for the year 1888-89. Major Vincent held charge from 1st April to 12th November 1888, and Captain G. Money for the rest of the official year.

Native States.

Raghugarh.

1. The Raja is old and feeble. He has a new and energetic Kamdar, Mir Shujat Ali. The State is much in debt.

Garha.

2. The young Raja is much in debt.

Dharnanda.

3. Arrangements for reducing the debts have been made. The Thakur is well-meaning.

Paron.

4. The young Chief is manly, and his State well managed and free of debt.

Umri.

5. This State is out of debt. The widow of the late Raja Mokham Singh died in January 1889.

Bhadoura.

6. The Kamdar, Kani Ram, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment. Balaltakund Brahmin has been made Kamdar. The Raja is still at the Goona School.

Sirsi.

7. The Dewan and Thakur Chandar Bhan, his uncle, Kamdar, were tried and acquitted for harbouring dacoits. Pensioned Risaldar Mahtab Singh was appointed in his stead.

8. The Thakur of *Khianda,* though claiming independence of Umri, is too small to be considered an independent State.

Bagrangarh (Gwalior).

9. This Suliat has been held by Pande Shankar Pershad, late of Narwa. Dacoity cases are more regularly reported to this office.

Chapra (Tonk).

10. Sayad Haidar Ali is Nazim.

Judicial.

Civil Cases.

Sixty-nine decided against 52 last year.

Criminal Cases.

Twenty-eight decided against 27 last year.

It has been ruled that civil cases in Goona Cantonment should be decided by Panchayat.

The Political Assistant was appointed Registrar and Sub-Registrar for Sipri Cantonment in April 1888. No rules for guidance having as yet been furnished, no work has been done. Having already double duties to perform at Goona, the Political Assistant has difficulty in undertaking the extra work at a station, 60 miles distant.

Boundary Disputes.

The Gwalior appeal in the $\frac{\text{Muradpur}}{\text{Dharnanda}}$ *versus* $\frac{\text{Khegra}}{\text{Gwalior}}$ has been admitted by the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

The $\frac{\text{Malda}}{\text{Kotah}}$ *versus* $\frac{\text{Merwara}}{\text{Gwalior}}$ boundary dispute was settled by Lieutenant G. Trench, B.S.O., Rajputana.

He also settled the $\frac{\text{Musrendi}}{\text{Jhalawar}}$ *versus* $\frac{\text{Musrendi}}{\text{Sirsi}}$, but Sirsi has appealed against his decision.

There are about 16 cases remaining.

Health.

No epidemic; only common fevers.

The health of cattle was rather bad.

Crops.

The "kharif" crops suffered from excessive rain, and the "rabi" from failure of the winter rains.

Jail.

There were 18 prisoners against 4 at end of last year.

Public Works Department.

The portion of Agra-Bombay road in this Agency was made over to the Durbar in June last.

Annual Tour.

The Political Assistant visited Raghugarh, Bhadaura, Sipri, Biaora, Shadauri, and Isagarh, spending 35 days in camp.

Abstract of Goona Agency Local Fund Accounts for the year 1888-89.

Receipts.	Amount. R	a.	p.
Balance brought forward	58	8	1
Abstract of Receipts.			
Cess on Lands	532	10	8
Licenses	2,300	0	0
Fees and Fines	1,503	12	0
Sundry Receipts	131	1	9
Rents	1,813	5	10
TOTAL	6,339	6	4
Details of the above, Cess on Lands.			
Grain weighment cess	532	10	8
Licenses.			
Abkari Receipts	2,300	0	0
Fees and Fines.			
Fees and Fines	1,503	12	0
Sundry Receipts.			
By sale of garden fruits, &c.	131	1	9
Rents.			
Rent of Land	1,813	5	10
TOTAL	6,280	14	3

M. C. GERARD, *Colonel,*
Political Assistant, Goona.

Abstract of Goona Agency Local Fund Accounts for the year 1888-89.

Expenditure.	Amount. R a. p.
Abstract of Expenditure, Minor Establishment.	
General Management	324 0 0
Miscellaneous Establishment	1,128 1 8
Miscellaneous (dispensary, &c.)	1,795 15 7
Public Works	1,013 8 0
Medical	180 0 0
Education	1,700 0 0
TOTAL	6,141 9 3
Balance on 1st April 1889	197 13 1
TOTAL	6,339 6 4
Details of the above General Management.	
Kotwali Establishment	324 0 0
Miscellaneous Establishment.	
Conservancy Establishment	180 9 11
Bazar „	156 0 0
Contingencies „	60 0 0
Dâk Bungalow „	180 0 0
Garden „	431 7 9
Post Office „	120 0 0
Station Bullocks, charity,* kotwali expenses, collection of rents, destruction of vermin, and other miscellaneous expenses	1,795 15 7
Public Works.	
Construction and Repairs	1,013 8 0
Medical.	
1 Hospital Assistant	180 0 0
Education.	
Contribution towards School Fund	1,700 0 0
TOTAL	6,141 9 3

* Dispensary.

M. C. GERARD, *Colonel,*
Political Assistant, Goona.

Abstract of Receipts of Goona Agency Local Fund Accounts for the year 1888-89.

	Taxes, Rates, and Cesses.						Details of Receipts.		Miscellaneous Receipts.					Sundry Receipts.	Total.
	On Lands.	On Houses.	Assessed Taxes.	Octroi.	Licenses.	Miscellaneous.	Police.	Medical.	Tolls.	Interest.	Rents.	Fees and Fines.	Construction.		
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Goona . . .	532 10 8	...	...	...	2,300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,813 5 10	1,503 12 0	...	131 1 9	6,280 14 3
Total .	532 10 8	...	...	...	2,300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,813 5 10	1,503 12 0	...	131 1 9	6,280 14 3
Total .	532 10 8	...	...	...	2,300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,813 5 10	1,503 12 0	...	131 1 9	6,280 14 3

M. C. GERARD, *Colonel,*
Political Assistant, Goona.

Abstract of Expenditure of Goona Agency Local Fund Accounts for the year 1888-89.

	Refunds.	Collection of Taxes and Cesses.	Jail.	Police.	Education.	General Management.	Collection of Cattle Fees, passes.	Collection of Tolls, Rents, &c.	Medical.	Miscellaneous Establishment.	Contribution to other Funds.	Miscellaneous.	Public Works.	Total.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Goona . . .	15 2 0	...	...	60 0 0	1,700 0 0	324 0 0	...	35 5 5	180 0 0	1,068 1 8	...	1,745 8 2	1,013 8 0	6,141 9 3
Total .	15 2 0	...	...	60 0 0	1,700 0 0	324 0 0	...	35 5 5	180 0 0	1,068 1 8	...	1,745 8 2	1,013 8 0	6,141 9 3
Total .	15 2 0	...	...	60 0 0	1,700 0 0	324 0 0	...	35 5 5	180 0 0	1,068 1 8	...	1,745 8 2	1,013 8 0	6,141 9 3

M. C. GERARD, *Colonel,*
Political Assistant, Goona.

APPENDIX.

Particulars of expenditure of Public Works.

	Actuals of 1888-89.
	R a. p.
Abstract of expenditure	1,013 8 0
TOTAL .	1,013 8 0

Details of the above.

Description of works.	Actuals of 1888-89.
	R a. p.
Repairs to Roads, Bridges, and other Civil Buildings and water-supply tanks . . .	1,013 8 0
TOTAL .	1,013 8 0

M. C. GERARD, *Colonel,*
Political Assistant, Goona.

F. HENVEY,
Agent to the Governor General
for Central India.

INDORE;
6th October 1889.

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 183 F. D.—25-11-89.—264.—A. E. deS.

No. 4378-I.

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

To

THE AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENL. IN CENTRAL INDIA.

Foreign Dept.

SIMLA, *the 14th November 1889.*

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 66-P.—464, dated the 11th October 1889, submitting the report on the administration of the States in the Central India Agency for the year 1888-89.

2. The report is generally satisfactory, but I am to observe that information such as that contained in pages 24 to 39, Chapter IV, may with advantage be omitted from the report in future.

3. I am to invite your attention to the unsatisfactory state of things in connexion with the postal arrangements in His Highness the Maharaja Holkar's territory described in Chapter VI of the report and to request you to devise a remedy, if possible.

4. With reference to paragraph 77, Appendix A of the report, I am to enquire whether anything is being done to open up a road through British Nimar.

5. In conclusion I am to express a hope that the order* which has fixed the 1st June as the latest date on which the Administration Report of the Central India Agency should reach the Foreign Office, will not be lost sight of.

* No. 3919-I., dated 5th October 1889.

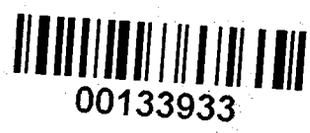
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. A. FRASER, *Major*,

for *Secretary*.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